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GENERAL

5121. **Birukov, D. A. (Ed.)** *Literatura o I. P. Pavlove, vyshedshaya za period 1949-1952 gg.* (Literature on I. P. Pavlov, published during the period 1949-1952). *Fiziol. Zh SSSR*, 1952, **38**(5), 655-670.—A bibliography, listing articles on Pavlovian theory in the various disciplines such as psychology, psychiatry, pedagogy, medicine, etc.—(I. D. London)
5122. **Caruso, Igor A.** *Psychologische Methoden und Einheit der Psychologie.* (Psychological methods and the unity of psychology.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1953, **14**, 96-117.—Discusses early and current misconceptions of the term clinical psychology. Outlines the broad psychological research trends from experimental to personalistic depth psychology. Shows conflict in ideas of normal psychology and psychopathology; also, misunderstanding over range of projective test methods in psychological clinics as well as the struggle between medical and non-medical psychotherapy. Experimental psychology is contrasted with clinical, and unity between the two is urged.—(A. Potter)
5123. **Fenichel, Otto.** *The collected papers of Otto Fenichel; first series.* New York: W. W. Norton, 1953. xiv, 408 p. \$6.50.—34 papers that were written between 1922 and 1936 have been collected and edited by Hanna Fenichel and David Rapaport. Papers not heretofore published in English have been especially translated by James and Alix Strachey. The papers are arranged chronologically.—(A. J. Sproy)
5124. **Fettweis, Evvald.** *Streitfragen aus der Geschichte der Arithmetik in Ethnologischer und Psychologischer Beleuchtung.* (Points of controversy in the history of arithmetic in the light of ethnology and psychology.) *Scientia*, 1953, **88**(497), 235-249.—"There exist points of controversy in the history of mathematics that can best be understood when considered from the point of view of ethnology and psychology. For example, in support of the various explanations for the origin of the Babylonian sexagesimal system, we find some rough drafts in diverse countries widely separated from each other throughout the world, even among the islands of the South Pacific and North America." French translation, p. 134-147 of supplement.—(N. De Palma)
5125. **Flew, Antony.** *Coincidence and synchronicity.* *J. Soc. psych. Res., Lond.*, 1953, **37**, 198-201.—Coincidence is defined as 2 occurrences with no common causal origin, but that there is something remarkable about their coming together. Examples are given. Synchronicity is explained as 2 events linked together in a meaningful manner, but with no causal explanation for their concurrence, yet, they occur more commonly than 'by law of averages.' Jung is quoted as agreeing with this statement. Statistical considerations are mentioned, including the Phi phenomena, but the causes and archetypes are referred to as subjects too elaborate to be treated in this short paper.—(O. I. Jacobsen)
5126. **Freohlich, Clifford P.** (U. California, Berkeley.) *Psychological testing in West Germany.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1953, **13**, 548-573.—Psychological testing in Germany has grown rapidly since the end of the war. The writer summarizes the current status of tests of school readiness, intelligence, school achievement, special aptitude, and personality. Relatively few validity studies have been made in most of these areas but Freohlich anticipates development of a testing movement in Germany similar to that in America.—(W. Coleman)
5127. **Galton, Francis.** *Psychometric facts.* *Bull. Isaac Ray med. Libr.*, 1953, **1**, 98-111.—The text of Galton's early scientific explorations of free association is reprinted from *Nineteenth Century* where it was published in 1879.
5128. **Johnson, Paul E.** (Boston U., Mass.) *The theology of interpersonalism.* *Sociometry*, 1949, **12**, 225-234.
5129. **Katz, David.** *Studien zur experimentellen Psychologie.* (Studies in experimental psychology.) Basel: Benno Schwabe, 1953. 130 p. 19.20 Swiss fr.—A preface by Rosa Katz introduces the posthumous publication of original projects completed or initiated during the author's years in Sweden, 1937-1953. The contents are devoted to: (1) techniques and conclusions dealing with composite photographs; (2) developmental studies of the sense of taste; (3) drawings by blind subjects; (4) investigations of communication by means of the eyes and the transposition of visual forms.—(R. Tyson)
5130. **Lorand, Sandor. (Ed.)** *The yearbook of psychoanalysis. Vol. 9, 1953.* New York: International Universities Press, 1954. 350 p. \$7.50.—22 papers all but one of which have been published previously in the psychoanalytic journal literature of 1952. The final paper is abstracted separately (see 28: 5698). A reading list of 41 items.—(A. J. Sproy)
5131. **Lüpfert, Ewald Helmut.** *Einheit der Kultur: Gesamtsynthese.* (Unity of culture: total synthesis.) Stuttgart-Möhringen: Birkenkopf, 1954. 240 p. DM 15.90.—Author proposes a total synthesis of all scientific and general human knowledge as a cure for current ills of humanity. This total synthesis consists of a combination of the three levels of existence: (1) the religious as the primitive or basic one, (2) psy-

chology as the ground level, and (3) the natural sciences as the real level. This interfusion of religion, psychology and natural science supplies the unity of culture, a unified sense of history, world and life. 933-item bibliography.—(J. R. Kantor)

5132. Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E. (Eds.)

Current trends in British psychology. London: Methuen & Co., 1953. viii, 262 p. 15 s. (New York: British Book Centre. \$3.25.)—This book contains 20 chapters representing papers presented before the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1951. Part I is devoted to fields of applied psychology, while Part II deals with concepts and methodology. The chapters are abstracted separately.—(H. H. Strupp)

5133. McKellar, Peter. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.)

A text-book of human psychology. London: Cohen & West, 1952. xv, 384 p. 30s.—By assuming "some knowledge of elementary psychology," the author aims "to assist in integrating subject matter" and to "encourage research" by combining recent advances from America with those in England, especially those by Ward, Stout, Shand, Myers, Rivers, and others. 15 chapters comprise the volume and deal with: the scientific method, motivation, perception, emotion (2 chapters), association and conditioning, learning, remembering, intelligence and ability, unconscious mental life, mechanisms of ego-defence, personality (2 chapters), social structure, and social functioning. 303-item bibliography.—(L. A. Pennington)

5134. Mundle, C. W. K. (U. Coll., Dundee, Scotland.) **Some philosophical perspectives for parapsychology.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, 16, 257-272.—Recent contributions to the literature of parapsychology by three philosophers, H. H. Price, C. D. Broad, and A. G. N. Flew, are summarized and a critical discussion of them is presented.—(J. G. Pratt)

5135. Osgood, Charles E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **Method and theory in experimental psychology.** New York: Oxford University Press, 1953. vi, 800 p. \$14.00.—The experimental literature in sensory processes, perception, learning, and symbolic processes is evaluated within a theoretical interpretative framework, and attention is directed to needed further research. The coverage is selective as well as extensive, and a detailed description of critical experiments is given. Material on problems of synesthesia, human problem-solving, and language behavior is included. Controversial theoretical issues are discussed, and an attempt is made toward resolution of the behavioristic vs. gestalt issue wherever it appears. 1290-item bibliography and author index.—(A. J. Sprow)

5136. Révész, G. (U. Amsterdam, Holland.) **Grundprinzipien des menschlichen und tierischen Daseins.** (Basic principles of human and animal life.) *Psychol. Forschung*, 1953, 24, 215-229.—Biologists and animal psychologists have often defined the nature of the animal by stressing the absence of anthropological characteristics. This "negative definition" should be replaced by general psychobiological principles differentiating animals from human beings. The

animal is a living organism dominated by nature and instincts, determined by biological heredity, uniplastic, with very limited adjustability. Human nature is also based on biological drive-needs; however, man is able to emancipate himself, striving for better living conditions and higher standards.—(J. M. Kraus)

5137. Rhine, Joseph Banks. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) **New world of the mind.** New York: William Sloane Associates, 1953. xi, 339 p. \$3.75.—The author reviews the nature of experiences with which experimental parapsychology has dealt. The controversy concerning psi phenomena and the evidence for them are summarized. These phenomena are related to physics, biology, and psychology, and their significance for human life is pointed out. 100-item bibliography.—(J. G. Pratt)

5138. Russell, Roger W. (University Coll., London, England.) **Comparative psychology.** *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 229-246.—This review covering literature for the year ending April 1953 considers primarily infrahuman animal behavior especially where the comparative method of investigation is applied. Among the major divisions are: experimental psychogenetics, early environmental conditions on later behavior, sensory processes, audiogenic seizures, electroshock convulsions on behavior, and conflict and behavior disorders. 73-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5139. Skinner, B. F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Science and human behavior.** New York: Macmillan, 1953. x, 461 p. \$4.00.—Designed as an introduction to psychology, the subject matter is presented in an essay-like manner, with the author's concept of "operant behavior" serving as the core of the book. 6 sections (29 chapters) include these topics: The possibility of a science of human behavior; the analysis of behavior; the individual as a whole; the behavior of people in groups; controlling agencies; the control of human behavior.—(F. Costin)

5140. Zillboorg, Gregory. **Einige Bemerkungen zur freien Assoziation.** (Some remarks on free association.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 55-66.—The author points out that historically it was John Locke who founded the school of thought called the "Psychology of Associations." Francis Gordon, one of the English Associationists of the middle of the last century, was an important link between the Associationists and Freud. It is not known, however, that Freud had ever read Gordon's article. Nevertheless, his technique of free association fits in logically in the historical development starting with John Locke. The author states that Freud, however, used the tool of free associations entirely different from the English Associationists.—(E. Barschak)

THEORY & SYSTEMS

5141. Ansbacher, H. L. (U. Vermont, Burlington.) **"Neo-Freudian" or "Neo-Adlerian"?** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 165-166.—A discussion of the results of a post-card survey of the American Psychoanalytic

Association concerning the appropriateness of the term "neo-Freudian" to the movement in psychoanalysis which today goes by this name as compared with the term "neo-Adlerian." It was found that the term "neo-Adlerian" appears to be the more preferred one, but since over half of all respondents approve of neither, "a new generic term might be desirable."—(J. Arbit)

5142. **Boss, M., Fierz-Monnier, H. K., & Maeder, A.** *Herkunft und Wesen des Archetypus-Begriffes: eine Diskussion.* (Origin and reality of the archetype concept: a discussion.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 217-240.—The 3 contributions concern the "Archetype" concept. Fierz-Monnier follows mainly the Jungian point of view. Maeder, more critical towards the Jungian construct, is much concerned about a possible unification of psychotherapeutic ideas. Boss, in his summary, states that none of the contributions were able to change the "Archetype" from a mere construct and to prove its existence.—(E. Barschak)

5143. **Brun, R.** *Über Freuds Hypothese vom Todestrieb.* (On Freud's hypothesis of the death-instinct.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 81-111.—In the first years after the publication in 1918 of Freud's fundamental study "Jenseits des Lustprinzips", ("Beyond the Pleasure Principle"), scientists seem to have suffered a certain shock by Freud's suggestions. Nevertheless, half of all authors writing about the "death-instinct" in the time between 1920 and 1931, accepted his hypothesis without reserve. In the second period, barely a third of the works were in the affirmative. In the third period, 1942 to 1952, the six authors who wrote about the death-instinct theory unanimously declined it. The author himself denies the existence of a Death-Instinct. 80 references.—(E. Barschak)

5144. **Burrow, Triggant.** *Science and man's behavior; the contribution of phylobiology.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1953. xii, 564 p. \$6.00.—This exchange of correspondence between Dr. Burrow and 29 men of science concerning certain chapters of his last book, "The neurosis of man," has been edited by William E. Galt. The communications have been synthesized around the topics of "normality" and the meaning of the social neurosis, the right-wrong dichotomy in human behavior, biological and cultural considerations, the individual and the group—their phyloorganismic continuity, phylobiology and the "lonewolf" criticism, and physiological implications. The complete text of "The neurosis of man" (see 24: 1) is reprinted.—(A. J. Sprow)

5145. **Chang Tung-Sun.** *A Chinese philosopher's theory of knowledge.* Etc. *Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1952, 9, 203-226.—The psychological problems of perception, conception, etc., are directly involved in the philosophical issues. Chang uses many illustrations of language-experience-thought relations from Chinese, and each central term is accompanied by transliterated ideographs. He illustrates, by the method of contrasted cultures, the behavioral correlates of syntax and the lexical concomitants of common perceptual and cognitive patterns in a culture.—(J. Caffrey)

5146. **Coburn, H. Edgar.** *The brain analogy: transfer of differentiation.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1953, 60, 413-422.

—This article is a continuation of a previous one (see 26: 618) which introduced the concept of the association tracts into the Brain Analogy theory. It is shown how this mechanism can also be used to account for the phenomenon of transfer of stimulus differentiation.—(E. G. Aiken)

5147. **de Saussure, Raymond.** *Biopsychological speculations on the libido theory.* In Loewenstein, R. M., Drives, affects, behavior, (see 28: 5163), 139-150.—An analogy is proposed between male and female sexuality and the activities of the amoeba, *pseudopodism* and *invagination*. Recognizing the dangers of analogy, the author points 10 questions to contemporary biologists.—(C. T. Bever)

5148. **Dettering, Richard.** (San Francisco State Coll., Calif.) *Psychology as metalanguage.* Etc. *Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1953, 10, 176-182.—Nonverbal symbolic behavior cannot be regarded as reflexive nor studied "in deterministic terms." Types of non-verbal communicative behaviors may be identified at every developmental level. One may distinguish, for example, between a recorded observation of what a subject "communicates" in a given context and another observation which makes explicit the fact that what is communicated is a function of all the elements in the context, including the observer. It is helpful to specify the metalinguistics of behavioral description: A valid statement about statements may exclude itself. The "communicative" nature of certain behaviors may be ignored or misinterpreted because of their nonverbal character.—(J. Caffrey)

5149. **Deutsch, J. A.** (U. Oxford, Eng.) *A new type of behaviour theory.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 304-317.—"A hypothesis to explain the phenomena of appetitive behavior has been put forward. This hypothesis is a formal system which is given such an interpretation that propositions concerning appetitive animal behaviour follow from it. It can equally well be given other types of interpretation." "To account for sequential activities a network is suggested, in which a particular physical state selects a series of receptors which will switch off various types of activity in turn." "Learning is viewed as a conversion of temporarily successive events into receptor series arranged in that order in which stimulation occurred." "Conflict and choice situations are viewed as the simultaneous operation of many such systems." 24 references.—(L. E. Thune)

5150. **Ferenczi, Sándor.** *Further contributions to the theory and technique of psycho-analysis.* New York: Basic Books, 1952. 480 p. \$5.00.—This first American edition is a reprinting of the 2nd edition of the compilation of Ferenczi's papers (see 25: 4123).

5151. **Fordham, Frieda.** *An introduction to Jung's psychology.* London: Penguin Books, 1953. 128 p. 2s.—"This book aims at revealing this core [of Jung's writings] to the reading public in language 1953. 387 p. 1,000 fr.—The progress of Soviet biographical sketch of Jung, a brief glossary of

Jungian terms, and a bibliography of his principal translated works.—(A. J. Sprow)

5152. **Garaudy, Roger.** *La théorie matérialiste de la connaissance.* (The materialistic theory of knowledge.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1953. 387 p. 1,000 fr.—The progress of Soviet science has produced the new elements necessary for a materialistic theory of knowledge. This theory must be able to explain how thinking finds its origins in the movement of matter and to describe the development of thought starting from the elementary forms of the "reflet" (reflexion of nature in man's conscience) up to scientific knowledge. After a summary exposition of the prehistory of conscience, the author develops the theory of the "reflet": man's sensations and concepts are more or less concrete reflexions of the objects and processes of nature. The role of pragmatics in relation to knowledge is analyzed as a criterion of truth which serves to prove the objectivity of the reflexion. The study ends where this theory of knowledge introduces the problem of freedom.—(A. Pinard)

5153. **Gomes Penna, Antonio.** *Idealism and realism in modern psychology.* *Monogr. Psicol., Rio de J.,* 1951, No. 8, 33-38.

5154. **Gomes Penna, Antônio.** *Notas sobre o behaviorismo.* (Notes on behaviorism.) *Monogr. Psicol., Rio de J.,* 1949, No. 6, 30.

5155. **Greenacre, Phyllis.** *Penis awe and its relation to penis envy.* In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 176-190.—Penis awe is linked to early exposure of children to the adult penis. Penis envy with intense competitive strivings is ascribed to contact with contemporaries. Three dream reports are quoted as supporting this theory.—(C. T. Bever)

5156. **Gregory, R. L.** *On physical model explanations in psychology.* *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.,* 1953, 4, 192-197.—Both atomistic theorists and field theorists adopt physical analogies as explanatory concepts in psychology. Computing machine and servo-mechanism analogies are widely discussed at the present time. The author contends that field theories of brain function bear the same relation to atomistic theories that analogue computing machines bear to digital machines. The atomistic and field conceptions are discussed in relation to the distinguishing characteristics of the two types of computers.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5157. **Hartmann, Heinz; Kris, Ernst, & Loewenstein, Rudolph.** *The function of theory in psychoanalysis.* In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 13-37.—The usefulness to psychoanalysis of hypothesis and theory, particularly of the instinctual drives, is defended. Progress in theory has increased the integration of its parts. The interrelatedness of its hypotheses and of the hierarchy of propositions is emphasized as essential in any evaluation and use of the theory of psychoanalysis. 43 references.—(C. T. Bever)

5158. **Hebb, D. O.** (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) *Heredity and environment in mammalian behaviour.* *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.,* 1953, 1, 43-47.—The writer presents the thesis that it is difficult to study the effects of learning and heredity on behavior in any completely isolable manner. Before we can study innate behavior "we must know when and where learning occurs... just as the 'learning theorist' must know what growth processes can do to behavior before he can certainly say what learning does in the growing infant. Evidently we cannot separate these two tasks; they must be carried out together." 15 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5159. **Jacobi, Jolande. (Ed.)** *Psychological reflections; an anthology of the writings of C. G. Jung.* New York: Pantheon Books, 1953. (Bollingen Ser. 31.) xxvii, 342 p. \$4.50.—More than 1,000 quotations from 60 of Jung's works published in German have been related with some continuity of thought to various themes: the nature and activity of the psyche, man in his relations to others, the world of values, and on ultimate things, and published here in translation to provide a survey of some of the more important spheres of human existence.—(A. J. Sprow)

5160. **Jung, C. G.** *Von den Wurzeln des Bewusstseins. Studien über den Archetypus.* (From the roots of consciousness. Studies on the archetype.) Zurich: Rascher, 1954. x, 681 p. DM 36.—For this 9th collection of essays Jung has revised and extended 7 papers previously published separately. He considers at length the general concept and basic aspects of the archetype, its relation to the collective unconscious and to the anima. The Mother Archetype and the symbolisms involved in Mass are discussed. Another paper is devoted to a commentary on the visions of Zosimos, an early alchemist. Of particular interest to the study of projective techniques are the 32 reproductions of trees painted by Jung's patients. He offers comments and interpretations, and discourses on the meaning of the tree as a psychological symbol.—(H. P. David)

5161. **Kelter, Friedrich.** *Die Psyche als autonomes Organ im Leib-seele-Gesamtsystem.* (Psyche as an automatic organ in body-mind unity.) *Psyche, Heidel.,* 1953, 7, 150-158.—A complete anthropobiological theory of man is possible only if one respects the uniqueness of both the physical and psychological spheres. The author stresses that altruism, objectivity, and morality, in other words, the higher human aims can be explained biologically from the point of view of this theory.—(E. Barschak)

5162. **Lagache, Daniel.** *Behavior and psychoanalytic experience.* In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 120-125.—Commenting upon his past attempt to formulate psychoanalytic experience in terms of behavior, the author defends the value of adjusting to modern psychology such psychoanalytic concepts as have been carried over from the psychology of 50 years ago.—(C. T. Bever)

5163. **Loewenstein, Rudolph M. (Ed.)** *Drives, affects, behaviour.* New York: International Universities Press, 1953. 399 p. \$7.50.—The 22 essays in

honor of Marie Bonaparte deal with: (1) the function of instinct theory in psychoanalysis, (2) clinical manifestations of instinctual drives, (3) the role of instinctual drives in problems of education, society, and culture. The essays are abstracted separately in this issue.

—(C. T. Bever)

5164. **Lowrey, Lawson G.** *Psychic determinism and responsibility.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, **27**, 543-562.

—The organism and the mind are in a state of constant flux. Changes in reaction are to be expected as a matter of choice, not of a compulsion. Determinism leads to alternatives. The choice of alternatives is a matter of free will. Determinism and free will are not incompatible. Pathological guilt feelings may impair freedom of choice. Without normal guilt we could not develop the constructive feeling that we do have freedom of choice.—(D. Prager)

5165. **McGuigan, F. J.** *Formalization of psychological theory.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1953, **60**, 377-382.

—"Formalization is probably the major problem facing us today. Our more advanced sciences have shown us that great advances come with increased formalization." The question remains as to which of the various ways for formalizing data is best suited to the current status and hypotheses of psychology. To help answer this question, the author presents and evaluates various logical and mathematical systems for the formalization of concepts. A warning is given against premature formalization in psychology and it is concluded that the first attempts in this direction should be restricted to the more fully developed areas in the field.—(E. G. Aiken)

5166. **Maze, J. R.** *On some corruptions of the doctrine of homeostasis.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1953, **60**, 405-412.—It is contended that in many current uses of Cannon's doctrine "the 'process' which restores the status is just homeostasis itself. But of course homeostasis is simply the fact of restoration, the word is only another name for the restoring, and so it cannot be appealed to as something which explains that restoration." In this critique, special attention is given to use to which Stagner has recently put the concept in psychological theorizing, because the author considers Stagner to be "the leader in concentrating on constancy and neglecting to observe what the constant states are." It is concluded that at best the doctrine of homeostasis only points to the facts of opposition and cooperation in various systems.—(E. G. Aiken)

5167. **Moloney, James Clark.** *Understanding the paradox of Japanese psychoanalysis.* *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1953, **34**, 291-303.—Japanese psychoanalysts are not trying, as is the spirit of Freud, to free the individual, but, like Western psychiatrists, they endeavor to adjust him to his environment—to make him coeval with heaven and earth. Japanese psychoanalysts subscribe to the concept of coequality with heaven, earth, and the emperor. They regard the individual as a segment of the national entity of Japan. Thus the nationalistic characteristics of Japan are

supported at the expense of individual development.—(G. Elias)

5168. **Moore, George Edward.** (U. Cambridge, Eng.) *Some main problems of philosophy.* London: George Allen & Unwin; New York: Macmillan, 1953. xiv, 380 p. \$4.50.—Among the 20 chapter-headings of this book are "What is Philosophy?" "Propositions," "Ways of Knowing," "Is Time Real?" "Sense-Data," and "Imagination and Memory." Included among the questions discussed in the two last-named chapters are: What happens when we see a material object—meaning by "seeing" here an "act of consciousness which we can all of us directly observe as happening in our minds?" Do imaginary things, in spite of being purely imaginary, nevertheless have some kind of being? Does "to remember" mean to perceive directly some image which is a copy of the thing remembered?—(H. Ruja)

5169. **Narvane, V.** *Dialectical materialism and psychoanalysis.* *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, **23**, 67-78.

5170. **Perry, Ralph Barton.** *Realms of value; a critique of human civilization.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1954. xii, 497 p. \$7.50.—Value is defined in terms of interest which in turn is "a train of events determined by expectation of its outcome." Such a definition has a psychological significance which is discussed in a chapter on motor-affective psychology. Morality is man's endeavor to harmonize conflicting interests. The first 8 chapters elaborate these basic concepts. Social institutions are "complexes of interests," and as value is conferred on objects by interest, an examination of social or cultural sciences, "will serve to distinguish 'realms of value.'" Separate chapters are devoted to such areas as cultural sciences, conscience and ethics, political science, law, economics, democracy, science, aesthetics, sociology, history, education, and religion.—(C. M. Louttit)

5171. **Rapoport, Anatol.** *Operational philosophy, integrating knowledge and action.* New York: Harper, 1953. xi, 258 p. \$3.75.—Many of the traditional problems of philosophy are treated within the context of an operational approach. Part 1 deals with the problems of definition, reality, verification, deduction, and causality. Part 2 develops the concepts of operational ethics and presents a critique of ethical relativism. Part 3 concerns itself with the frontiers of operational philosophy, one front of which lies in the attempt to analyze experience into its simplest components, while on the other front an effort is being made "to see the great areas of experience all at once." 113-item bibliography.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5172. **Sartre, Jean-Paul.** *Existential psychoanalysis.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1953. viii, 275 p. \$6.00—Two essays taken from the concluding section of the Author's book. "Being and Nothingness." Is a presentation of a new psychoanalysis based on the principles of existentialism. Contains a criticism of traditional psychoanalytic schools.—(S. B. Groy)

5173. **Sekhar, A. C.** *Language and consciousness.* *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 79-84.

5174. **Stern, Alfred.** *Sartre; his philosophy and psychoanalysis.* New York: Liberal Arts Press, 1953. xxii, 223 p. \$4.50.—Presentation of the theories of existential psychoanalysis in relation to the philosophy of existentialism. The author examines the basic concepts of Sartre's philosophy, attempting to show to what extent these concepts are Sartre's original creations and to what extent they are based on earlier Western thought. In the second part Dr. Stern analyzes the psychoanalysis which has grown out of Sartre's philosophy in relation to that of Freud, Adler, and others.—(S. B. Groy)

5175. **Taylor, William.** *The relationship between psychology and science.* New York: Grune & Stratton, 1953. 244 p. \$2.75.—The relationship of psychology to science is equated with that of mind to matter. The author defends the thesis that mind is the only substance, matter being identified with insubstantial sense-data. It then follows that every scientific event is based upon a psychic process and that while mind is not ghost-like, matter is. Several topics are treated from this point of view, such as knowledge of the external world, theories of sense perception, space-time, life, the individual and society, and God and human freedom.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5176. **Whorf, Benjamin Lee.** *Language, mind, and reality.* *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1952, 9, 167-188.—Language patterns are reproduced, sometimes without being explicitly recognized, in scientific formulations and even methodology. Experience is most easily interpreted, in both systematic and casual observation, in terms consistent with the logical structure of the language best known to the observer. Thus behavior, experience, and the "'geometry' of form-principles characteristic of each language" may be seen as mutually interdependent functions. Naive beliefs that things and words used for them have a necessary connection find their counterpart in science in the unwary assumption that theoretical models represent reality. Psychological experiments often involve perceptions and relations selected by virtue of their having names in the language.—(J. Caffrey)

5177. **Wick, Warner A.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Minds, artificial language, and philosophy.* *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1953, 14, 228-238.—The author discusses the attempts of Bergmann and Sellars to reduce mentalistic concepts to bodily concepts or to such neutral elements as sense data. Such reduction is regarded by Bergmann and Sellars as a linguistic problem, and these writers seem to agree that the proper business of philosophy is to construct artificial languages in the hope of making an ideal one. The linguistic view, while it has obvious merit, may encourage us to overlook the whole dimensions of philosophy, "for lack of words and devices for discussing them." Bergmann's solution of the mind-body problem has failed in fact to say "everything" about its subject and, more particularly, it has

failed to make provision for mind as it conditions the modes of representation rather than mind as representable under the conditions it has itself laid down.

—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5178. **Wild, John.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *An examination of critical realism with special reference to Mr. C. D. Broad's theory of sense.* *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1953, 14, 143-162.

—Broad's sensum theory is criticized from the intentional standpoint. Critical realism is regarded by the author as a mitigated form of subjectivism which has more in common with idealism than with direct realism. It is contended that Broad's theory does not adequately or coherently account for the facts and that it leads to the creation of a large number of fictitious entities, thus violating the principle of Ockham's Razor. A better means of resolving the apparent contradiction between appearance and reality is held to lie in a realistic theory "radically opposed to the subjectivistic analysis of knowledge that is now taken for granted by both idealists and critical realists." Spanish summary.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

(See also abstracts 5729, 6182, 6468)

METHODS & APPARATUS

5179. **Adelson, Marvin.** (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *A method for studying human tracking behavior.* *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-50, iii, 7 p.—A general verbal description is given of an apparatus and its potential application to four research problems. The display of the apparatus consists of two vertical rows of 80 to 100 small lights each. One row presents the tracking problem and the other represents the position of the S's control stick. Both the sequence of the lights and the corresponding positions of the control stick are automatically recorded on IBM cards for convenient and extensive analysis. The four problems discussed are: (1) predicting what errors will occur and where, (2) predicting the actual tracking behavior, (3) determining the changes in performance as a result of practice, and, (4) determining the effects of practice on other tasks.—(W. F. Grether)

5180. **Beck, Lloyd H., Waterhouse, Ian K., & Runyon, Richard P.** (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Practical and theoretical solutions to difficulties in using Licklider's rat shocker.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 407-410.—Analysis of the Licklider shock circuit, some experiences with it, and the design of an improved shock apparatus are reported.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5181. **Campos, Nilton.** *La legitimitté de la methode introspective dans la psychologie moderne.* (Legitimacy of introspective method in modern psychology.) *Monogr. Psicol.*, Rio de J., 1951, No. 8, 5-13.

5182. **Clark, J. R., Fontaine, A. B., & Warren, C. E.** (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *The generation of a continuous random signal for use in human*

tracking studies. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-40, iv, 23 p.—"This Research Bulletin describes the details of construction and the characteristics of a device for producing a random signal for use in the study of human tracking behavior. The signal output of the random function generator is a voltage with a maximum amplitude variation in the range of plus or minus five volts and containing frequencies in the approximate range of 0 to 10 cycles per second."—(W. F. Grether)

5183. **Feigl, Herbert, & Brodbeck, May. (Eds.)** *Readings in the philosophy of science.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1953. ix, 811 p. \$6.00.—Fifty-two selections are reprinted in this anthology grouped into 8 parts, viz., Nature of scientific method, Philosophy of formal sciences, Space, time, and relativity, Logic of scientific explanation and theory construction, Causality, determinism, in determinism, and probability, Philosophical problems of biology and psychology, Philosophy of the social sciences, and an Epilogue. 17-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5184. **Harris, Catherine.** (6614 Harlan Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.) *Sullivan's concept of scientific method as applied to psychiatry.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 33-43.—Among the views of Harry Stack Sullivan which the author criticizes are: (1) psychiatry is the study of interpersonal relations, (2) person-ality is "the relatively enduring pattern of recurrent interpersonal situations which characterize a human life," (3) the criterion of objectivity is communicability, (4) knowledge of one's self is obtained not through introspection but through inference from observation of his behavior, (5) values are outside of science, (6) the human mind conforms to law: determinism is a premise for the study of human conduct, (7) security is the chief human motive, (8) "field-theory" concepts are applicable to human behavior. Sullivan's conception of scientific method was derived from his study of physics. But analogies from physics are misleading when transferred to the human sciences since "biological and psychological activities are governed by laws different from those which determine the motion and position of non-living primary energy units."—(H. Ruja)

5185. **Hill, Richard J.** (U. Washington, Seattle.) *A note on inconsistency in paired comparison judgments.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 564-566.—Inconsistencies of judgment in paired comparisons (i.e., where A is preferred to B, B is preferred to C, but C is preferred to A) were found to decrease as the psychological distances between judged objects increased. Individuals who tended to make inconsistent judgments in one situation tended to make similar inconsistencies in a second situation.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5186. **Inbau, Fred E.** (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) *The first polygraph.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 43, 679-681.—It is noted that the first instrument of this type was developed in 1906 by the English heart specialist, Sir James Mackenzie. A

drawing of the instrument is reproduced from the *British Medical Journal*, 1908, 1, 1411.—(L. A. Pennington)

5187. **Kaminsky, Jack.** *Corrigibility and law.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 9-15.—A scientific law asserts: "Under given conditions X, if Y then Z." According to the positivists, a genuine scientific law is corrigible, a pseudo-law not. "Corrigible" can not be identified with "synthetic" or with "empirical," for not all synthetic sentences and not all empirical statements are corrigible. Neither can "corrigibility" be defined as the possibility of the occurrence of non-Z following Y. No scientist would wish to point to the negative instances of some supposed law as evidence for the empirical and corrigible character of that law. Nor can "corrigible" be defined as the fragmentariness of the conditions X under which Z is asserted to follow from Y, for such fragmentariness represents only a lack of precision in the statement of the law.—(H. Ruja)

5188. **Kantor, J. R.** (Indiana U., Bloomington, Ind.) *The logic of modern science.* Bloomington, Ind.: Principia Press, 1953. xvi, 359 p. \$6.00.—The basic thesis of the book is that the logic of science can free science from all epistemological and ontological entanglements. Considerable emphasis is placed upon the historical domination of science by the tradition of mind-body dualism. The first 2 chapters present a discussion of the nature of the scientific enterprise and an analysis of scientific systems and metasytems. Three chapters deal with the cultural background and interbehavioral evolution of the sciences and three more describe the methods and techniques of science. The main body of the book (6 chapters) shows how scientific systems, including the social and humanistic disciplines, develop through contacts of individuals with objects and events. The final chapter considers how science fits into the larger complex called civilization and contributes to its general advancement. 320-item bibliography.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5189. **Lane-Petter, W.** *Some behavior problems in common laboratory animals.* *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 124-127.—Observations and summary of experience in management of small animal colonies are given. An empirical formula for cage size is offered. "No dimension of the cage should be less than the length of the animal less its tail."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5190. **Nikitin, P. I.** *Metodika ucheta diureza vne uslovno-reflektornoi kamery s primeneniem graficheskoi registratsii.* (A method of recording diuresis [from a point] outside the conditioned-reflex chamber by means of application of graphic registration.) *Fiziol. Zb. SSSR*, 1953, 39 (4), 492-496.—A description of apparatus and its operation is given. The method enables the experimenter at the control panel of the conditioned-reflex chamber to record the amount of secretion of urine by the experimental animal.—(I. D. London)

5191. Oldfield, R. C. **The place of experiment in psychology.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 138-151. —It has been alleged that psychological experiments have fallen into two general classes: precise, closely controlled studies which lead to clear-cut but trivial results, or attacks upon "vital" problems whose results do not bear proper scientific scrutiny. The article attempts to demonstrate that experimental analysis does contribute to our understanding of experience and behavior. The experiments of Ames serve the author as examples. It is concluded that "psychology requires the highest possible standards in experiment; ... above all, (it requires) insight." —(H. H. Strupp)

5192. Tiffin, Joseph, & Rabideau, Gerald F. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **Harrison and Harrison's modification of the Müller-Urban weights.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 474-476. —In an empirical study the respective reliabilities and intercorrelation of the modified and classical method were determined, using visual acuity threshold data. Intercorrelation was very high ($r = .995$) and reliabilities showed no practical difference. Since the modification involves additional statistical computation and "... Since both measures yield a measure of precision (b), a standard deviation, and a meaningful estimate of the standard error, it appears that Harrison and Harrison's proposal (see 26: 664) lacks practicality for wide application." —(M. R. Marks)

5193. Volvodina, O. N. **Metodika sobiraniia slivny dli khimicheskogo analiza v opytakh po uslovnym refleksam.** (Method of collecting saliva for chemical analysis in conditioned reflex experiments.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, 39 (3), 373-374. —Method and apparatus are described for collecting saliva of dogs in conditioned reflex experiments. —(I. D. London)

5194. von Wright, Georg Henrik. (Cambridge U., Eng.) **A treatise on induction and probability.** New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1951. 310 p. \$5.00 —The author presents an analysis of inductive reasoning based upon the methods of symbolic logic. A general treatment of probability provides a basis for handling inductive probability and its relation to the whole problem of induction. The logic of induction is generalized and extended beyond its earlier forms. —(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5195. Warren, C. E., Fontaine, A. B., & Clark, J. R. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **A two-dimensional electronic pursuit apparatus.** *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1952, No. 52-26, viii, 104 p. —"This report describes in detail the mechanical and electrical construction and design features of an apparatus for the study of human skill and skill learning in continuous pursuit tasks. The two-dimensional pursuit apparatus consists of the following four major parts: 1. Cathode ray tube display. 2. Problem generator. 3. Manual control. 4. Automatic scoring and control circuits." "The amplitude of movement of the target, amplitude of movement of the control, and the frequency of the target motion all may be independ-

ently varied by the experimenter for both the following and compensatory types of pursuit." —(W. F. Grether)

5196. Zweifel, Robert L. **Adaptation of the opaque projector to lie detector demonstration.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 256-258. —Instructions are given whereby the lie detector can be used before groups by means of the Balopticon Projector. The arrangement does not interfere with the testing procedure. —(L. A. Pennington)

(See also abstracts 5281, 6461)

NEW TESTS

5197. Amthauer, Rudolf. **I-S-T. Der Intelligenz-Struktur-Test.** (The Intelligence Structure Test. IST.) Göttingen: Verlag für Psychologie, 1953. Test booklets (DM 5.00 each form), answer sheets (DM 3.00 per 20), with keys (DM 0.85), and manual pp 38 (DM 5.00). —The Intelligence Structure Test (IST) consists of 176 items divided into 9 subtests. Test administration is timed. Intelligence is considered a structured totality, the varied aspects of which may be observed in different kinds of intellectual problems. The author describes the subtests, discusses the "working hypothesis" of each, and indicates how the IST profile may be useful for diagnostic purposes. Designed for individual or group administration, the IST is available in 2 equated forms. Current norms are based on 4000 subjects, subdivided into age groups from 14 to 60. Occupational norms are also provided. Wechsler IQ may be calculated. The 38 page manual contains directions for administration, scoring, and interpretation. —(H. P. David)

5198. Bruce, Martin M. **Business Judgment Test.** Adults. 1 form. Untimed, (15) min. Test booklet (15¢), with manual, pp. 4; specimen set (75¢). New York: Author, 624 E. 20th Street, 1953. (See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 401.)

5199. Bruce, Martin M. **Sales Comprehension Test, Form M.** Adults. 1 form. Untimed, (20) min. Test booklet (20¢) with manual, pp. 8; specimen set (\$1.00). New York: Author, 624 E. 20th Street, 1953. (See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 401.)

5200. Bruce, Martin M. **Sales Motivation Inventory.** Adults. 1 form. Untimed, (30) min. Test booklet (15¢), with manual, pp. 4; specimen set (75¢). New York: Author, 624 E. 20th Street, 1953. (See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 401.)

5201. Farnum, Stephen E. (East Providence (R.I.) Public Schs.) **Farnum Music Notation Test.** New York: Psychological Corporation, 1953. Record and manual, 11 p. \$4.50. —With reliabilities typically above .88 for single grades the test has been standardized for grades 7, 8, and 9. A phonograph record presents 40 four-measure melodies. The student reads a score and identifies for each melody the one measure played differently in pitch, rhythm or time. The test has been validated against the Watkins-Farnum Instrumental Sight-Reading Scale. Total administration time is approximately 20 minutes. —(P. R. Farnsworth)

5202. **Schultze, W., Hecht, K., & Sickert, O.** *Der Hamburg-West Yorkshire Gruppentest.* (The Hamburg-West Yorkshire Group Test.) Göttingen: Verlag für Psychologie, 1953. Test booklets (DM 5,50 per 10) with manual pp. 8 (DM 1,30).—The Hamburg-West Yorkshire Group Intelligence Test is an abbreviated and translated version of the Tomlinson edition published by the University of London Press in 1951. Designed for children from 9.5 to 12.5 years of age, it requires 60 minutes for administration. The 117 items are arranged in order of difficulty. Published norms are based on 26,000 Hamburg children and are very similar to results obtained from British subjects. Split half reliability is .96. IQ values may be calculated. Practice sheets accompany the test booklets. The 8 page manual contains directions for administration, scoring, and interpretation of norms.—(H. P. David)

5203. **Wood, Hugh B.** *Behavior Preference Record.* 3 levels, Gr. 4-6, 7-9, 10-12. 2 forms at each level. Untimed, (30-45 min). IBM, Scoreze, or hand scoring. Test booklet (8¢); answer sheet (4¢); Scoreze (7¢); with manual pp. 16; specimen set (35¢). Los Angeles: California Test Bureau, 1953. (See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 401.)

(See also abstracts 6062, 6284, 6483)

STATISTICS

5204. **Ackoff, Russell L.** (Case Inst. Tech., Cleveland, O.) *Some new statistical techniques applicable to operations research.* *J. Operations Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 1, 10-17.—The Weibull distribution is applied to life-span data (materiel or personnel) making possible a reduction of test-time, cost, and sometimes number of observations necessary. A technique is described for adjusting home-survey data for "not at home's" without the necessity of call-backs. Some uses of binomial probability paper for quickly approximating significance tests are described.—(M. R. Marks)

5205. **Bean, Kenneth L.** *Construction of educational and personnel tests.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953. viii, 231 p. \$4.50.—This volume is intended to instruct one in a method of constructing tests. Aspects discussed include: planning the examination, types of objective test items, uses of objective items in various situations, pro and con the essay examination, the design and use of performance tests, the review and item analysis of a test, validity, reliability, and norms. Sample problems given in the appendix illustrate methods of attacking testing problems. 57-item bibliography.—(D. R. Krathwohl)

5206. **Blanc, Sam S.** (East High Sch., Denver, Colo.) *A technique for a statistical interpretation of an interest survey questionnaire.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 223-227.—This method was developed in connection with the use of a science interest questionnaire given to Junior High School students. The standard error of the difference between the percent answering "yes" and the percent answering "no" to a given item was determined, and the .05 level of confidence was

used to determine if the difference was a significant one.—(M. Murphy)

5207. **Bonnardel, R.** *Les "diagrammes d'intercorrelations" en analyse factorielle.* (Charts of intercorrelations used in factor analysis) *Travail hum.*, 1953, 16, 103-136.—The author surveys methods of setting up factor patterns used by Spearman, Holzinger, Thurstone, and others. He then shows his own method of selecting the appropriate technique to use with different kinds of data. English summary. 23 references.—(R. W. Husband)

5208. **Brogden, Hubert E.** *Statistical theory and research design.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 377-400.—This critical review of literature for the year ending May 1953 emphasizes particularly the areas of test theory and personnel classification methods. The major divisions include: test theory, correlation, personnel classification, factor analysis, analysis of variance, tests of significance, and scaling. 55-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5209. **Brokaw, L. D., & Christal, R. E.** (Lackland AFB, Tex.) *An iterative method for the adjustment of erroneous factor loadings.* *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-46, iii, 31 p.—This report describes "the development of a procedural modification of a technique presented by Wherry. Application of this process to the rotated factors derived from a centroid solution adjusts the rotated loadings by maximizing the variance properly attributable to each factor for each test. It tends to eliminate errors originating in misestimation of communalities or occasioned by mechanical errors of graphic rotation."—(W. F. Grether)

5210. **Bross, Irwin D. J.** (Cornell U., Med. College, New York.) *Design for decision.* New York: Macmillan, 1953. viii, 276 p. \$4.25.—In non-technical language the author describes the methods of decision making based upon the methods of modern statistics. Chapters are devoted to the discussion of the nature of decision, prediction, probability, values, sequential decision, data, models, sampling, measurement, statistical inference, and statistical techniques. Details of mathematical statistics are avoided in favor of an explanatory treatment of the methods and procedures in reaching decisions usable not only as scientific method, but also in commercial and social problems.—(C. M. Louttit)

5211. **Burke, C. J.** (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *A brief note on one-tailed tests.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 384-387.—The wide-spread use of one-tailed tests as advocated by Jones (see 27: 35) and Marks (see 26: 634) can lead to serious abuses. Although their position is technically correct, indiscriminate application of one-tailed tests will lead to barren controversy; the discovery of new psychological phenomena will be hindered if the acceptance of the null hypothesis is automatic when very large differences in a direction opposite from the predicted one occur.—(M. R. Marks)

5212. **Carroll, John B.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Individual differences.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 127-148.—This review of the literature end-

ing May 1953 is oriented around the questions of the existence of dimensions of individual differences, how these dimensions can be accounted for, and how they may be more effectively measured. Among the major divisions are the dimensions of and variables associated with individual differences, psychometric methodology and instruments; the studies covered are mostly related to factor analysis. 119-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5213. Collins, C. C., & Lauer, A. R. An empirical study of the effect of normalizing data. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 373.—Abstract.

5214. Connolly, T. G., & Sluckin, W. (U. London, Eng.) An introduction to statistics for the social sciences. New York: Hafner Publ. Co., 1953. vii, 154 p. \$2.75.—Frequency distribution; measures of central tendency; measures of variability; cumulative distributions; normal distribution curve; sampling and the reliability of estimates; reliability of small-sample statistics; statistical significance and the testing of hypotheses; principles of correlation; and correlation methods are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

5215. Cronbach, Lee J. (U. Illinois, Urbana.), & Gleser, Goldine C. Assessing similarity between profiles. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 456-473.—General methodological difficulties are discussed, particularly; the need to discuss similarity only with respect to specified dimensions, loss of information involved when configurations are reduced to indices, the need to interpret a similarity index as a relative rather than as an absolute measure, and the general non-comparability of scale units involved in profiles. The measure D is presented. This is, for two profiles, the sum of the squared deviations of corresponding scores, and is a general expression for dissimilarity (distance in the hyperspace of k variates). 27 references.—(M. R. Marks)

5216. Dressel, Paul L., & Schmid, John. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Some modifications of the multiple-choice item. *Educ. psychol. Measmt*, 1953, 13, 574-595.—Four modifications of the conventional multiple choice test were studied utilizing students taking a physical science course in Michigan State's Basic College. Variations among the experimental sections and lack of previous familiarity with the four new questions answering procedures were limiting factors. Nevertheless, the data indicate that modifications in the conventional multiple choice item may be promising.—(W. Coleman)

5217. French, John W. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) A rejoinder to Zimmerman's note. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 390.—There is agreement with Zimmerman's point (see 28: 5236) that factor analyses using only a few tests may yield composite factors that would appear separate if more tests had been administered. However, when factors are compared across studies, some large and some small, cross-identifications are almost impossible unless some elasticity in identifying factors as similar is allowed. The question of listing tests according to the

size of their factor loadings is discussed.—(M. R. Marks)

5218. Friedman, Maurice H., & Ward, Joe H., Jr. (Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) Machine computation of residual matrices for factor analysis. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-38, iii, 6 p.—This report describes a machine method for computing the residual matrices required for factor analysis. The method, which utilizes IBM machine techniques, "reduces the number of man-hours required for factor analysis studies by speeding up routine computations and reducing the loss due to errors made by desk calculator methods."—(W. F. Grether)

5219. Horst, Paul. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Correcting the Kuder-Richardson reliability for dispersion of item difficulties. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 371-374.—It is proved that average item reliability of a test cannot be unity unless all items are of equal difficulty. The estimate of average item-intercorrelation, corrected for difficulty dispersion, is shown to be identical with Loevinger's coefficient of homogeneity. When this estimate is used in estimating test reliability (in place of the Kuder-Richardson assumption that all item-reliabilities are equal), the resulting r is less subject to attenuation by dispersion of item difficulties. An empirical comparison of Kuder-Richardson Formula 20, and the new estimate, is presented.—(M. R. Marks)

5220. Johnson, N. L. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) Some notes on the application of sequential methods in the analysis of variance. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1953, 24, 614-623.—Sequential tests of linear hypotheses in the systematic linear model are studied. Methods of overcoming difficulties in the construction of tests when there is a random model are considered.—(G. C. Carter)

5221. Jones, Lyle V., & Fiske, Donald W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Models for testing the significance of combined results. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 375-382.—When a separate significance test has been applied to two or more experimental results, and a test of the significance of the combined results is desired for a single hypothesis, two statistical models are available. The assumptions and limitations of the binomial and chi-square models are discussed, particularly the necessity for assuming experimental independence of the samples. The application of Hotelling's generalized Student test (T) is described for use when the assumption of independence is not justified.—(M. R. Marks)

5222. King, Gilbert W. The Monte Carlo method as a natural mode of expression in operations research. *J. Operations Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1953, 1, 33-58.—A general discussion is given of the advantages of random walk techniques (Monte Carlo method) versus orthodox mathematical analysis when large computers are available. A simple, empirical model of the problem is constructed (e.g., a problem on the random diffusion of information); trial and error solutions are then obtained through a punched-card "library" of random walks. Ways of biasing the walks to yield solu-

tions in fewer steps are suggested. In the author's experience, most operations research problems offer the possibility of being expressed in this fashion.—(M. R. Marks)

5223. **Koopman, Bernard O.** (Columbia U., New York.) **New mathematical methods in operations research.** *J. Operations Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 1, 3-9.—Optimization problems where the maximum occurs on the boundary of the region defined by constraints rather than within the region, require new developments in the calculus of variations. There may be need to develop information theory with the object of minimizing information rather than maximizing it—the application to military problems of deception and evasive action is obvious. Certain "supply and waiting line" problems lead to systems of infinitely many differential equations of the first order; in these systems the initial restrictions may not determine the solution. One method for the solution of a system of such equations is given.—(M. R. Marks)

5224. **Koopman, Bernard O.** (Columbia U., New York.) **The optimum distribution of effort.** *J. Operations Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1953, 1, 52-63.—When a limited amount of effort is available for the performance of two or more related tasks, it is sometimes possible to determine the distribution of effort among the tasks for the greatest "return." The solution may indicate that one of the tasks should be ignored completely. The solution assumes that effort and effect can be quantified; that effects are additive; that effect is a function of the task and the effort. Applications can be made in such fields as evaluating sales campaigns (where to send the salesmen), drilling for oil (how should drilling costs be distributed geographically), etc. Analytical expressions for return are developed. Solutions when particular types of functional relation between task and effort obtain are presented.—(M. R. Marks)

5225. **Kyte, George C.** (U. California, Berkeley.) **Equivalence of the Pearson and Ayres formulas of correlation.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 229-231.—In 1920 Ayres published a formula giving a "shorter method for computing the coefficient of correlation" and demonstrated its equivalence to the Pearson formula by empirical methods. This paper establishes the equivalence of the two formulas algebraically.—(M. Murphy)

5226. **Lindley, D. V., & Miller, J. C. P.** (Cambridge U., Eng.) **Cambridge elementary statistical tables.** Cambridge, Eng.: University Press, 1953. 35 p.—A set of tables for the more familiar statistical functions and tests of significance: normal distribution, t , χ^2 , F -distributions, transformation of the correlation coefficient, random sampling numbers, certain functions of the integers up to 1000, and logarithms of factorials.—(A. J. Sprow)

5227. **Lord, Frederic M.** (ETS, Princeton, N. J.) **The relation of test score to the trait underlying the test.** *Educ. psychol., Measmt*, 1953, 13, 517-549.—Making the single assumption that "...the trait or ability under discussion can be thought of as an ordered variable represented numerically in a single

dimension," 14 conclusions are deduced with respect to test scores, true scores, and ability.—(W. Coleman)

5228. **Michael, William B., Hertzka, Alfred F.,** (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.), & **Perry, Norman C.** **Errors in estimates of item difficulty obtained from use of extreme groups on a criterion variable.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt*, 1953, 13, 601-606.—A table and abac are presented providing estimates of the level of item difficulty, P , for a total criterion sample from knowledge of the level of item difficulty, \bar{P}_E , based on an average of the proportions of individuals in the upper and lower extreme groups who respond in a specified manner. "In the estimation of P from \bar{P}_E it is perhaps advisable in practice that a correction be made only when item validities exceed .60."—(W. Coleman)

5229. **Perloff, Robert.** (Personnel Research Branch, AGO, Washington, D. C.) **Multiple correlation for four predictors using zero-order coefficients alone.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt*, 1953, 13, 655-659.—The development of a zero-order multiple correlation method for four predictors is described. The method is not as accurate as the Doolittle or Wherry-Doolittle but requires less statistical sophistication. "If a sufficient number of requests is made, these tabular methods, along with adequate checking formulas, will be reproduced by the writer and sent to anyone who may have use for them."—(W. Coleman)

5230. **Schumacher, C. S., & Lauer, A. R.** **Exploratory study of the Spearman rank formula for use in item-analysis.** *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 393.—Abstract.

5231. **Seelbinder, B. M.** (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) **On Stein's two-stage sampling scheme.** *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1953, 24, 640-649.—A method for determining the size of the first part of a two-stage sample for estimating the population mean with a given accuracy is presented. The method is based on a scheme of Stein. The tables necessary for application of this method are given.—(G. C. Carter)

5232. **Senders, Virginia L.** **A comment on Burke's additive scales and statistics.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1953, 60, 423-424.—The conclusion of Burke (see 28: 3560) that, "the properties of a set of numbers as a measurement scale should have no effect upon the choice of statistical techniques for representing and interpreting the numbers" is challenged as leading to unfortunate implications. If operations have been performed on the numbers which could not have been performed on the objects they represent, then what is true for the numbers is not necessarily true for the objects. Then, since psychologists are presumably primarily interested in the behavior described by numbers and not the numbers themselves, they would do well to have their statistical techniques correspond with the properties of the set of numbers as a measurement scale.—(E. G. Aiken)

5233. **Stice, Glen F., & Knoell, Dorothy M.** (Randolph Air Force Base, Tex.) **A simple mean-difference technique for obtaining scales.** *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-36, iii, 4 p.—A

simple technique is demonstrated for isolating scales (factors or dimensions) from a pool of test items which contain a number of a priori scales. In general, the technique is that of obtaining trial scores for the various scales, evaluating individual items in terms of differences between high and low mean trial scores, rescoring the scales with items added and deleted and repeating the process until all items are assigned satisfactorily to scales or eliminated from consideration. Intercorrelations among trial scales are computed also. The technique appears to be especially useful when a small number of scales is involved and a quick check is desired on the assignment of items to scales.—(W. F. Grether)

5234. **Tintner, Gerhard.** (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) **Econometrics.** *Scientia*, 1953, **88** (497), 250-257.—"Econometrics is defined as the application of mathematical statistics to economic problems. Models derived from economic theory are classified into micro-economic and macro-economic, static and dynamic models.... We deal in econometrics also with confidence or fiducial limits, which enable us to form an idea about the statistical validity of the estimates. Tests of significance and more generally tests of hypotheses enable us to form an idea about the validity of certain economic theories and models.... We may utilize the results of econometric research tentatively as a guide for economic policy." French translation p. 148-155 of supplement.—(N. De Palma)

5235. **Tomlinson, Helen, & Preston, John T.** (HRRC, Lackland AF Base, San Antonio, Tex.) **Development of a short test to predict a complex aggregate score.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, **37**, 260-262.—A technique is described for constructing a short test to determine the probability of reaching a qualifying cut-off score on a weighted aggregate score, the aptitude index. An N of 1622 was used in the development of a 30-item test form which is "...essentially a short form of the aptitude index..." Reliability and validity coefficients are presented, with a probability curve and table showing the relationship of the predictor score and the aptitude index.—(S. S. Zalkind)

5236. **Zimmerman, Wayne S.** (Brandeis U., Waltham, Mass.) **A note on the recognition and interpretation of composite factors.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, **50**, 387-389.—In the centroid method of factor analysis, composite factors may be produced if several tests have a similar factor pattern and no other tests have a sufficiently disparate pattern on the same factors; they may be produced also if an insufficient number of factors has been extracted. The result is to inflate factor loadings, since test loadings reported on a single factor, are actually earned on composite factors. Two glaring examples are discussed.—(M. R. Marks)

(See also abstracts 5570, 5597, 5855, 5856, 6462)

REFERENCE WORKS

5237. **American Psychological Association.** **Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology. Committee on Publication Outlets.** **Publication problems in psy-**

chology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, **8**, 235-242.—A condensed version of the committee's report published in Division 12's Newsletter. The results of the questionnaire sent to the Division membership are discussed in terms of how to handle increased demand for journal space, the problem of condensing articles, possible changes in format and policy, and miscellaneous comments. The effectiveness and implication of a number of possible solutions to these problems is indicated. Comments by Lee J. Cronbach.—(J. Arbit)

5238. **Bry, Ilse; Bayne, Helen, & Ebert, Myrl.** **Bibliography of early psychoanalytic monographic series. II. Secondary, publisher-sponsored series.** *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, **1**, 706-718.—A listing of the contents of 2 series: Internationale Psychoanalytische Bibliothek and Imago-Bücher.

5239. **Coxon, Lee W. (Ed.)** (P. O. Box 662, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D. C.) **Journal of Personnel Administration and Industrial Relations.** Washington, D. C.: Personnel Research Publishers. Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1954. Quarterly. \$6.00 per year; single copies, \$1.75.—Publishes manuscripts from 500 to 12,000 words reporting original investigations, and descriptive and theoretical papers in the fields of job analysis and evaluation; psychological testing and other personnel measurement techniques; employee and supervisory training; executive selection and development; wage and salary administration; general education and communications; physical environment of work; human relations; joint relations and collective bargaining; and related subjects. Will also contain book reviews and a professional personnel exchange.

5240. **Hough, John H.** (U. Colorado, Boulder.) **Scientific terminology.** New York: Rinehart, 1953. xiii, 231 p. \$3.50.—In this textbook the author considers Greek and Latin grammar and vocabulary to the extent necessary to clarify their use in scientific terms and expressions especially in medical and biological sciences. Chapters are devoted to nomenclature in medicine, bacteriology, pharmacy, and biology.—(C. M. Louttit)

5241. **Psychoanalytic Collections Conference.** **Selected periodicals on psychoanalysis and related medical fields for the general medical library.** *Bull. Med. Lib. Ass.*, 1953, **41**, 198-207.—Lists, with coded information, 37 journals needed in a working medical library.—(C. M. Louttit)

5242. **van Essen, Jac.** **Woordenboek der psychologie.** (Psychological dictionary.) Haarlem, Netherlands: de Erven F. Bohn N.V., 1953. 319 p. Hfl. 15.—This second edition containing 10,000 terms is practically rewritten to take into account the new viewpoints in and further applications of psychology since the first edition appeared in 1938.—(A. Potter)

5243. **Walk, Alexander.** **The centenary of the Journal of Mental Science.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, **99**, 633-637.—The principal British psychiatric journal first appeared on 15 November 1853, under the editorship of Sir John Bucknill.—(W. L. Wilkins)

(See also abstract 6697)

ORGANIZATIONS

5244. ———. **Pictures of the APA building.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 255-258.—7 plates.
5245. **American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology, Inc. The work of the . . . 1953 annual report.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 691-697.—A report of the action taken on candidacies received, of an analysis of diplomates, of the written and oral examinations, of the results of a questionnaire sent to non-diplomates, and of financial problems of the Board is presented.—(J. Arbit)
5246. **American Psychological Association. 1953 directory.** Washington, D. C.: American Psychological Association, 1953. xxvii, 404 p. \$3.00. (Edited by Jane D. Hildreth.)—Contains alphabetical and geographical lists of 108 life members, 1,562 fellows, and 9,233 associates of the APA, current and past officers, by-laws, affiliated organizations, and Diplomates of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology.—(A. J. Sproy)
5247. **American Psychological Association. (Anne Anastasi, Recording Secretary.) Proceedings of the sixty-first annual business meeting of the American Psychological Association, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 646-673.
5248. **American Psychological Association. Program of the sixty-first annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, September 4-9, 1953, Cleveland, Ohio.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 269-305.
5249. **American Psychological Association. Ad hoc committee on the central office. Report of the . . .** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 243-244.—A report on meetings with the Executive Secretary and senior staff members of the Central Office. A discussion of the two major conclusions of this committee is presented.—(J. Arbit)
5250. **American Psychological Association. Committee on a Directory of Psychological Service Centers. Report of the . . .** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 682-685.
5251. **American Psychological Association. Committee on Public Relations. Report of the . . . 1952-1953.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 676-681.
5252. **American Psychological Association. Executive Secretary. (Sanford, Fillmore H.) Annual report . . . 1953.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 699-706.
5253. **American Psychological Association. Office of the Executive Secretary. APA officers, division officers, editors, committees, representatives, and related organizations, 1953-1954.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 624-635.
5254. **American Psychological Association. Policy and Planning Board. Annual report of the . . . 1953.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 674-675.
5255. **American Psychological Association. Representatives to the AAAS council. Report of the . . .** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 698.
5256. **American Psychological Foundation. The American Psychological Foundation.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 740-741.—The history and function of the American Psychological Foundation.
5257. **Eastern Psychological Association. (Lane, Gorham, Secy.) Proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual meeting. . . .** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 514-521.
5258. **Educational Testing Service. (Henry Chauncey, Pres.) Annual report to the Board of Trustees. 1952-53.** Princeton, N. J.: Author, 1953. 127 p.—This fifth annual report includes accounts of the work carried on by the ETS and its separate divisions, abstracts of research projects, and a bibliography of staff publications for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1953.—(C. M. Louttit)
5259. **Froisse, P. (Secy.) Association de Psychologie Scientifique de Langue Française. Bull. Ass. int. Psychotech., 1953, 2, 32-35.**—Announces the formation of a new association and reports on its first meeting in October 1952. In English and French.—(C. M. Louttit)
5260. **Menninger Foundation. 1953 The Menninger Foundation.** Topeka, Kan.: Author, 1953. 48 p.—This publication includes the reports of the President and Treasurer, accounts of training, clinical, and research work, and listings of publications, staff personnel, and Foundation members.—(C. M. Louttit)
5261. **Midwestern Psychological Association. (Cronbach, Lee J., Secy.) Proceedings of the twenty-fifth annual meeting. . . .** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 505-513.
5262. **Rocky Mountain Branch of the American Psychological Association. (Rogers, Lawrence S., Secy.) Proceedings of the twenty-third annual meeting. . . .** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 522-523.
5263. **Sanford, Fillmore H. (APA, Washington, D. C.) Summary report of the 1953 annual meeting.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 636-645.
5264. **Schwesinger, Gladys C. The International Council of Women Psychologists. Int. House Quart., 1951, 15, 163-167.**—"The president of this newly formed Council reviews the development and purpose of this group, formed 'to extend their reach of professional application and fellowship around the world.'"
5265. **Smith, M. Brewster. The SSRC and psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 484-488.—A discussion of the history, policy, and functions of the SSRC. The scope of the council's work is indicated by reference to the various programs, projects, and conferences sponsored by the council. Examples of the results of research programs in personality and culture, and social adjustment are noted.—(J. Arbit)
5266. **Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology. (Lacey, Oliver L., Secy.) Proceedings of the forty-fifth annual meeting. . . .** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 496-499.
5267. **Western Psychological Association. (Kilby, Richard, Secy.) Proceedings of the thirty-third annual meeting. . . .** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 500-504.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

5268. ———. *VIII sessiā Nauchnogo soveta po problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniā akad. I. P. Pavlova pri Prezidiume Akademii nauk SSSR.* (8th session of the Scientific Council on Problems of the Physiological Theory of Academician I. P. Pavlov (Affiliated with the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences).) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, **39** (2), 261-264. —The papers, attacking Orbeli's failure to hew to the Pavlovian line previously decreed, are summarized. Orbeli is reported as confessing to the error of apoliticality in his physiological and psychological research, but as consistently refusing to admit that he has fundamentally deviated from Pavlovian theory and methodology. —(I. D. London)
5269. ———. *Melanie Klein.* *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1949, **6** (3-4). —Portrait, frontispiece.
5270. ———. *Laurance F. Shaffer.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, **8**. —Portrait facing p. 606.
5271. *Ackerknecht, Erwin H.* (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Rudolf Virchow: doctor, statesman, anthropologist.* Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1953. xv, 304 p. \$5.00. —"This book is primarily an analysis of Virchow's work, not a description of his life." The first part is a life history which serves to orient the reader in the chronology of Virchow's life, so that the three major fields of his activity may be discussed separately although activities in all three were simultaneous. The 3 major sections are devoted to consideration of his work as a physician-scientist especially in cellular pathology, as a statesman during the mid-nineteenth century period of German unification, and as an anthropologist and archeologist. Biographical glossary of persons referred to. 10-page bibliography. —(C. M. Louttit)
5272. *Adams, Leslie.* *A new look at Freud's dream, "The breakfast ship."* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, **110**, 381-384. —A dream of Freud's which has been explained with a great volume of genital symbolism and dynamic theorizing is related to immediate events surrounding him at the time he dreamt it. It is shown that "every bit of the dream is simple repetition of recent events." —(N. H. Pronko)
5273. [Anon.] *Calendar of psychiatry.* *Bull. Isaac Ray med. Libr.*, 1953, **1**, 111-117. —Continues this calendar of historical psychiatric events (see 28: 4508) for the months of October, November, and December.
5274. *Arnheim, Rudolph.* *David Katz: 1884-1953.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, **66**, 638-642. —Obituary. Portrait facing p. 519.
5275. *Bak, Robert C.* *Géza Róheim, 1891-1953.* *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, **1**, 758-759. —Obituary.
5276. *Berman, Anne.* (Comp.) *Bibliography of Marie Bonaparte's writings.* In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 388-393. —Scientific articles and books are listed chronologically, followed by Marie Bonaparte's translations into French of the works of Freud.
5277. *Bernfeld, Siegfried.* *Freud's studies on cocaine, 1884-1887.* *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, **1**, 581-613. —The cocaine studies constitute Freud's first scientific encounter with the neuroses as well as his first independent therapeutic effort. These studies failed to bring scientific distinction. The memory of these studies as a defeat probably led to a parapraxis about them by Freud in one of his later bibliographies. Freud later came to believe that the chemical defense against suffering was potent but dangerously noxious. Hence he turned from medicinal magic to psychological therapy. 35 references. —(D. Prager)
5278. *Birjukov, D. A.* *O sub'ektivistikh oshibkakh Akademika L. A. Orbeli.* (On the subjectivist errors of Academician L. A. Orbeli.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, **39** (2), 135-145. —"The attempt by Orbeli to conduct argumentation on a philosophical plane and to rely on Marxism is a complete fiasco, for he forgets or he does not understand that it was L. V. Stalin and the Central Committee of our party who, in organizing the Joint [Pavlovian] Sessions [of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences in 1950], in great measure disclosed even to us, ourselves, I. P. Pavlov's theory, namely from its methodological side, since they properly appraised the fact that Pavlov's objective, consistently materialist method is one of the natural scientific bases of dialectical materialism. —(I. D. London)
5279. *Dionesov, S. M.* *Ob ukhode akademika I. P. Pavlova iz Voenno-Meditsinskoi Akademii v 1913 gg.* (On the departure of Academician I. P. Pavlov from the Military Medical Academy in 1913). *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, **38** (5), 647-651. —An episode in Pavlov's life, adduced to illustrate his "uncompromising stand for materialism in physiology." —(I. D. London)
5280. *Ellenberg, W. G.* *Richard Maria Pavli: 1886-1951.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, **66**, 647-648. —Obituary.
5281. *Ellison, Douglas G., & Ellison, Elizabeth Cox.* (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *Historical note on the rating scale.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, **50**, 383-386. —The invention of a rating scale by Robert Owen, founder of the New Harmony Colony in 1825, is described. Prior to the discovery of Owen's scale, the invention of rating scales was usually attributed to Francis Galton. —(M. R. Marks)
5282. *Ferguson, George A.* (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) *A note on George Berkeley.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1953, **7**, 156-158. —There is currently a revival of interest in Berkeley. Partially it is the result of physicists trying to understand in philosophical terms what modern physics is about. Berkeley's work is relevant for psychology today because of his phenomenological approach to the physics of his time, his arguing for direct observation of phenomena and for "a cleansing of the mind of meaningless terms, abstract ideas, and occult qualities." Berkeley distinguished between the phenomenological and the postulational. He denied essentialism. —(E. D. Lawson)
5283. *Gómez-Ferrer, Pedro.* *Los elementos de los caracteres en la psicología de Juan Luis Vives.* (Ele-

ments of traits in the psychology of Juan Luis Vives.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl., Valencia*, 1952, 3, 293-299.—Juan Luis Vives (1492-1540) defines and analyzes in his book, *De anima et vita*, human traits in such a manner that Foster Watson is justified in calling him the father of modern psychology. Vives' analysis of traits is summarized.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5284. **Katbanowski, W.** *Psychologia osobowości w utworach A. S. Makarenki.* (Psychology of personality in works of A. S. Makarenko.) *Przegl. Psychol.*, 1952, No. 1, 114-134.—A translation of the paper published in *Sov. Pedag.* 1950, No. 3, 70-80.

5285. **Langfeld, Herbert S.** *Martin Luther Reymert: 1883-1953.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 649-650.—Obituary.

5286. **Mislak, Henryk** (Fordham U., New York.), & **Staudt, Virginia M.** *Psychology in Italy.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 347-361.—"In comparison to other countries psychology in Italy did not develop quickly." Experimental psychology had limited academic acceptance, and the impacts of psychology on "... cultural and social life and on education have been very limited." Reasons for slow development are multiple—of an economic, social, religious, and even political nature. "Nevertheless, psychology in Italy now is slowly but surely acquiring the scientific dignity and social prominence that it merits and has gained in other countries." 28 references.—(M. R. Marks)

5287. **Oberndorf, C. P.** *Henry Alden Bunker, 1889-1953.* *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, 1, 757-758.—Obituary.

5288. **Peters, R. S. (Ed.)** (U. London, Eng.) *Brett's history of psychology.* London: George Allen & Unwin; New York: Macmillan, 1953. 742 p. \$7.50.—This volume compresses Brett's classic 3-volume work into one. The editor "has tried to preserve the erudition and sweep of the original, while fitting into a tighter structure. The original text has been preserved, although much of the material has been omitted. The editor has provided an introductory chapter, introductions to each chapter, and a final chapter in which the main trends of twentieth-century psychology have been outlined." The editor's additions and the original text are distinguished by different type sizes. A table indicates the major sections omitted from the original.—(C. M. Louttit)

5289. **Peters, W.** *Karl Marbe: 1869-1953.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 645-647.—Obituary.

5290. **Prieto F., Luis B.** *La obra renovadora del profesor Eduardo Claparede.* (The renovating work of professor Edward Claparede.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1953, 12, 108-109; 136-137; 158.—An analysis is made of the works of Claparede, the Swiss psychologist, especially of his book, "Psychology of the Child and Experimental Pedagogy." Claparede's concept of functional education is summarized.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5291. **Revers, W. J.** *Gustav Kafka: 1883-1953.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 642-644.—Obituary.

5292. **Vafuro, E. G., & Shibanov, A. A.** *O sub"ektivistskikh oshibkakh akademik L. A. Orbeli v*

traktovke ucheniia I. P. Pavlova o korkovykh signal'nykh sistemakh. (On the subjectivist errors of Academician L. A. Orbeli in his treatment of I. P. Pavlov's theory of the cortical signal systems.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, 39(3), 374-385.—L. A. Orbeli is criticized for his anti-Pavlovian "subjectivism" and for his belief in the "insufficiency of [Pavlov's] methodological approach" and the "necessity, [therefore], of supplementing the objective method of I. P. Pavlov with the subjective." Such errors stem from Orbeli's ideological infirmities.—(I. D. London)

5293. **Victoroff, David.** (U. France, Paris.) **G. H. Mead, sociologue et philosophe.** (G. H. Mead, sociologist and philosopher.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1953. 150 p. 600 fr.—Appreciation is expressed for the work of George Herbert Mead (1863-1931). An analysis is made of his thought and the intellectual climate in which he worked. Attention is called to the reality of Mead's philosophy, his concept of evolution, the structure of personality and his theory that society is in the individual, who in turn modifies the social order.—(G. E. Bird)

5294. **Wiener, Norbert.** *Ex-prodigy: my childhood and youth.* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1953. xii, 309 p. \$3.95.—The author, a mathematician who is of interest to psychology because of his concept of cybernetics, was an "infant prodigy" whose early schooling was with his father, who finished high school at 11, had his undergraduate degree at 14, and his Ph.D. at 19. In this autobiography of his childhood, youth, and early manhood to the age of 30, the author examines his own development with psychological insight and reveals the self-appraisal of a scholar of his formative period after a quarter century of mature professional work.—(C. M. Louttit)

5295. **Wortis, Joseph.** *La psychiatrie soviétique.* (Soviet psychiatry.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1953. xxxii, 364 p. 1,200 fr.—A French translation of "Soviet psychiatry" (see 25: 3263) with a preface to the French edition by the author.

(See also abstracts 5186, 6090)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

5296. **American Psychological Association.** *Ad hoc Committee on Relations between Psychology and other Professions. Implications for legislation in the report of the Ad hoc Committee on Relations between Psychology and other Professions.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 546-550.—Formalized statements of the committee's recommendations for APA policy on five issues concerned with legislation.—(J. Arbit)

5297. **American Psychological Association.** *Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology. Committee on Private Practice. Recommendations concerning standards for the unsupervised practice of clinical psychology.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 494-495.—The committee report which was submitted to the APA Board of Directors, April, 1953. Distinguishes between supervised and unsupervised practice and rec-

ommends seven minimum standards for psychologists in unsupervised practice of clinical psychology.—(J. Arbit)

5298. **American Psychological Association. Education and Training Board. Doctoral training programs in clinical psychology and in counseling psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 245.—A list of institutions whose doctoral training programs in clinical psychology and in counseling psychology have been approved by the Education and Training Board of the APA with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, April, 1953.—(J. Arbit)

5299. [Anon.] **Legislation in various states.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 572-584.—A collection "of reports submitted by representatives of various state psychological associations in response to an invitation to prepare an account of the legislation or legislative efforts in their states."—(J. Arbit)

5300. **Appelman, John Alan. Professional liability of psychologists.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 686-690.—An attempt to define the problem of professional liability and the advantages of insurance against it. The type of insurance necessary and the mechanisms of handling an insurance program are discussed. A sample professional liability policy is presented.—(J. Arbit)

5301. **Baker, C. H.** (Defence Research Medical Laboratories, Toronto, Ont., Can.) **Mathematical training for applied experimental psychology.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 7, 183-191.—In order to keep up with advances such as information theory and sequential analysis, applied experimental psychologists must have solid backgrounds in mathematics. The suggestion is made that language requirements for the Ph.D. be thrown out with the time being used to better advantage in mathematical training. 28 references.—(E. D. Lawson)

5302. **Combs, Arthur W.** (Syracuse U., N. Y.) **Problems and definitions in legislation.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 554-563.—An examination of "some of the basic concepts and problems which seem most urgently in need of clearer definition" in order to solve our legislative problems.—(J. Arbit)

5303. **Cooper, Emily M. Fletcher** (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.), **Youtz, Richard P., Spragg, S. D. Shirley, & Hurlock, Elizabeth B.** **The teaching of psychology in the junior and community colleges.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 734-739.—A study of "how much and what psychology is being taught in the junior and community colleges, who is teaching it, and how it is being taught." Data were gathered from questionnaires sent to psychology department chairmen and supplemented by a study of the college catalogues.—(J. Arbit)

5304. **Daniel, Robert S.** (U. Missouri, Columbia.), & **Lovitt, C. M.** **Professional problems in psychology.** New York: Prentice-Hall, 1953. xv, 416 p. \$5.50.—Following an introductory orientation in the profession of psychology and its modern development, this book covers literature search, scientific reporting, and professionalization. In addition to chapter references, a

306-item annotated list of reference books of value in psychology, a 331-item bibliography of journals in psychology, 224 sources for books, tests, apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and a glossary of abbreviations useful to the psychologist are included.—(A. J. Sprow)

5305. **Drever, J.** **The teaching of psychology.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 248-254.—In Britain two committees have reported to the British Psychological Society on undergraduate and graduate training in psychology. As in this country, the rise of psychology as a profession has pointed up the need for a professional rather than an academic degree. This should be in addition and not in place of the academic degree. However, there is a lack of training facilities at the graduate level in Britain. Practicums are almost nonexistent. The author finally calls attention to the dangers of too much professionalism.—(H. H. Strupp)

5306. **Ellis, Albert.** **Pros and cons of legislation for psychologists.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 551-553.—"The main pros and cons of psychologists' attempting to secure the enactment of licensing or certification laws in their local states, or to refrain from such attempts...[are]...discussed under three main headings: (a) the protection of the public interest; (b) the effects of legislation on psychologists; and (c) the probabilities of succeeding in any legislative effort."—(J. Arbit)

5307. **Freeman, M. J.** **Medical acceptance of the clinical psychologist in private practice.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 88-89.—Reports the results of the interviewing of 100 physicians in Los Angeles city and county on the subject, discusses the term "clinical psychologist," and makes 4 recommendations to promote the progress of the clinical psychologist in private practice.—(A. J. Sprow)

5308. **Heyns, Roger W.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **How many psychologists will be affected by legislation?** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 570-571.—A presentation of data obtained from several sources relating to the number of APA members who will be affected by legislative matters. The data are presented in terms of principal place of employment, highest degree held, present position held, and nature of training.—(J. Arbit)

5309. **Hollis, N. S.** **Problems of a clinical psychologist in a prison situation.** *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 62, 294.—Abstract.

5310. **Humphrey, George.** (Oxford U., Eng.) **Five years in the Oxford chair.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 381-383.—As holder of the Oxford Chair in Psychology since its founding in 1947, Humphrey reviews the development of the Honours School of Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology, together with its relation to the Institute of Experimental Psychology which had been established earlier.—(L. E. Thune)

5311. **Knoepfel, H. K., & Redlich, F. C.** (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Psychiatrische Ausbildung in USA.** (Psychiatric training in the United States.) *Psyche*,

Heidel., 1953, 7, 67-78.—Nowhere in the world has psychology gained such an important position as in the United States. According to the report, American psychology derived this position by relating modern American psychological and philosophical trends to European ideas on clinical psychology and psychoanalysis. The report gives information about the training of students in psychiatry in the United States. 71-item bibliography.—(E. Barschak)

5312. Lobo, Dell. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) **Degrees for charlatans.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 231-234.—The effect of diploma mills, i.e., schools which exist solely for the purpose of awarding degrees, upon clinical psychology is discussed. The requirements for degrees in these various correspondence schools as well as the type of degree offered is related to the types of degrees and requirements of recognized colleges. Degree granting correspondence schools cannot be controlled by existing laws for "all of them have legal recognition." Writing articles and urging enactment of new legislation are two of the several ways indicated for resolving this problem.—(J. Arbit)

5313. Lowe, W. F. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **Post-experimental discussion and attitude toward psychology.** *Percept. Mot. Skills Res. Exch.*, 1952, 4, 145-150.—Following a study in which an effort was made to create feelings of aggression, anxiety and depression in subjects, a technic of post-experimental discussion was tested as a means of reducing subjects' resulting hostilities toward psychology and psychological experimentation. A 50 item questionnaire was administered to 30 college students in experimental group and to 30 control students who did not have discussion. There was some evidence of less favorable attitudes in the control group.—(S. B. Sells)

5314. Marks, Rose W. **Activities for promoting better understanding of the functions of a clinical psychologist in private practice.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 525.—A list of six activities which one psychologist in private practice engages in in order to achieve acceptance by the public and the medical profession.—(J. Arbit)

5315. Meyer, Max F. **Re a museum in psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 525-526.—Gives the following criterion for the acceptance of material into a museum of psychology: "the material must have an essential connection with the first conception of a now-established fundamental theory." Discusses several examples of what might and might not be accepted into the museum.—(J. Arbit)

5316. Miller, Eleanor Olmstead. (Illinois Coll., Jacksonville.) **Teaching psychology in the small liberal arts college.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 475-478.—A presentation of information regarding the role of psychology in the small liberal arts college and of the individual teaching psychology in this setting. Several conclusions are drawn from the data concerning the characteristics of these teachers and the future developments of psychology in these colleges.—(J. Arbit)

5317. Poruben, Adam, Jr. **College catalogues and industrial psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 526.—A clarification of several points in a previous study (see 27: 6907) criticized by Paterson and Ryan *et al.*—(J. Arbit)

5318. Russell, Harold E., & Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **An investigation of the relation of student ratings of psychology instructors to their course achievement when academic aptitude is controlled.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1953, 13, 626-635.—"A regression equation was devised to predict letter grades of students in an introductory psychology course from A.C.E. scores." Students achieving above, at, or below expectancy rated their instructors alike on the Miami Instructor Rating Sheets. Students with grades above expectancy gave more favorable ratings of the course than those with grades under expectancy.—(W. Coleman)

5319. Schneider, Eliezer. **The importance of the theoretical experimental study of perception and learning for the professional training of psychologists.** *Monogr. Psicol., Rio de J.*, 1951, No. 8, 25-32.

5320. Shaffer, Laurence F. (Teachers Coll. Columbia U., New York.) **Of whose reality I cannot doubt.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 608-623.—The report of a study concerned with the biographical correlates of psychologist's attitudes on an intuitive-objective continuum. An attitude scale containing items related to professional training, professional positions and activities, adjectival descriptions of significant persons, and several background variables were mailed to members of Division 12 of the APA. The major conclusions of the study are: (1) because of the relatively restricted range of attitude scores around the midpoint of the scale, psychologists appear to be a group having considerable unity—as a whole neither intuitive nor objective, and (2) the training of the young psychologist seems to shape the direction of his attitudes with later professional relationships reinforcing the particular attitude adopted. 20 references.—(J. Arbit)

5321. Southern Regional Education Board. **Toward a regional program of psychological research and training in the South.** Atlanta, Ga.: Author (830 W. Peachtree St., N. W.), 1953. v, 97 p.—Includes reports of action groups, actions adopted, and accounts of subsequent discussions arising from the Southern Regional Conference on Psychological Resources held in January 1953. Dael Wolfle in his keynote speech reviewed the "Psychological resources and needs in the Southern States." In general the evidence indicates that training in psychology in Southern universities has been limited and inadequate to meet the needs for professional psychologists in the region. The actions of the Conference indicate ways in which the situation may be improved. Appendixes include pertinent statutes, copies of documents, and descriptions of programs. Licensure acts for Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia are included.—(C. M. Louttit)

5322. Tolman, Ruth S. **Virtue rewarded and vice punished.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 721-733.—A discussion of the values accruing to psychology

through cooperation between the theoretician and the professional practitioner. In carrying out this cooperative venture the "virtues" of industry, control, and maturity are needed. Examples from the relationships within other sciences are used to indicate the goal toward which psychologists should strive. 18 childhood portraits of past presidents of the Western Psychological Association. 29 references.—(J. Arbit)

5323. **Watson, Robert I.** (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **A brief history of clinical psychology.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, **50**, 321-346.—The history of clinical psychology from just prior to the turn of the century to date is reviewed. Included are the topics: the psychometric tradition; the dynamic tradition; the psychologist in the clinic, the child guidance center, the mental hospital, and the home for mentally defective; psychology as a profession. These topics are organized under the headings of the 1920's and 1930's; the war years and their effect on postwar psychology; and the psychologist today. "World War II focused the needs... the period after the war is still feeling the pressure of these... needs and is witnessing the reactions, adaptive and otherwise, of a beginning profession to these demands." 121-item bibliography.—(M. R. Marks)

5324. **Weigert, Edith.** **Die Entwicklung der psychoanalytischen Ausbildung in U.S.A.** (The development of psychoanalytical training in U.S.A.) *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1953, **6**, 632-640.—In the last decade, the attitude toward psychoanalysis has changed; today psychoanalysis is considered an important element in medical training, especially in psychiatry. The selection of "suitable" applicants for such a training is left to psychoanalytical institutes. Although the author expresses her satisfaction about the success of the American Psychoanalytical Association, she warns of certain indications of over-centralization and institutionalism.—(E. Barschak)

5325. **Wiener, Daniel N.** **Some legislative and legal problems of psychologists.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, **8**, 564-569.—An "attempt to place our present problems of legal recognition in the perspective of the history of occupational licensing generally, to discuss the most important areas of contact with other occupational legislation, and to suggest the nature of certain other legal problems with which we are becoming most involved."—(J. Arbit)

5326. **Young, Marguerite L., & Wilson, John T.** **Government support of psychological research.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, **8**, 489-493.—An analysis of "the extent of the Federal Government's support of research in psychology and closely related areas by means of contracts and grants with colleges, universities, and other nongovernmental research agencies." The analysis is in terms of the government agencies involved, the areas within psychology which are supported, and the geographical basis for the dispersion of the funds.—(J. Arbit)

5327. **Żebrowska, Maria.** **Problemy organizacyjne i naukowe studiów psychologicznych.** (Organizational and scientific problems of psychological education.)

Przegl. Psych., 1952, No. 1, 36-57.—The author reviews in detail the premises and aims of a reform of psychological education which has been introduced in Polish universities in 1950. New program of study is based on the principles of dialectical and historical materialism and comprises, besides purely psychological subjects, logic, history, political economy, physics, biology, anatomy and physiology (especially of the nervous system, special stress being laid on Pavlov's teaching.) Specialization is possible in general, child, educational, work, animal, physiological, and medical psychology. In view of the lack of adequately trained teaching staff, this program has been introduced for the time being only in two of the seven Polish universities (Poznań and Warsaw.) The author discusses some possibilities to realize this program and suggests the creation of a special committee whose task would be to initiate, plan and coordinate all work connected with the reform of psychological education and the organization of research work in psychology. Summary in Russian and English.—(M. Choynowski)

(See also abstracts 5122, 5245, 5994, 6674, 6708, 6709)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

5328. **Bergman, Philip S., Nathanson, Morton, & Bender, Morris B.** **Effect of intravenous barbiturates on abnormal involuntary movements.** *Neurology*, 1953, **3**, 503-512.—A wide variety of involuntary movements were found to be partially selective in their response of barbiturates; this complicates any test using such drugs to differentiate neurologic from psychogenic disease.—(C. E. Henry)

5329. **Bishop, P. M. F.** **Sex hormones and human behaviour.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, **1**, 20-22.—The writer's clinical experiences with sex hormone administration are reviewed. Loss of libido in males castrated in adult life is reported. Administration of androgens does not affect the sexual behavior of normal young males but does increase the potency of men of middle or elderly age.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5330. **Brožek, Josef; Taylor, Henry Longstreet, & Keys, Ancel.** **Variabilité et fidélité des mesures biologiques chez les jeunes gens.** (Variability and accuracy of biological measures in young adults.) *Travail hum.*, 1953, **16**, 71-80—38 anthropometric, biochemical, physiological, and psychological fitness characteristics were measured under standard conditions in a group of 36 normal young men on two occasions. Data presented are: means and standard deviations, correlations between the two sets of measures, and limitations of the figures in terms of test reliability and errors of measurement. English summary. 24 references.—(R. W. Husband)

5331. **Buchthal, Fritz, & Pinelli, Paolo.** **Action potentials in muscular atrophy of neurogenic origin.** *Neurology*, 1953, **3**, 591-603.—Atrophy caused by involvement of anterior horn cells was usually (60% of cases) associated with an increase in the duration and

amplitude of action potentials, plus increased synchrony of potentials from different units. Temporal dispersion from different subunits is the probable cause. Atrophy following peripheral nerve injury was also associated with increased duration of action potentials but with normal amplitude. Only in the spinal lesion was there a clear positive relationship with the clinical severity of the disease.—(C. E. Henry)

5332. Bykov, K. M. (Chm.), & Alrapet'iants, É. Sh. (Secy.) *Postanovleniia IX sessii Nauchnogo soveta po problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniia I. P. Pavlova pri Prezidiume Akademii nauk SSSR.* (Decrees of the 9th session of the Learned Council on Problems of the Physiological Theory of I. P. Pavlov, Affiliated with the USSR Academy of Sciences' Presidium.) *Fiziol. Zb. SSSR*, 1953, 39 (4), 528-532. —Two decrees are published relating to the research along Pavlovian lines within the institutes affiliated with the USSR Academy of the Medical Sciences. Many deficiencies are noted and recommendations decreed. Pavlovianization of psychiatry, neuropathology, occupational hygiene, etc. must be accelerated. Typological investigations should be undertaken. The method of the conditioned reflex should be more widely employed in research.—(I. D. London)

5333. Eayrs, J. T. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) *Hormones and the maturation of the central nervous system with special reference to the rat.* *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 144-150. —Studies on the effects of sex and thyroid hormones on development of behavior are reviewed. Two modes of hormonal influence are distinguished: (1) an influence on the basic morphological differentiation of neurones in their early development, and (2) "a more or less specific triggering action on a pre-differentiated neural network." Sex hormones appear to act specifically on the second mode, but thyroid may act both as a developmental and as a releasing agent. 46-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5334. Engel, Frank L. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) *General concepts of adrenocortical function in relation to the response of stress.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1953, 15, 565-573. —Review of the recent studies dealing with (1) the nature of stimuli that elicit the pituitary-adrenal response, (2) the feedback, hormonal, and hypothalamic mechanisms conceivably operative in activating the glandular response, and (3) the manner in which the adrenocortical hormone intervenes in homeostasis is given. Material related to Selye's concept of "alarm reaction." Discussion by R. A. Cleghorn. 16 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

5335. Ford, Adelbert. (Lehigh U., Bethlehem, Pa.) *Bioelectrical potentials and mental effort: I. Cardiac effects.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 347-351. —Using an integrating circuit, the effect of mental work on cardiac output was measured. It was found that the effort involved in arithmetical computation raised the electrical output of the heart by a significant amount. Individual differences are presented and discussed.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5336. Fox, Henry M., & Gifford, Sanford. (Harvard U., Boston, Mass.) *Psychological responses to ACTH and cortisone; a preliminary theoretical formulation.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1953, 15, 614-631. —Study of 98 patients under such treatment indicated effects on "biochemical sources of instinct, increasing instinctual tension." Alterations in appetite, sleep, and motor activity were almost constant findings. For adequate treatment via ACTH and cortisone an accurate knowledge of the ego structure is recommended. 1 case report is presented in detail. Discussion by G. L. Engel.—(L. A. Pennington)

5337. Goolker, Paul, & Schein, Joseph. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) *Psychic effects of ACTH and cortisone.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1953, 15, 589-613. —Psychiatric and psychological study of 80 organically ill patients, ranging in age from 10 to 67 years, undergoing drug treatment indicated that only 15% showed "distinctly aberrant reactions", most of which were mild and temporary. These reactions were not related to pretreatment personality structure nor to dosage. The primary change was the appearance of a "state of cerebral excitability . . . the ready state." The hypothesis is presented that ACTH and cortisone elicit a cerebral stimulation. Discussion by Theodore Lidz. 32 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

5338. Gugenheim, C. *L'aspect affectif des phénomènes de fatigue.* (Affective aspects of fatigue.) *Travail hum.*, 1953, 16, 98-102—10 articles are reviewed, 8 in English, one each in French and German, and the author points out differences in objective and subjective fatigue by contrasting studies done by physiologists with observations in industrial psychology.—(R. W. Husband)

5339. Luria, Zello. *Behavioral adjustment to thiamine deficiency in albino rats.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 358-362. —Tested in a Skinner box and in free-intake experiments, thiamine-deprived and normal rats showed no reliable differences in ingestion responses. Analysis of variance of the free intake data shows a significant interaction effect of thiamine deficiency with thiamine concentration on thiamine intake.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5340. Margolin, Sydney G. *Psychol-physiological properties of the adrenal cortex; recent, unpublished advances. Introductory remarks.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1953, 15, 563-564. —The panel discussion held at the 10th annual meeting of the American Psychosomatic Society in Atlantic City, N. J., April 19, 1953, was opened by discussion of the historical contributions made by Thomas Addison, Richard Bright, Wm. Gull, and Thomas Hodgkin to the topic of adrenal function. The remaining 4 reports are abstracted in this issue (see 28: 5334, 5336, 5337, 5342).—(L. A. Pennington)

5341. Mayer-Gross, W., McAdam, W., & Walker, J. W. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.) *Further observations on the effects of lysergic acid diethylamide.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 804-808. —Demonstrable chemical changes in metabolism must be related to psychological symptoms of the drug, although LSD-25 given to recent onset schizophrenics showed variation in blood chemistry without psychological

change, while mescaline hydrochloride given to normal subjects produced changes like those of LSD-25 but no changes in blood chemistry.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5342. Mirsky, I. Arthur., Miller, Robert, & Stein, Marvin. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) *Relation of adrenocortical and adaptive behavior.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1953, 15, 574-588.—To study the effect of injections of ACTH upon adaptive acts monkeys were placed in conflictual situations subsequent to training in an instrumental conditioning setup. Injected subjects reacted adaptively without fear. In a second study involving conditioned avoidance and extinction the animals injected with ACTH showed a rapid extinction that was not present when the act was well learned. These and other results suggested that "adrenocortical hypersecretion... may either decrease the effectiveness of an anxiety-producing situation or eliminate a poorly integrated defense against anxiety...." Discussion by L. S. Kubie and H. S. Liddell.—(L. A. Pennington)

5343. Niiimi, Yoshizumi, & Hashimoto, Hitoshi. (Waseda U., Tokyo, Japan.) *G.S.R. no kenkyū. Sokutai tan-i oyobi zangen genshō o chūshin to shite.* (Experimental studies on galvanic skin response. Centered on the unit of measurement and the diminution effect.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 29-39.—The appropriate unit of measurement in GSR was selected from 6 different units of measurement. From the viewpoint of normality of distribution, conductance was found to be the most appropriate unit of measurement of basal level, and change in conductance, % change in conductance, and % change in resistance for GSR, the latter three units being also independent of the basal level. The author also analyzes the different factors involved in the diminution of GSR. In Japanese with English summary. 31 references.—(A. M. Niyekawa)

5344. Patton, R. A. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) *Physiological psychology.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 247-262.—The literature for the year ending June 1953 is reviewed under major headings: early environmental effects on behavior, sensory processes, effects of x-irradiation, experimental brain damage, biochemical correlates, adreno-cortical mechanisms, and physiological approaches to clinical problems. 77-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5345. Pavlov, B. V. *Itogi raboty Leningradskogo obshchestva fiziologov, biokhimikov i farmakologov im. I. M. Sechenova za proshedshe god.* (Summary of the work of the Sechenov Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists of Leningrad during the past year.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, 39 (4), 525-527.—Various activities and papers are listed. Entirely too much remains to be done in developing a Pavlovian physiology. Anti-Pavlovian conceptions should be rooted out, and the "views of reactionary Anglo-American pseudoscientists, who are trying to belittle or to overthrow the materialist theory of I. P. Pavlov and to justify predatory imperialist policies" should be countered and unmasked.—(I. D. London)

5346. Peimer, I. A. *Ob uslovnoreflektornoi ekstrakstolli u cheloveka.* (On conditioned reflex extrasystole in man.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, 39 (3), 286-292.—A discussion of conditioned reflex extrasystole in terms of Pavlovian theory.—(I. D. London)

5347. Petelina, V. V. *Uslovnoreflektornye vliyanīa na sosudy i dykhanie pri napriazhennoi umstvennoi deiatel'nosti.* (Conditioned reflex influences on the blood-vessels and breathing during concentrated mental activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38 (5), 566-575.—Any indifferent stimulus can be conditioned to elicit the modifications in the plethysmograms and pneumograms which originally result from concentrated mental activity (solution of arithmetic problems). The conditioned reactions are quite stable and extinguish after 30-40 applications of the conditioned stimulus without reinforcement. The methods used are held to permit the study of the "interaction of the [Pavlovian] first and second signal systems."—(I. D. London)

5348. Peters, John E., & Gantt, W. Horsley. (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore 5, Md.) *Effect of graded degrees of muscular exertion on human heart rate and the role of muscular exertion in cardiac conditional reflexes.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1953, 49, 31-43.—Muscular exertion changes the heart rate appreciably according to the amount of output. The acceleration commences with the first second after the beginning of increased muscular tension but when maximal tension is maintained for 30 seconds the psychological factor of feeling exertion is more important than the tension of muscle. In conditional reflexes the heart rate increase is caused more by central nervous excitation than by muscular tension. 19 references.—(M. J. Stanford)

5349. Royce, Jack Reed, & Rosvold, H. Enger. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Electroshock and the rat adrenal cortex.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 516-527.—Repeated series of electroshock were accompanied by a significant increase in adrenal weight. Immediately following 1 shock, measures indicated a depletion of adrenal ascorbic acid and cholesterol, while 24 hours after the 10th and last shock in a series, the increase in total ascorbic acid content was found proportional to increase in the gland's weight. Adrenalectomized animals with intraocular transplants of newborn-rat adrenals survived a series of electroshocks. In 1 animal rapid maturation of transplants was noted. These and other results are interpreted to mean that electroshock causes the release of endogenous corticotropin mechanisms which are discussed. 34 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

5350. Scott, J. P. *New directions in the genetic study of personality and intelligence.* *Eugen. News*, 1953, 38, 97-101.—New ideas on human problems may come from basic animal research, as in the study of variability in the fundamental traits of social behavior. To be selected for genetic study are the simple types of behavior closely related to physiological processes which genes can modify, which are little affected by training, and which can be measured in adults as well as children. The final task will be to find different

types of environment favorable to the development of different combinations of basic capacities in individual ability.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

5351. Thompson, William R. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) **The inheritance of behavior: behavioural differences in fifteen mouse strains.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 7, 145-155.—A thorough examination of normal psychological characteristics of available mouse strains is needed. As a preliminary step 14 inbred and one hybrid mouse strain were examined on three behavior traits, food-drive, emotionality, and exploratory activity. "Significant differences in each of these characteristics were found between a number of the strains tested, indicating they have a genetic basis." 28 references.—(E. D. Lawson)

(See also abstracts 5196, 5600, 5620)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

5352. Arieff, Alex J., & Pyzik, Stanley W. (Northwestern U., Chicago, Ill.) **The cillospinal reflex in injuries of the cervical spinal cord in man.** *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 621-629.—Neurological study of 19 spinal cord-injured patients and 16 control subjects indicated that pupillary dilation in man is wholly sympathetic in innervation contrary to literature which states the reaction is by way of parasympathetic inhibition and sympathetic excitation.—(L. A. Pennington)

5353. Brady, Joseph V., & Nauta, Walle J. H. **Subcortical mechanisms in emotional behavior: affective changes following septal forebrain lesions in the albino rat.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 339-346.—Following restricted lesions to the septal region of the forebrain, rats developed significant increases in emotional reactivity and in startle response. Previously acquired conditioned emotional responses were diminished, but there was no evidence of decrement in the rate of acquisition of new conditioned emotional responses. The extent of the changes in emotional behavior seemed to be "roughly commensurate with the extent of injury to the fornix column, suggesting the possible importance of this complex paleocortical fiber bundle in the transmission of neural impulses involved in determining affective behavior."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5354. Brazier, Mary A. B. **Electroencephalography.** In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 244-263.—Books, symposia, experimental, clinical and psychiatric literature of the past year is summarized as it pertains to electroencephalography. 178 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5355. Chang, Hsiang-Tung. **Similarity in action between curare and strychnine on cortical neurons.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 221-233.—Cortical application of very weak d-tubocurarine elicits spontaneous spiking. The portion of the evoked response produced by intracortical activity is enhanced whereas the afferent volley (and dendritic potential) is reduced. Intravenous and especially intracisternal injection induces prolonged and greatly increased spontaneous

cortical discharges. "Curare and strychnine possess two competitive actions on the central nervous system: (i) the action of depressing the synaptic function by changing the properties of the terminal arborizations of the presynaptic fibers or of the receptive membrane of the soma, and (ii) the action of increasing the cortical activity by improved efficiency of synchronization of nerve impulses." 27 references.—(C. E. Henry)

5356. d'Avignon, M., & Keilson, I. **Electro-encephalographic findings in children previously treated for asphyxia neonatorum.** *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1953, 42, 407-411.—44 of 61 children showed EEG changes. Those with slight EEG changes developed well in spite of neonatal asphyxia. Grave pathological findings were noted only in children who showed somatic and mental defect at follow-up.—(D. Prager)

5357. Detwiler, S. R. (Columbia U., New York.) **Further observations on motor responses of Amblystoma larvae following transplantation of primary brain segments.** *J. exp. Zool.*, 1952, 119, 189-204.—At embryonic stage 21 the following types of substitutions were effected: (1) forebrain for hindbrain, (2) forebrain for midbrain, (3) midbrain for forebrain. Results of these and previous experiments "... support the conclusion that for the maintenance of normal swimming the midbrain is the most indispensable portion of the brain and that the forebrain is the least indispensable component. The medulla exerts considerable influence, however, and serves as coordinator and regulator."—(A. B. Shaklee)

5358. Gardner, E. D., & Morin, F. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) **Spinal pathways for projection of cutaneous and muscular afferents to the sensory and motor cortex of the monkey (Macaca mulatta).** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1953, 174, 149-154.—Cutaneous and muscular nerves of the hindlegs of anesthetized monkeys were stimulated with single shocks and the cortex explored for evoked potentials. It was observed that the impulses reached the leg regions of the pre- and postcentral gyri bilaterally. Furthermore, potentials recorded from the precentral gyrus persisted after removal of the postcentral gyrus bilaterally. Various sections were made in the spinal cord and these indicated that impulses from either hindleg can reach both cerebral hemispheres by just one ventrolateral region of the cord.—(J. P. Zubek)

5359. Holmgren, Börje, & Kraepelin, Sven. **Electroencephalographic studies of asthmatic children.** *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1953, 42, 432-441.—100 asthmatic children free of convulsive history or symptoms were examined for EEG changes. 36 showed pathological EEG changes, related to the degree of severity of the asthma. Allergic heredity, duration of asthma, and age of onset, showed no correlation to EEG changes.—(D. Prager)

5360. Kaada, Birger R., Andersen, Per, & Jansen, Jan, Jr. **Stimulation of the amygdaloid nuclear complex in unanesthetized cats.** *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 48-64.—Using an implanted-electrode technique, various portions of the amygdaloid nuclear complex

in cats were stimulated. From the phylogenetically older anteromedial division were elicited "contraversive movements, tonic and clonic movements of the extremities, licking, sniffing, chewing and inhibition of respiratory and other spontaneous somatomotor activities; pupillo-dilation, salivation, micturition, defecation and pilo-erection." Stimulation of the basolateral division produced responses suggestive of those obtained by stimulation of the hippocampal, prefrontal, limbic and retrosplenial areas. "This response consisted of searching movements to the contralateral side associated with bewilderment and anxiety, and sometimes with fear, anger and fury." 40-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5361. Kluge, E., & Friedel, B. Über die Einwirkung einförmiger akustischer Reize auf den Funktionszustand des Gehirns. (The effects of monotonous acoustic stimulations upon the functional condition of the brain.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, **3**, 212-226.—EEG records of 36 healthy individuals subjected to monotonous acoustic stimulations (drum rhythm) show a reduction in alpha activity. Also, waves of lower than alpha frequency but of higher amplitude appeared. Many subjects showed mild motoric symptoms and reported various subjective experiences. The observations suggest a psychophysical change consisting of a mild depression of cortical functions and heightened activity in the basal ganglia. The overall functional condition approximates that aimed at in psychotherapeutic training methods and in the course of depth hypnosis. These experimental findings can be practically utilized. 52 references, graphs.—(E. Ochs)

5362. Küppers, Egon. Psychologische Analyse im Dienste der Neurologie; zugleich ein Beitrag zur Lehre von den Reflexen. (Psychological analysis in the service of neurology; a contribution also to the doctrine of reflexes.) *Nervenarzt*, 1953, **24**, 420-430.—It is now possible to localize leading psychological functions neurophysiologically. The sense of self and conscience is centered in the thalamus, the process of understanding is thalamo-cortico-thalamic, and executive activity is thalamo-periphero-thalamic. A theory of motivation and action is developed in which the various thalamus-centered contributions are correlated with the psychological factors of expectancy formation and dimensions of expectancy structures. Expectancies are present in primitive form in the positive and negative unconditioned responses, and merely undergo development and elaboration during subsequent learning. Concepts of Heidegger are used to facilitate linkages between the two frames of reference.—(E. W. Eng)

5363. Lundau, William M. Autonomic responses mediated via the corticospinal tract. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, **16**, 299-311.—"Cerebral cortex can effectively influence most autonomic functions by direct impingement in the spinal cord, separately from the hypothalamus and its descending path. It is suggested that cortical function in visceral activity is homologous to

the cortical function in somatic activity as defined by Jackson; namely, that cortex widens the range of integrated adaptive responses of which the organism as a whole is capable. It is further suggested that the predominant pyramidal effect on visceral structures is one of facilitation of activity patterns essentially determined at spinal and peripheral levels." 39 references.—(C. E. Henry)

5364. Lansdell, H. C. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) Effect of brain damage on intelligence in rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, **46**, 461-464.—Anterior and posterior cortical lesions bilaterally produced at ages 18-20 days or at ages 74-76 days and unilateral lesions including both anterior and posterior cortical surfaces at early and later ages are shown to have different effects on the performance of rats reared in a complex environment and tested on a series of simple barrier tasks. Test scores showed no deterioration as a function of frontal lesions. For posterior lesions and for unilateral lesions the degree of test defect was correlated with the size of lesion; in both instances this appeared due to amount of encroachment on the posterior cortex. Less defect was observed in early than in late lesions in the posterior group; there were no differences attributable to time of operation in the other groups. 17 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5365. Lomonos, P. I. Summat'siia uslovnykh refleksakh. (Summation of conditioned reflexes.) *Fiziol. Zb. SSSR*, 1952, **38** (5), 553-558.—With decrease of "unconditioned alimentary reinforcement" over a long period of time, it is possible to effect a summation of conditioned reflexes whereby the arithmetic sum of the magnitudes of each of the reflexes is increased.—(I. D. London)

5366. MacLean, Paul D., & Pribram, Karl H. Neuronographic analysis of medial and basal cerebral cortex. I. Cat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, **16**, 312-323.—"The results indicate that five regions of limbic-extralimbic cortex can be differentiated if one allocates to a region all those areas of cortex that are reciprocally connected. Together these regions surround the hilus of the hemisphere. They are named according to their topographical location. Further analysis shows that the total area of cortex fired by all points within a region forms a large cortical segment. The five resulting segments collectively cover the entire cerebral mantle with the exception of parts of the visual, auditory and somatic areas."—(C. E. Henry)

5367. McQueen, J. D., Browne, Kenneth M., & Walker, A. Earl. (Johns Hopkins Sch. Med., Baltimore, Md.) Role of the brainstem in blood pressure regulation in the dog. *Neurology*, 1954, **4**, 1-13.—The location of pressor and depressor points in the brain stem and hypothalamus of the dog are quite similar to those previously demonstrated in the cat. The homeostatic significance of this location is discussed, its nearness to the centers concerned with water metabolism, temperature regulation, etc., "presumably allows for

an easy integration and coordination of the general homeostasis of the organism."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5368. Marshall, Clyde. *Movement, mechanism and mind.* *Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*, 1953, (Dec.), 17-25.

—The author begins by discussing the role of the motor cortex in voluntary movement, and reviews some of the more recent findings and theories to show that the role of the cortex in voluntary movement is an extremely complex one. He then discusses brain function in relation to electronic devices. This is illustrated by reference to electronic robots which have been devised to duplicate certain features of animal performance. It is suggested that rhythmic brain waves may be a result of scanning activity in the brain similar to that used in television.—(W. F. Grether)

5369. Morello, A., Morris, S., & Cooper, I. S. (New York U.-Bellevue Med. Center.) *Effects of vasodilatation on electroencephalograms of unanesthetized humans.* *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 29-32.—Administration of sufficient amounts of two vasodilating drugs (papaverine and Paveril) produced significant vasodilatation in cerebral blood vessels, as revealed by angiograms. EEG tracings showed no consistent or significant changes with cerebral vasodilatation.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5370. Morrell, Frank. *New method for study of central inhibition by cortical conditioned reflexes.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 663.—Abstract.

5371. Morrell, Frank, & Ross, Merrill H. (Montefiore Hosp., New York.) *Central inhibition in cortical conditioned reflexes.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 611-616.—By successive pairing of a low sound stimulus with a light stimulus the alpha rhythm was conditioned to the sound in 6 human subjects. Under specified conditions this response served as the basis for the demonstration of extinction, delayed conditioning, and differential inhibition. Results are interpreted as supporting the Pavlovian hypothesis of excitation and inhibition.—(L. A. Pennington)

5372. Mundy-Castle, A. C. *Electrical responses of the brain in relation to behaviour.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 318-329.—"Rhythmic photic stimulation, in conjunction with electroencephalography, is an effective method for studying the psychological significance of electrical rhythms in the brain." "Abnormal responses are not confined to epileptics, and there is evidence of a relation between abnormal responses and behavior deviation, tentatively attributed to a constitutional thalamic instability related to immaturity. The threshold to an abnormal response in non-epileptics sometimes varies according to the clinical state of the patient, being raised to a normal level with successful treatment." 25 references.—(L. E. Thune)

5373. Peters, Joseph J., & Vonderahe, A. R. (U. Cincinnati, O.) *Effect of themisone and phenurone on electrically-induced seizures in the salamander.* *Neurology*, 1953, 3, 890-895.—After describing the behavior of the salamander in electro-shock seizures (an active "tonic-clonic" phase and an inactive,

passive phase in which thresholds to most stimulation are raised) the anticonvulsant action of themisone (acrolactamide) and phenurone (phenylacetylurea) was demonstrated. Both inhibit the active phase of the seizure and decrease the duration of the inactive phase, phenurone acting more slowly, but for a longer time than themisone.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5374. Pribram, Karl H., & Bagshaw, Muriel. *Further analysis of the temporal lobe syndrome utilizing fronto-temporal ablations.* *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1953, 99, 347-375.—Using 8 rhesus monkeys and 2 baboons, the authors shed additional light upon the effects of bilateral lesions in the temporal lobes of primates. A battery of tests was used to determine the degree of integrity in perceptual and intellectual functions persisting after the operations and relations between dysfunctions in test performance and specific subdivisions of the temporal lobe syndrome. Fronto-temporal lesions were explored with a view to determining their relation to lesions of the more posterior temporal fields and their surrounding cortex. A considerable degree of specialization was evidenced by differential habit interference associated with lesions restricted to specific frontal areas that are functionally related to the temporal lobes.—(C. P. Stone)

5375. Pribram, Karl H., & MacLean, Paul D. *Neuronographic analysis of medial and basal cerebral cortex. II. Monkey.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 324-340.—The same technique of strychnine neuronography used in the cat (see 28: 5366) revealed a similar regional system of reciprocal interconnections in the monkey. These are: frontotemporal; medial occipitotemporal; medial parieto-occipital; medial frontoparietal; medial frontal; unidirectional connections between hippocampus and other regions such as Ammon's formation and periamygdaloid areas were noted. These large segments so delimited have presumptive relevance in the planning research on cortical function. 27 references.—(C. E. Henry)

5376. Richins, Calvin A., & Kuntz, Albert. *The autonomic nervous system.* In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 197-227.—Anatomy, physiology and clinical advances pertaining to the autonomic nervous system are reviewed. 383 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5377. Rubinstein, Hyman S. *The study of the brain; a companion text to the stereoscopic atlas of neuroanatomy.* New York: Grune & Stratton, 1953. xiii, 209 p. \$9.50.—This functional neuroanatomy text is oriented to the dissection of the human brain. As successive, individual parts are considered, their functional interrelation is stressed. The primary concern is with the structure and function of the brain as an organ, but the spinal cord, tracts, and pathways are considered as its essential extensions. 220-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

5378. Schreiner, L., Riach, David McK., Pechtel, C., & Masserman, Jules H. *Behavioral changes following thalamic injury in cat.* *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 234-246.—Following destruction of medio-dorsal thalamic nuclei these cats showed increased

irritability and rage responses, ravenous eating, reduced motor activity and impaired performance on learning and discrimination problems. Destruction of anterior thalamic nuclei resulted in decreased rage reaction and increased docility. Combined injury was associated with over-reactivity to noxious as well as pleasurable situations. Intralaminar damage reduced activity generally. 22 references.—(C. E. Henry)

5379. Shustlin, N. A. Ob antipavlovskikh konceptsiyakh korkevogo vnutrennego tormozheniya. (On anti-Pavlovian conceptions of cortical internal inhibition.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38 (5), 543-552.

—Various "anti-Pavlovian conceptions of cortical internal inhibition" are examined and criticized for their attempt to better the original Pavlovian formulations. Although "all the problems of internal inhibition are by no means solved," their solution will be "brought about only on the basis of the consistently materialist conception of cortical inhibition, developed by I. P. Pavlov."—(I. D. London)

5380. Sloan, Norman, & Kaada, Birger R. Effects of anterior limbic stimulation on somato-motor and electrocortical activity. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 203-220.—The most common result of such stimulation (cat and monkey) was attenuation of electrocortical activity plus inhibition of movement induced by cortical stimulation. However, either effect was noted with or without change in the other. The data indicate subcortical projections from limbic cortex to subcortical motor regulatory levels, which may also alter motor cortex excitability. The agranular anterior limbic cortex is more properly described as "regulatory" than "suppressor" in function. 48 references.—(C. E. Henry)

5381. Tasaki, Ichiji. (Central Inst. for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.) *Nervous transmission*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1953. x, 164 p. \$7.50.—This monograph describes studies, primarily by Tasaki and his associates, on neural transmission with special reference to the nodes of Ranvier. The experimental evidence presented indicates "that the node of Ranvier of the nerve fiber is the physiological unit that is capable of developing the action current." Chapters are devoted to saltatory transmission, properties of the nerve fiber carrying an impulse, the myelin sheath, effect of electrotonus on transmission, the nerve trunk and techniques of preparing single nerve fibers for study. 7-page bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5382. von Buddenbrock, W. *Vergleichende Physiologie: Band II: Nervenphysiologie*. (Comparative physiology; vol II: Nerve physiology.) Basel: Birkhäuser, 1953, 396 p. SFr. 38.50.—This book is divided into three main areas, namely the nerve systems of protozoa (6 pages), nerve physiology of metazoans (54 pages) under which are discussed the physiology of peripheral nerves (31 pages) and physiology of central nervous system (21 pages). The third area covers nerve physiology of the various phyla and concerns itself primarily with mammalian

nerve physiology (188 out of 221 pages). (See 27: 6963.)—(J. A. Stern)

5383. Zagorul'ko, L. T. K kritike sub'ektivnogo metoda v fiziologii nervnoi sistemy i organov chuvstv. (A criticism of the subjective method in the physiology of the nervous system and of the sense organs.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, 39 (4), 498-508.—A number of psychophysicists are criticized for adherence to subjective, "anti-Pavlovian," "idealist" methods and conceptions in research on the sense organs. Thus, one may not attribute the ability to discern forms, visual details, etc. to an "intellectualization of the process of perception;" rather, one must attribute this ability to "processes of cortical differentiation." What is psychological in "physiological optics" lies in the "series of conditioned reflexes" which constitute the action of the visual analyzer.—(I. D. London)

(See also abstracts 5460, 5500)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

5384. Barnett, S. A., & Spencer, Mary M. Responses of wild rats to offensive smells and tastes. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 32-37.—Controlled observations of the eating and hoarding of brown Norway rats to whole wheat associated with various odors and tastes are presented. Odor cues from aniseed oil or butyric acid are not deterrent, although the odor cues from n-butyl mercaptan or peppermint oil are. Aniseed oil or butyric acid mixed with the wheat has a marked deterrent action.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5385. Beler, Ernst G. (Utah U., Salt Lake City.), & Cowen, Emory L. A further investigation of the influence of "threat-expectancy" on perception. *J. Pers.*, 1953, 22, 254-257.—"This paper reports a further investigation of perception under conditions of threat-expectancy. It has been found that even when subjects are alerted to threat they require significantly more time and trials to report threat words than to report neutral ones."—(M. O. Wilson)

5386. Bitterman, M. E., & Worchel, P. (U. Texas, Austin.) The phenomenal vertical and horizontal in blind and sighted subjects. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 598-602.—Orientation to the vertical and horizontal was studied in a group of blind and a group of sighted subjects deprived of vision. Both groups performed well in an upright position. Performance of both groups deteriorated when body was tilted, greater disorientation was manifested by sighted subjects. The results are "interpreted as further evidence for the dominance of vision in the orientation of normal individuals."—(J. A. Stern)

5387. Casper, G. W. Effect of the receiver's attitude toward the sender in ESP tests. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, 16, 212-218.—20 college students, 10 males and 10 females, were used as subjects. First, each member rated the others on a scale from "most liked" to "least liked". Each student was then used as a subject in ESP tests with one of the others act-

ing as sender in another room. In half of the runs the sender was the most liked person in the group; in the other runs, the least liked. The total ESP results were statistically significant and there was also a significant difference between those with most liked and least liked senders. Contrary to expectation, however, higher scores were obtained when the least liked individuals were used as senders. Control runs testing for clairvoyance in which no one acted as sender gave results that were not significantly different from chance expectation.—(J. G. Pratt)

5388. Denbigh, K. G. *Thermodynamics and the subjective sense of time*. *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1953, 4, 183-191.—The author discusses Eddington's view that the second law of thermodynamics provides "a criterion of the direction of time which is independent of any subjective element." The author suggests that the subjective time sense underlies the determination of the truth of the second law. The only way in which the subjective time decision can be eliminated is through the use of the second law itself.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5389. Foster, Esther Bond. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) *Multiple aspect targets in tests of ESP*. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, 16, 11-22.—In ESP tests involving multiple aspect targets, at least two characteristics must be specified for complete identification. Data from published ESP series using multiple aspect targets were analyzed in order to compare success on complete target identification with success in identifying one or another of the different aspects. Several researches indicate that the subjects were responding to the card as a whole, rather than to the separate characteristics.—(B. M. Humphrey)

5390. Gibson, Eleanor J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.) *Improvement in perceptual judgments as a function of controlled practice or training*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 401-431.—Literature is reviewed under the topics: Evidence of improvement of perceptual judgment by practice; factors influencing improvement; transfer; retention. "That perceptual learning occurs under many conditions is clear, as also the fact that improved skill in discrimination is an important feature of such learning." The failure of various theories of perception to explain the facts is discussed. 211-item bibliography.—(M. R. Marks)

5391. Goldman, Alfred E. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) *Studies in vicariousness: degree of motor activity and the autokinetic phenomenon*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 613-617.—"The results of this study indicate that the greater the degree of motor involvement (1) the longer the time of appearance of autokinesis, (2) the shorter the duration of its first uninterrupted phase and (3) the less complex is its pattern of movement. These results support the postulate of vicarious channelization, according to which an inverse relation is expected between the amount of perceptual movement and motor activity."—(J. A. Stern)

5392. Guedry, F. E., Jr. (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med., Pensacola, Fla.) *The transfer of habituation to*

rotation with respect to the directional aspect of the vestibular reaction. *U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1953, Proj. No. NM 001 063.01.35, Joint Proj. Rep. No. 35, 12 p.—This is a study of the manner in which "directionally" opposite vestibular stimuli, applied in close proximity, interact to influence the transfer of habituation with regard to rotation direction. 30 human male subjects, comprising 3 groups of 10 subjects, received clockwise and counter-clockwise rotatory tests of vestibular function before and after a habituation series of 34 clockwise rotation periods. Differential treatment of the groups consisted of the rotation-time/rest-time ratios employed during the habituation series.

5393. Hall, K. R. L. (Barrow Hosp., Bristol, Eng.) *Studies of cutaneous pain: a survey of research since 1940*. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 279-294.

—Research on cutaneous pain since 1940 has been concerned on the one hand with the anatomical, physiological and medical aspects of cutaneous pain, or on the other hand, with "...the more complex conditions involved in pain as a discriminatory threshold phenomenon, as a perceptual process, or in its emotional context in human subjects." The problem of measuring the pain threshold in normal subjects is reviewed in terms of the uniformity of the threshold, variability, and the influence of attitude factors, and reactivity to pain. The effect of abnormal mental states upon response to pain is reviewed in terms of (1) the psychoneurotic response, (2) the response in schizophrenic and depressed patients, and (3) the effects of lobotomy. 62 references.—(L. E. Thune)

5394. Hallett, S. J. *A study of the effect of conditioning on multiple-aspect ESP scoring*. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, 16, 204-211.—Subjects were tested for their ability to identify randomly selected targets consisting of ESP symbols recorded in one of 5 possible positions. Successes were scored in terms of hits on both the symbol and the position. A preliminary experiment revealed that subjects who were already familiar with the ESP symbols scored below chance-expectation on them but positively on position. To find out whether this difference was due to the novelty of trying for position, further tests were run with naïve subjects. One group was tried first on symbols alone and another group on position alone. The symbol group obtained a significant negative deviation ($P = .0002$). Both groups in tests for symbol and position combined gave positive deviations on position hits and negative scores on ESP symbols, though the difference was not significant.—(J. G. Pratt)

5395. Hayes, Keith J., & Hayes, Catherine. (Yerkes Lab. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.) *Picture perception in a home-raised chimpanzee*. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 470-474.—Using imitation, discrimination, and matching experiments the picture perception ability of a home-raised chimpanzee was investigated. "The results indicate that the S recognizes a large proportion of what she sees

in pictures, even at the level of abstraction of black and white line drawings."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5396. Krus, Donald M., Werner, Heinz, & Wapner, Seymour. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) *Studies in vicariousness: motor activity and perceived movement.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, **66**, 603-608.—The introduction of motor involvement prior to performance of a perceptual task significantly decreased perceptual movement as measured by verbal responses to pictorial material. The results of the experiment are interpreted as supporting the hypothesis of vicarious channelization (of energy).—(J. A. Stern)

5397. Masson, David I. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) *Synesthesia and sound spectra.* *Word*, 1952, **8**, 39-41.—The author describes his own vowel-color synesthesias and finds them in agreement with some reported by Reichard, Jakobson, and Werth (see 25: 4271). He suggests that while some synesthesias are idiosyncratic, others are common to many individuals, being dependent upon certain types of "natural symbolism."—(J. B. Carroll)

5398. Montagu, M. F. Ashley. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) *The sensory influences of the skin.* *Tex. Rep. Biol. Med.*, 1953, **11**, 291-301.—"Evidence is cited which suggests that the skin as an organ has greater functional significance for the physiological and psychological development of the organism than has hitherto been commonly recognized.... In man there is some evidence which indicated that a relation exists between cutaneous stimulation and the development of the sustaining systems of the body. A case is reported of relief of a long-standing asthmatic condition in one of a set of identical twins who was treated by cutaneous massage."

5399. Nachmias, Jack. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) *Figural after-effects in kinesthetic space.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, **66**, 609-612.—Two important characteristics of figural after-effects in visual space are tested for in kinesthetic space. The first, that "inspection of any visual contour (the S or satiation contour) displaces the apparent location of a contour subsequently seen (the T or test contour) in such a way that the T contour appears to have receded from the locus previously occupied by the S contour," was shown to hold for kinesthetic space. The second characteristic, that "the absolute magnitude of this displacement at first increases as the geometrical distance between the S- and T-contours increases and then decreases as that distance is further increased" could not be demonstrated in kinesthetic space.—(J. A. Stern)

5400. Oñativia, Oscar V. *Percepción y acción.* (Perception and action.) *Monogr. Psicol.*, B. Aires 1951, No. 5, 80 p.

5401. Postman, Leo. (U. California, Berkeley.) *The experimental analyses of motivational factors in perception.* In Brown, J. S., et. al., *Current theory and research in motivation*, (see 28: 5374), 59-108.—Analysis of the habits and dispositions manipulated and measured in experiments concerned with the relation between perception and motivation indicate three

major conclusions: "(1) Perceptual behavior may be usefully conceptualized in terms of learned response dispositions whose acquisition and performance are governed by general principles of associative learning such as frequency, recency and effect. (2) Motivational selectivity in perceptual discrimination is often mediated by and is a consequence of, the operation of these general principles of learning. There is little evidence for direct sensitizing effects of motivational conditions on perception. (3) Apparent motivational selectivity may sometimes be produced by artifacts of performance." 94 references.—(E. L. Gaier)

5402. Pratt, J. G. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.), & Soal, S. G. *Some relations between call sequence and ESP performance.* *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, **16**, 165-186.—The sequence of responses in relation to hits and misses in an ESP test was studied in an extensive series of trials with a single high-scoring subject. (1) With an expected chance hitting level of 20%, the rate of success was found to be 25.1% when the subject repeated the call at the exact point in the sequence at which a target selection was repeated. (2) The subject showed a tendency in most of her trials to avoid repeating a call symbol on the following trial, but she was able to overcome this aversion to doubles in order to score hits. (3) The percentage of repeated calls after hits was significantly higher than after misses, a fact which suggests some kind of reaction to having scored a hit.—(J. G. Pratt)

5403. Pringle, J. W. S., & Wilson, V. J. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) *The response of a sense organ to a harmonic stimulus.* *J. exp. Biol.*, 1952, **29**, 220-234.—A mechanical sine wave stimulus was delivered to the femoral spine in the leg of the cockroach. The response measures indicate that with slow harmonic stimuli the receptor output is in a relation of phase lead to the stimulus input. This phase-advancing property is considered to be a corollary of the adaptation shown by sense-organs to transient stimuli, for the present case seems to be an instance of adaptation to the first derivative of the stimulus. Phase-advancing properties are proposed as widely characteristic of nerve cells. The applicability of servo models is also discussed, with particular reference to the value of transfer functions in describing the operation of the nervous system.—(B. Weiss)

5404. Rainey, R. C., & Ashall, C. *Note on the behaviour of desert locusts in a light-beam.* *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, **1**, 136-138.—Specimens of *Schistocerca gregaria* Forsk. were noted to lose power of normal flight when in the direct path of a beam of bright light. The particular "stalled climbing turn" characteristic of the behavior suggested that possibly the locusts were attempting a normal dorsal orientation to a light source that in the daytime comes from above. The greater difficulty with this hypothesis is the rather consistent ventral presentation of the animal in the light beam.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5405. Rhine, J. B. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) *The problem of psi-missing.* *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, **16**,

90-129.—In tests for ESP subjects have frequently scored consistently below mean chance expectation, and the evidence that has been accumulated now leaves no reasonable doubt that such negatively-deviating ESP scores (psi-missing) may occur when the subject is consciously trying to score positively. The hypothesis is offered that psi-missing can best be explained as an unconscious but consistent adherence to an erroneous cognitive judgment. The unconsciousness of the ESP process permits the effect to occur and it may be initiated by certain strains, conflicts, or other disturbing influences in the subject's attitude toward the experiment.—(J. G. Pratt)

5406. Roth, Louis M., & Willis, Edwin R. *Hygroreceptors in Coleoptera*. *J. exp. Zool.*, 1951, 117, 451-487.—Possible hygroreceptors in several species of beetles have been identified through humidity reactions together with morphological examinations of the antennae.—(A. B. Shaklee)

5407. Stevens, S. S. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *On the brightness of lights and the loudness of sounds*. *Science*, 1953, 118, 576.—Abstract.

5408. Thouless, R. H. *Thought transference and related phenomena*. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, 16, 23-40.—The progress of experimental parapsychology since 1927, when research in this field was started at Duke University, is reviewed. Experiments, particularly in America and England, yielded results which indicated that extrasensory perception (ESP) and psychokinesis (PK) occurred. The findings have also included facts bearing upon the nature of the psychological processes involved, such as the decline effect, displacement, effects of subject's attitudes, and other personality correlates. Some of the experiments were specifically designed to meet the criticisms leveled against earlier work. The evidence challenges many old psychological conceptions.—(J. G. Pratt)

5409. Warren, J. M. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Additivity of cues in visual pattern discriminations by monkeys*. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 484-486.—"Seven rhesus monkeys were tested on 210 pattern discrimination problems which differed in color, form, size and all possible combinations of these three variables. Color-difference category differed significantly from any other in facility solution, and performance on all color-difference categories was significantly better than on those which differed in form or size or both form and size. The form and size category was more discriminable than form or size alone."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5410. Wenzel, Bernice M. (Barnard Coll., Columbia U., New York.) *The chemical senses*. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 111-126.—The literature on taste and smell for the year ending June 1953 is reviewed. 54-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5411. West, D. J. & Flisk, G. W. *A dual ESP experiment with clock cards*. *J. Soc. psych. Res., Lond.*, 1953, 37, 185-197.—32 sealed packs of 12 cards were sent in sets of 4 packs at a time, to each of 20 subjects, who were requested to call the hour

depicted on each card from top to bottom of the pack and to record these calls on numbered score sheets. 16 packs each were arranged in random order by the 2 experimenters. Scores were assessed by 2 methods, namely: (1) direct hits and (2) differential scores. It is concluded that with several of the subjects, Clock Card Tests continue to yield positive results.—(O. I. Jacobsen)

(See also abstract 5530)

VISION

5412. Alpern, Mathew, & Benson, Donald J. *Directional sensitivity of the pupillomotor photoreceptors*. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1953, 30, 569-581.—Infrared photography of consensual pupillary responses confirm the assumption of directional sensitivity of the foveal photoreceptors.—(D. Shaad)

5413. Ames, Adelbert, Jr. *Reconsideration of the origin and nature of perception in situations involving only inorganic phenomena*. In Ratner, S., *Vision and action: essays in honor of Horace M. Kallen on his 70th birthday*. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1953. p. 251-274.—Stimulus perception and ultra stimulus perception are described within a transactional framework. Stimulus perception refers to an awareness limited to "things" within our visual field. Ultra stimulus perception refers to an awareness of the "thatness-thereness" significance of an environmental event from which no light rays are impinging upon the retina. Demonstrations have shown that stimulus perception is not an awareness of "things" existing "in their own right apart from us" but is an assumption that a "thing" must have a significance similar to that of "things" which gave rise to similar stimulus patterns in our past experience. Similarly, the significances of which we are aware in ultra stimulus perception have the same nature and origin.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5414. Arakawa, Yasuhiro. *Quantitative measurements of visual fields for colors with a direct-current method*. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1953, 36, 1594-1601.—The electrical sensitivity of the retina was measured after the cessation of illumination for different colors and a three-dimensional type of color field was mapped. 31 references.—(D. Shaad)

5415. Arnulf, Albert; Dupuy, Odette, & Flamant, Françoise. *Etude expérimentale de la variation de la limite de résolution en fonction de la cohérence*. (Experimental study of variation in the limit of resolution as a function of coherence.) *Rev. Opt. (théor. instrum.)*, 1953, 32, 529-552.—The limit of resolution for a two-point luminous test object was determined for light which varied in "coherence." When the pupil diameter was small enough to produce a diffraction pattern image on the retina, the theoretical results of Zernicke and Hopkins were verified, and showed the effect of the phase factor introduced by Hopkins. When this factor is zero, illumination is always "incoherent" whatever the width of the source. When this factor is -1, large negative values of "coherence" are

obtained. The consequence is the separation of points whose distance apart is much less than the theoretical limit of resolution. For natural pupil diameter, on the contrary, variation in the size and sign of coherence has a small, practically negligible effect.—(R. W. Burnham)

5416. Bortley, S. Howard. *Understanding visual fatigue*. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1954, 31, 29-40.—A general discussion of the concept of fatigue emphasizes that research is needed to make possible a scientific understanding of its nature.—(D. Shaad)

5417. Berner, G. E., & Berner, Dorothy E. *Relations of ocular dominance, handedness, and the controlling eye in binocular vision*. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1953, 50, 603-608.—When the controlling eye in binocular vision is on the side of the handedness, no chain of symptoms referable to eye-hand confusion is likely to occur. When the controlling eye in binocular vision is on the side opposite the handedness, some part or all of the chain of symptoms is likely to occur. When two hands are used, the stronger the relative control of one eye (if the controlling eye is on the side opposite the more commonly used hand) the more likely symptoms are to occur.—(S. Renshaw)

5418. Beuman, M. A., & van den Brink, G. (Research Unit for Observations, National Defense Research Council, Kampweg 3, Soesterberg, Netherlands.) *Absolute thresholds for moving point sources*. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1953, 43, 895-898.—"The theoretical treatment of absolute and contrast thresholds for moving point sources is presented. The thresholds are tested as functions of the velocity v and observation time t on the assumption that, under all conditions for minimum perceptibility, p quanta must be effectively absorbed in the retina within r seconds and δ minutes of arc; within r and δ the integrate capacity in time and space of the sense organ is complete. p , δ , and r depend on the particular condition of colors of the light used, state of adaptation, place of the retina, and the like." It is found that for retinal positions 7° nasal to the fovea in the dark-adapted right eye $p = 2$ quanta for absolute threshold and the values of p and r are independent of color.—(L. A. Riggs)

5419. Boynton, Robert M. (U. Rochester, N. Y.), & Friedman, M. Howard. *A psychophysical and electrophysiological study of light adaptation*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 125-134.—Two adaptation phenomena have been shown to hold at scotopic adapting intensities: (1) The "Crawford effect," where the threshold to a test flash is increased when it precedes an adapting stimulus, and (2) A secondary rise in sensitivity following the initial decrease, which is small compared to the initial drop. "It is concluded that the initial decrease in sensitivity has a nonphotochemical basis, perhaps in the initially rapid response of the optic nerve fibers to adapting stimulus onset, and that the secondary rise reflects the slowing of such activity."—(J. Arbib)

5420. Brown, Kenneth T. (Aero Medical Lab., Wright Air Development Center, O.) *Methodology for studying figural after-effects and practice effects in*

the Müller-Lyer illusion. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 629-634.—The author discusses the effect of some of his recent findings (see 28: 2062) on the methodology for studying figural after-effects and the practice effect in the Müller-Lyer illusion.—(J. A. Stern)

5421. Brožek, Josef; Simonson, Ernst, & Taylor, Henry O. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.) *Changes in flicker fusion frequency under stress*. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1953, Proj. No. 21-32-004, Rep. No. 3, ii, 5 p.—Within a framework of studies on changes in "fitness," the flicker fusion frequency (FFF) was determined during a control period and under the following conditions: (1) moderate visual strain; (2) strenuous visual strain; (3) nutritional stresses; (4) miscellaneous severe stresses—hard physical work, work in hot environment, and lack of sleep. The mechanism involved in the depression of fusion level in situations where such a change has been demonstrated (starvation, strenuous visual work) is not clear and most likely it varies. From the results presented in this report it seems clear that the decrease of the fusion level cannot serve as an index of the degree of involvement of the central nervous system in biologic stresses of the type applied in this study or that this involvement is minimal.

5422. Burnham, Robert W., & Newhall, Sidney M. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) *Color perception in small test fields*. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1953, 43, 899-902.—Rectangular test patches were presented to the right and left eyes by separate colorimeters. Various sizes, shapes, and colors were used. Reduction in size of test field produced effects similar to those of tritanopia, with loss of saturation and shifts in hue. Changes in shape and orientation of the target had relatively minor effects.—(L. A. Riggs)

5423. Chalmers, E. Laurence, Jr. (Princeton U., N. J.) *The role of brightness in primary size-distance perception*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 584-592.—Under conditions of binocular regard reduced brightness did not increase variability in size-distance judgments. Findings under monocular regard were similar although not as conclusive as those determined under binocular regard.—(J. A. Stern)

5424. Chamlin, Max. *Visual field changes in optic neuritis*. *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1953, 50, 699-713.—Visual field studies of 100 cases of optic neuritis, both papillitis and retrobulbar. 52% showed central scotomata with relatively intact periphery, about equally frequent in both types. Periphery was involved in 24%. Lower nasal field more frequently involved in paracentral and peripheral field involvement. Fixation point spared in 37%; visual acuity maintained in at least 21%, hence acuity alone "must not be used—for differentiating optic neuritis from other conditions, such as papilledema."—(S. Renshaw)

5425. Craig, Eugene A., & Lichtenstein, M. (U.S. Navy Electronic Laboratory, San Diego, Calif.) *Visibility-invisibility cycles as a function of stimulus-orientation*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 554-563.—"S's fixated the center of a large, white visual field for test-periods lasting 5 min. A thin black line radi-

ated outward from the fixation point. This line disappeared subjectively at irregular intervals and for irregular durations during the fixation-period. Frequencies of disappearances were related to the angle of orientation of the line, according to a function which is approximately sinusoidal. Explanation of the phenomenon in terms of adaptation and nystagmus of fixation is suggested."—(J. A. Stern)

5426. Culler, A. M., & Fry, G. A. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *The Institute for Research in Vision. Engng Exp. Sta. News, Ohio State Univ* 1953, 25 (4), 5-8.—A brief history and description of the Institute for Research in Vision at The Ohio State University. "The primary purpose of the Institute is to co-ordinate the effects made within the University toward the development of visual science and to make more effective the application of our knowledge about vision in the fine arts, education, engineering, humanistic sciences, and the field of eye care."—(P. Ratoosh)

5427. Dallenbach, Karl M. *The elastic effect; an optical illusion of expansion. Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 634-636.—An optical illusion involving an apparent increase in the length of a line as one approaches it and passes over it in an automobile is reported. Explanation of the illusion is believed to be principally a function of the visual angle.—(J. A. Stern)

5428. Edwards, A. S. (U. Georgia, Athens.) *The relation of light intensity to accuracy of depth perception. J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 300-301.—A modified Howard-Dolman depth perception apparatus was used with college students in 4 experiments with N's of 80, 30, 30, and 50 respectively. "1. In terms of averages alone, it appears that Ss were more accurate in depth perception with greater illumination rather than with less. 2. Analyses of our data, however, show that from one-fifth to one-fourth of our Ss were more accurate with less rather than with more intense illumination. 3. It appeared that no one intensity of illumination was optimal for all Ss."—(S. S. Zalkind)

5429. Eninger, M. U. (Carnegie Inst. Technol., Pittsburgh, Pa.) *The role of generalized approach and avoidance tendencies in brightness discrimination. J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 398-402.—Using female hooded rats, "a group of Ss for which the brightness of the positive cue was similar to the brightness of the reward goal box and for which the brightness of the negative cue was similar to the brightness of the nonreward goal box learned the brightness discrimination more rapidly, in accordance with theoretical expectation, than a group of Ss for which the brightness of the positive cue was similar to the brightness of the nonreward goal box, and for which the brightness of the negative cue was similar to the brightness of the reward goal box."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5430. Fink, Walter H. *Etiologic considerations of vertical muscle defects. Part II. Infranuclear vertical defects: conclusion. Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1953, 36, 1551-1568.—Part II of a series of articles is a dis-

cussion of infranuclear vertical defects of the ocular muscles. 18 references.—(D. Shaad)

5431. French, Robert Stanton. *The discrimination of dot patterns as a function of number and average separation of dots. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-64, 9 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.* (see 28: 3772).

5432. Fry, Glenn A. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *Effect of brightness distribution in the entire field of view upon the performance of a task. Engng Exp. Sta. News, Ohio State Univ.*, 1953, 25 (4), 22-28.—A discussion of the current assumption that "maximum performance can be achieved when the surround is uniformly bright and has the same value as the average brightness in the central position." "Brightness in one part of the field... can affect the visibility of objects in another part of the field" through the medium of stray light, producing changes in adaptation, and changes in pupil size. A new equation is presented for computing stray light in the eye. 19 references.—(P. Ratoosh)

5433. George, F. H. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) *On the theory of the figural after-effect. Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 7, 167-171.—Objections of K. R. Smith to Osgood and Heyer's visual model of after-effects can be partially met at least with the Plateau Spiral and Waterfall effects. "Large scale integrations in visual theory are in the offing... suggests the course which such integrations may take."—(E. D. Lawson)

5434. Gibson, H. W. *The suppression theory of binocular vision. Optom. Wkly*, 1953, 44, 2123-2124.—Revival of an old theory that, in binocular vision, when one of a pair of corresponding points is stimulated, the other is inhibited, is presented briefly with experimental evidence in its favor.—(D. Shaad)

5435. Greenhut, Ann, & Young, Francis A. *Visual depth perception in the rat. J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 82, 155-182.—"This investigation is concerned primarily with the ability of rats to perceive distance visually, and secondarily with the difference between albino and hooded rats in this respect." Final conclusion is that rats cannot perceive distance through their visual apparatus alone to any marked extent, but require learning and kinesthetic cues."—(Z. Luria)

5436. Hunter, Ian M. L. (U. Oxford, Eng.) *The visual world of rats. Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 160-161.—Abstract.

5437. Hurst, Paul M., Jr. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) *Color discrimination in the bluegill sunfish. J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 442-445.—Using a food reward to reinforce swimming to a red-illuminated box, and no reward for swimming to a simultaneously green-illuminated box, the establishment of wave-length discrimination was investigated. Intensity factors were controlled by (1) varying the intensity of the red and green lights, and (2) by using white light of differing intensities in some trials. Clear evidence of the use of wavelength as a discriminatory cue was obtained.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5438. Ikeda, Hisako, & Obenai, Torao. (Tokyo Bunrika U., Japan.) *Zukō zankō no sūryōteki bunseki* (I). *Zankō no hottatsu to sultai*. (The quantitative analysis of figural after-effects (I). The process of growth and decay of figural after-effects.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 59-66.—Figural after-effects (Köhler-effect) and Gibson's negative after-effects as a function of inspection time and of the time after inspection are studied quantitatively by the authors. They indicate the Köhler-effect and the Gibson-effect to be identical under the same experimental conditions. The amount of after-effects was found to depend on the size and arrangement of figures, and to be at maximum immediately after inspection. The decay process is also discussed in the study. In Japanese with tables, figures and summary in English. 29 references.—(A. M. Niyekawa)
5439. Karlin, Lawrence. (New York U.) *The time-error in the comparison of visual size*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 564-573.—The time error for successive comparisons of circles was found to become increasingly negative with increasing length of interpolated interval (1, 4, and 8 sec.), it further became less negative when stimulus duration was changed from 1 to 3 seconds with a tendency toward reversal of this trend with a further increase of stimulus duration from 3 to 5 seconds. "It was concluded that the function of the negatively directed time-error may be characteristic of judgments of magnitude in general." Results were further discussed in terms of application of the gamma movement phenomena.—(J. A. Stern)
5440. Kasser, M. D., & Feldman, J. B. *Amblyopia in adults*. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1953, 36, 1443-1447.—Training periods with the telescopic amblyoscope result in some visual improvement in adult amblyopic subjects though it is difficult to interest them in prolonged training.—(D. Shaad)
5441. Kephart, Newell C., & Reevesman, Stanley. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) *Measuring difference in speed of performance*. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1953, 44, 1965-1967.—A tachistoscopic study indicates that when a different field is exposed to each eye, one eye will see more than the other in the same length of time. This may be related to eye dominance.—(D. Shaad)
5442. Kephart, Newell C., & Unger, Robert M. *An investigation of visual performance among selected groups of school children*. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1953, 30, 635-644.—Retinoscopic studies of one hundred children in the fall and spring indicate that myopia is less after summer vacation than at the end of a school year.—(D. Shaad)
5443. Kravkov, S. V. *Vliianie svetovoi adaptatsii glaza na ego reaktivnost' po otnosheniiu k inadékvatnym razdrashitel'm*. (The influence of color adaptation of the eye on its reactivity in relation to inadequate stimuli.) *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1949, 64(2), 203-206.—If an inadequate stimulus such as sound causes a green-adapted eye to exhibit heightened cone-sensitivity, then for a red-adapted eye cone-sensitivity is decreased. The effects of accessory stimulation on cone-sensitivity are always opposite for eyes adapted to green and red lights respectively.—(I. D. London)
5444. Lambert, William H., & Lambert, Elisabeth C. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) *Some indirect effects of reward on children's size estimations*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 507-510.—"From the data reported the following points may be made: 1. A previously neutral token which had been a manipulandum in a token-reward sequence was overestimated more often than it was before it was placed in that sequence. 2. Experimental extinction tended to reduce significantly such overestimation. 3. When two previously neutral tokens were placed in the sequence so that they were at different distances from the reinforcement, the token closer to the goal tended to become overestimated as a result of such placement but the one farther from the goal tended to remain neutral."—(L. N. Solomon)
5445. Leibowitz, Herschel. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Some observations and theory on the variation of visual acuity with the orientation of the test object*. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1953, 43, 902-905.—"The superiority of visual acuity obtained with a grating test object oriented vertically or horizontally over values obtained with oblique orientations is demonstrated for various combinations of pupil diameter and retinal illuminance level. This superiority, which has an average value of 7 percent of the mean threshold angle of resolution for all meridians, increases with pupil diameter but is not affected systematically by illuminance level." The dependence of the meridional effects on pupillary diameter suggests a dioptric origin. That retinal or post-retinal factors may also be operative is suggested by the fact that meridional differences persist at high illuminations, when small reductions in retinal image contrast do not impair visual acuity.—(L. A. Riggs)
5446. Luchins, Abraham S., & Luchins, Edith H. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) *The satiation theory of figural after-effects and Gestalt principles of perception*. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1953, 49, 3-29.—In analyzing Köhler and Wallach's theory of figural after-effects and contrasting it with principles set forth by other Gestalt theorists it seems necessary that earlier statements about perception be re-evaluated so that they would be in agreement with the ideas expressed in the theory of after-effects. 18 references.—(M. J. Stanford)
5447. Massucco Costa, Angiola. *L'effetto geometricocromatico nella stimolazione intermittente della retina ad occhi chiusi*. (The geometric-chromatic effect in intermittent stimulation of the retina with eyes closed.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1953, 14, 632-635.—Intermittent stimulation of the eye through closed eyelids by a strong light source, results into a series of subjective images: (1) autoscopic (fragmentary, varying with the subject, and representing retinal veins, hexagonal cells, small circles, etc.) (2) geometrizing (radial forms, ornaments, colors, with strong aesthetic effect) (3) fantastic-hallucinatory (only in a few subjects and representing concrete objects having projective-symbolic value). The study was made with

50 subjects; the predominating response is of the geometrizing type with vivid coloration.—(A. Manoil)

5448. **Michaels, David D.** *The electrical responses of the eye. Part III. The electroretinogram.* *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1953, **30**, 588-598.—The complexity of the retinal responses as recorded electrically in the higher forms as emphasized and the limited value of clinical data is pointed out.—(D. Shaad)

5449. **Michaels, David D.** *The electrical responses of the eye. Part IV. Some sensory and clinical correlates.* *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1953, **30**, 644-654.—Electrophysiologic results obtained from light or dark adapted eyes support the extension of the duplicity theory to a differentiation of neuron systems rather than photoreceptors. 138 references.—(D. Shaad)

5450. **Miles, Paul W.** *An analysis of depth factors in anisopia and anisodominance.* *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1954, **37**, 98-106.—Anomalies of depth perception in which the retinal image of one eye is different in intensity or focus, or in which ocular dominance or unilateral defects in retinal image intensity affect depth perception, are defined; these may be of significance in some aspects of flying.—(D. Shaad)

5451. **Murray, H. D. (Ed.)** *Colour in theory and practice.* (New ed.) London: Chapman & Hall, 1952. xiii, 360 p. 70s.—This revised edition is the work of 7 collaborators and the editor. The 22 chapters are divided into 4 parts; physics and chemistry, physiology and psychophysics, light sources and colorimetry, and miscellaneous aspects (color preference, color in industry and business, color in nature.) Part II with 7 chapters includes the eye, visual response, color matching and measurement, color specification systems, color discrimination, color vision theory, and defective color vision. Appendixes present descriptions of coloring materials, colorimetric tables, and a dictionary of color terms.—(C. M. Louttit)

5452. **Musatti, Cesare L.** (Milano U., Italy.) *Ricerche sperimentali sopra la percezione cromatica. Luce e colore nel fenomeno dell' "eguagliamento."* (Experimental researches on chromatic perception. Light and color in phenomena of "simultaneous contrast," "constancy," and "equality"). *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1953, **14**, 541-577.—Through a critical analysis of various hypotheses and experimental researches concerning chromatic perception, the author identifies 6 main theories of simultaneous contrast and constancy. These theories could be unified in terms of the general principle of a tendency to homogeneity of perceptive reality, which in the case of chromatic perception is given by the phenomenon of chromatic equality (Angleichung). This general hypothesis is stated in 10 propositions and supplemented with special experiments.—(A. Manoil)

5453. **Nozawa, Shin.** (Hokkaido U., Sapporo, Japan.) *Zukui no jizokushi to sono zankō. I. Gibson kōka no jikkenteki kenkyū.* (Prolonged inspection of a figure and its after-effects. I. Experimental study of the Gibson effect.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, **24**, 47-58.—The quantity of figural after-effects was measured to ascertain certain functional principles operating therein,

thus testing the contradictory theories which have been suggested. The author indicates that this phenomenon may be differentiated into two parts, the "displacement effect" and the "size effect." The former, including the Gibson effect, is explained by a process of "normalization" whereby the inner field of visual perception acts to correct the non-normal stimulus arrangement into a more stable, normal condition. This normalization hypothesis is advanced as indicative of a dynamic theory different from Köhler's satiation theory. In Japanese with English summary. 52 references.—(A. M. Niyekawa)

5454. **Ogle, Kenneth N.** (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) *Precision and validity of stereoscopic depth perception from double images.* *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1953, **43**, 906-913.—When disparities are not excessively large, the stereoscopic perception of depth is present even when the images in the two eyes are seen double. The precision of stereoscopic depth perception decreases exponentially as disparity is increased. Crossed and uncrossed disparities yield similar results. "When the test object is adjusted for half the depth of the reference object, and adjusted to be as far in front of the fixation point as the reference is behind, the data show a remarkable validity for a wide range of disparity, until the limiting disparities are approached. Then the stereoscopic depth levels off to a constant value. These results are discussed in relation to the visual processes and spatial localization." 19 references.—(L. A. Riggs)

5455. **Park, George E.** *Electro-encephalogram and ocular function.* *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1953, **36**, 1705-1708.—Studies of 50 children with dyslexia, with no history of brain injury, failed to show significant correlations between abnormalities of the electroencephalogram and fusion ability, ocular dominance, muscular imbalances, or ductions.—(D. Shaad)

5456. **Ratoosh, P.** (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *Some aspects of brightness discrimination.* *Engng Exp. Sta. News, Ohio State Univ.*, 1953, **25**(4), 48-52.—A discussion of methods of measuring brightness discrimination, the conditions under which a rise in the brightness discrimination curve is obtained, suggestions for illuminating the areas in which visual tasks are to be accomplished, and implications of brightness discrimination data for the neurophysiology of the visual system.—(P. Ratoosh)

5457. **Renshaw, Samuel.** (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *Object perceived-size as a function of distance.* *Engng Exp. Sta. News, Ohio State Univ.*, 1953, **25**(4), 44-48.—After it was "established that laboratory measurements... would give a close and reliable prediction of the judgments made by an observer under normal field conditions," square targets 30 cm. × 30 cm. at from three to 96 meters were photographed and presented by means of a stereodisparator to 138 subjects, who matched the projected targets for size with a chart containing 45 sizes of squares. An equation relating target distance and area of the matched square is presented, but it is emphasized that additional

parameters are important for size constancy.—(P. Ratoosh)

5458. **Renshaw, Samuel.** (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **Object perceived-size as a function of distance.** *Optom. Wkly*, 1953, **44**, 2037-2040.—If the physical size and distance of an object are known, there is experimental evidence that the perceived size for a normal observer can be predicted with some accuracy.—(D. Shaad)

5459. **Riesen, Austin H.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Vision.** *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, **5**, 57-88.—Literature on vision for a fifteen-month period ending 1 May 1953 is reviewed under the major headings: basic psychophysical functions, developmental processes, spatial discriminations, visibility and orientation, motivation in visual perception. 247-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5460. **Riopelle, Arthur J., & Ades, Harlow W.** (Emory U., Georgia) **Visual discrimination performance in rhesus monkeys following extirpation of prestriate and temporal cortex.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, **83**, 63-77.—"Five...rhesus monkeys, all having had extensive discrimination testing experience, were trained to make visually guided discriminations.... The operated animals showed retardation in the learning of stimulus objects differing as to form, dissimilar stimulus patterns, and mirror-image objects. In general, the extent of loss was related to the extent of the lesion... Postoperative retention tests on... (control) animals failed to reveal any loss.... The fact that postoperative learning showed loss, whereas postoperative retention did not, suggests the interpretation that the extent of preoperative testing experience is a significant variable in evaluating deficits resulting from cortical assault."—(Z. Luria)

5461. **Ryan, T. A.** (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) **Muscular potentials as indicators of effort in visual tasks.** In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue, (see 28: 5511), 109-116.—Degree of effort is recognized as one of the primary determiners of amount of fatigue. In this experiment, name- and number-checking tasks from the Minnesota Clerical Test were used to furnish quantitative measures of performance. Muscular potentials, as indicators of effort, were recorded on a four-channel electroencephalograph. Conclusions: (1) Level of illumination has very little effect once it reaches the level required for discriminating the details of the task; (2) Muscular potentials can be used on a statistical basis to reflect the relative effort involved in different tasks, even when the subject is permitted relative freedom of posture and movement.—(R. W. Husband)

5462. **Ségal, Jacob.** **La densité optique des pigments photosensibles de l'oeil et le mécanisme de l'adaptation.** (The optical density of the photosensitive pigments of the eye and the mechanism of adaptation.) *Rev. Opt. (théor. instrum.)*, 1953, **32**, 385-403.—Objective methods of determining the optical density of visual purple in external parts of the rods give results which contradict those obtained by subjective methods. Resolution of this gross inconsistency involves an inference that a double mechanism is re-

quired for photochemical adaptation. One mechanism is needed for the local exhaustion of visual purple and a second must be responsible for exhaustion in the whole external part of the rods. Many visual facts indicate a profound change at a retinal illumination of about 6000 trolands "from a rapid type of adaptation to a slower adaptation, from a less effective adaptation to a more effective adaptation, from a homokinetic mechanism to a heterokinetic mechanism."—(R. W. Burnham)

5463. **Shepard, Carl F.** **Practical probabilities.** *Optom. Wkly*, 1953, **44**, 1799-1802.—This is the fourth of a series of articles on the application of optometric tests and their mathematical analysis.—(D. Shaad)

5464. **Sherman, Hoyt L.** (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **The Visual Demonstration Center.** *Engng Exp. Sta. News, Ohio State Univ.*, 1953, **25**(4), 17-22.—Description of the demonstrations at the center, "duplicates of those developed... by Adelbert Ames, Jr." and statement of the use of its facilities.—(P. Ratoosh)

5465. **Smith, George Horsley.** (Rutgers U., Newark, N. J.) **Size-distance judgments of human faces (projected images).** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1953, **49**, 45-64.—In order to clarify the relationship between perception and values, attitudes, assumptions, etc., an experiment with the size-distance table was carried out. It was established that size-distance judgments of human faces (photographs) varied with the expression of the face and information provided orally by the examiner.—(M. J. Stanford)

5466. **Stromberg, Elroy L.** (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) **A demonstration of 'subjective' colors on television.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, **66**, 636-637.—A demonstration of Fechner's "subjective" color phenomena over TV is reported.—(J. A. Stern)

5467. **Ulett, George A.** **Flicker sickness.** *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1953, **50**, 685-687.—"Exposure to intermittently flashing light can result in a variety of untoward symptoms including dizziness and nausea, as well as psychic phenomena. Some of these may persist for several hours after stimulation."—(S. Renshaw)

5468. **Vanderplas, James M.** (Aero Medical Lab., Wright Air Development Center, O.) **Frequency of experience versus organization as determinants of visual thresholds.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, **66**, 574-583.—Recognition thresholds for nonsense syllables which had been learnt by association with geometric figures is in part a function of whether earlier presentation of material was performed in an "organized" manner or whether presented in an inconsistent manner, the former type of presentation being more favorable for recall. Frequency of presentation also reduced threshold for a new set of paralogues. "The results are interpreted to suggest that trace theory provides a basis for understanding the relation between the results of experiments with 'dynamic' variables and the traditional psychology of perception."—(J. A. Stern)

5469. **Wald, George.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **The molecular basis of visual excitation.** *Amer. Scientist*, 1954, **42**, 73-95.—Chemical and

physical properties of retinal molecules appear basic to many visual phenomena. The author reviews the biochemistry of retinal light-sensitive pigments—rhodopsin, porphyropsin, and iodopsin. In general the processes are light and enzyme activated cycles of molecular change involving vitamin A and the protein opsin. The molecular actions involve energy changes and it is suggested that these are stimuli to nervous excitation.—(C. M. Louttit)

5470. **Wald, George, & Brown, Paul K.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **The molar extinction of rhodopsin.** *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1953, **37**, 189-200.—"The molar extinction of rhodopsin is 40,000 cm.² per mole equivalent of retinene;... On the assumption that each chromophoric group of rhodopsin is made from one molecule of retinene, it is concluded that the primary photochemical conversion of rhodopsin to lumi-rhodopsin has quantum efficiency of 1; though the over-all bleaching of rhodopsin in solution to retinene and opsin may have a quantum efficiency as low as one-half."—(S. S. Marzolf)

5471. **Wald, George; Brown, Paul K., & Smith, Patricia H.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Cyanopsin, a new pigment of cone vision.** *Science*, 1953, **118**, 505-508.—Cyanopsin has been synthesized by the combination of chicken cone opsin with retinene. A blue, light-sensitive substance with maximum absorption at 620mμ, it extends the range of visual pigments far into the red, and may in some animals be involved in the mechanism of color vision.—(A. J. Sproy)

5472. **Weston, H. C.** (Med Res Council, London, Eng.) **Visual fatigue.** In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue, (see 28: 5511), 117-135.—This is a broad review of factors inducing visual fatigue, with special reference to lighting. First the author reviews exertion in vision, operation of the retina, eye muscle fatigue and eyestrain, posture of eyes and head, reactions of voluntary musculature to glare, visual boredom, distracting and confusing brightness, and self-control of fatigue. He points out that exertion of the whole voluntary neuro-muscular system may be involved, and resulting fatigue is general and not just restricted to the eyes—hence the term "visual fatigue" may be too narrow. Sub-optimal lighting conditions accelerate the onset of fatigue, chiefly because they necessitate undue muscular exertion in getting the required visual information, and also excessive mental exertion for the processes of interpretation and discrimination. 30 references.—(R. W. Husband)

5473. **Witkin, H. A.** **Comment on "The role of instruction in experimental space orientation."** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, **46**, 135-136.—A reply to a study by Mann and Boring (see 28: 315), which attempted to show that the different results obtained by Mann and Witkin are explicable on the grounds of differences in instructions. Witkin notes that the Mann-Boring study does not reproduce accurately the instructions used by him, and that neither individual differences in mode of space orientation nor the greater influence of the visual field can be explained in terms of instructions given the Ss.—(J. Arbit)

5474. **Wolfe, Robert N., & Elsen, Fred C.** (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) **Psychometric evaluation of the sharpness of photographic reproductions.** *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1953, **43**, 914-922.—Ratings were made of the "sharpness" of contact prints and enlargements. Methods of paired comparisons, ranking, and numerical rating were employed, and data obtained by the three methods were in good agreement. No simple dependency was found on any physical factors related to the picture detail.—(L. A. Riggs)

(See also abstracts 5594, 5612, 6475, 6677, 6690, 6693)

AUDITION

5475. **Atkinson, Chester J.** (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **Adaptation to delayed side-tone.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1953, **18**, 386-391.—Subjects read phrases first, with no delay in the sidetone and second, with delay in the sidetone of .03, .06, .09, .12, .15, .18, .21, .24, .27, or .30 seconds. The subject read phrases with a given sidetone delay for 300 seconds. Phrases were read more loudly and slowly when any of the delays were present in the sidetone. There was no adaptation (a return toward the normal sound pressure level and rate) demonstrated in the results. The suggestions are made that longer periods of reading, or other measures such as perspiring palms, breath control, voice quality, repetitions or mispronunciations might be employed as a basis upon which to judge adaptation to delayed side-tone.—(M. F. Palmer)

5476. **Egan, James P.** (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **Hearing.** *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, **5**, 89-110.—This review covers literature for the year ending June 1953 and is discussed under the major headings: anatomy and physiology, thresholds and attributes, auditory fatigue, sensori-neural deafness, audiometric changes following fenestration. 114-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5477. **Kellogg, W. N.** (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) **Ultrasonic hearing in the porpoise, *Tursiops truncatus*.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, **46**, 446-450.—Avoidance reactions to sounds of frequencies between 100 cycles/sec., and 80,000 cycles/sec. were observed in tests of 13 captive porpoises.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5478. **Knapp, Peter Hobart.** **The ear, listening, and hearing.** *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, **1**, 672-689.—The ear may substitute for the vagina, anus, mouth, or phallus. The ear may serve passively as a funnel thru which we are fed important instinctual stimuli, often strongly and deeply repressed, particularly during sleep. The ear may function actively as a probe, a weapon, or a sensitive antenna with which we extend the boundaries of the visible world and grasp important data for the formation of ego and superego. 28 references.—(D. Prager)

5479. **Odinefs, P. I.** **Metodika uslovnykh reflektov dlia issledovaniia vestibul'nogo apparata.** (Method of conditioned reflexes for research on the vestibular apparatus.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, **39** (3), 367-373.

—Method and apparatus are given in detail for study of the vestibular organs in dogs by means of conditioned reflexes.—(I. D. London)

5480. **Rosenberg, Phillip E., & Glorig, Aram.** (Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.) **The eyeblink response as a test for hearing.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1953, 18, 373-378.—The palpebral reflex of 53 subjects, 33 with hearing loss, was studied by recording the movements of one eyelid and stimulating both ears, by means of a square wave generator and earphones for producing clicks and a crystal phonograph cartridge and an oscilloscope for recording eye blinks. In normals, eyeblink responses begin to occur at clicks around 50 db above their threshold. Blinks occur more frequently with rising click intensity and appear everytime at 130 db above threshold. Subjects with hearing losses respond like normals except that higher intensities are necessary. This test does not clearly differentiate organic from nonorganic or conduction from "nerve-type" hearing losses.—(M. F. Palmer)

5481. **Rosenzweig, Mark R., & Rosenblith, Walter A.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Responses to auditory stimuli at the cochlea and at the auditory cortex.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1953, 67 (13), No. 363, 26 p.—An experimental study of the "neural processes involved in the perception of successive sounds" by recording the electrophysiological responses in anaesthetized cats at the round window of the cochlea and the auditory cortex. The results of the study indicate that the responses obtained are "a function of the intensities of the stimuli, the time interval between poised stimuli (delta interval) and the physiological state of the animal." Differences between the effects at the round window and in the auditory cortex are reported. 44 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5482. **Wing, Kempton G., Harris, J. Donald, Stover, Albert, & Brouillette, Joseph H.** (USN Med. Res. Lab., New London, Conn.) **Effects of changes in arterial oxygen and carbon dioxide upon cochlear microphonics.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 352-357.—Measurement of cochlear microphonic potentials in the cat as a function of arterial O_2 and CO_2 showed frequent but not universal reversible depression. If the arterial hypoxia was sufficiently severe, irreversible changes were produced. CO_2 (inspired) in concentrations between 5 and 25% led to reversible reductions.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5483. **Wishik, Samuel M., & Kramm, Elizabeth R.** (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Audiometric testing of hearing of school children.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1953, 18, 360-365.—1726 children in the Reading School District, Reading, Pennsylvania, in the fifth and sixth grades were studied. All had been routinely tested in the first, third and fifth grades. In the first six grades 6.5% of children given an audiometric test failed once or more. The finding of new cases amply justifies a program of biennial testing through the first six grades. A significant number of children have impaired hearing for periods of less than two years duration but of more than several weeks duration.—(M. F. Palmer)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

5484. **Adams, Clifford R.** (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) **An informal preliminary report on some factors relating to sexual responsiveness of certain college wives.** State College, Pa.: Author, 1953. ii, 65 p. \$1.00. (Mimeo.)—From a selected group of 641 college wives a representative sample of 150 was drawn, average age 31.5 years. Correlations of marital happiness with sexual adjustment, sexual responsiveness, and age, were respectively .51, .13 and -.16; for adjustment with responsiveness and age, r 's were .46 and -.14; and, between responsiveness and age, .13. Between the two 33% extreme groups on sexual responsiveness, many significant differences were found in respect to feelings and reactions of wives in foreplay, coitus, orgasm, and post-orgasm. The investigator concluded that, for his sample, the degree of sexual responsiveness depended almost completely upon psychosexual conditioning and that the most crucial factor in unresponsiveness was learned repressions and inhibitions having "their genesis in earliest childhood, perhaps as early as the first week of infancy."—(C. R. Adams)

5485. **Ammons, R. B., & Ammons, C. H.** (U. Louisville, Ky.) **Motor skills bibliography: VIII. Psychological Abstracts, 1938, volume 12. Percept. Mot. Skills Res. Exch.**, 1952, 4, 151-157.—183-item bibliography.

5486. **Baker, Robert A.** (Stanford U., Calif.) **Aperiodic feeding behavior in the albino rat.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 422-426.—When uniform environmental conditions are provided, no reliable periodicity in feeding activity could be detected in 50 albino rats over a 10 day period. "It is suggested that feeding rhythms strongly depend upon cues from the natural environmental cycles such as temperature and illumination."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5487. **Bartlett, Frederic.** (St. John's Coll., Cambridge, Eng.) **Psychological criteria of fatigue.** In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue, (see 28: 5511), 1-5.—Fatigue defined as the deterioration of performance has many psychological, or subjective, aspects: noise, vibration, buffering, height or depth, speed and load, heat or cold, humidity, drugs—all superimposed on top of the activity itself. It has been shown that the worker's own statement may prove little; any report may accompany any condition. Criteria are needed to indicate the beginning of fatigue, not merely a late stage when it is already too late. Three criteria are suggested: (1) growing irregularity not just of whole performance but of elements within it; (2) disintegration: right actions done at wrong time, and some acts omitted altogether; (3) localized discomforts: aches and pains, unpleasant posture, obstructed effort.—(R. W. Husband)

5488. **Barnett, S. A.** (U. Glasgow, Scotland.) **Problems of food selection by rats.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 159.—Abstract.

5489. **Bergler, Edmund, & Kroger, William S.** **Kinsey's myth of female sexuality: the medical facts.** New York: Grune & Stratton, 1954. viii, 200 p. \$3.75.

—The authors, a psychoanalyst and a gynecologist, critically examine Kinsey's reports on female sexual behavior from the point of view of psychoanalytic psychiatry. Their chief criticism is that Kinsey is ignorant of psychoanalytic theories and clinical evidence regarding sex, and as a result, his findings must be discounted, in fact are without scientific value, because his methods were not adequate to reveal unconscious factors. Further, the availability of these books to laymen will do harm in supporting neurotics in their pathological sex behavior.—(C. M. Louttit)

5490. Boldt, Robert F., & Ellis, Douglas S. **Number of responses and rate of responding to a voluntary rest pause as a function of response effortfulness.** *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 359-366.—Groups of subjects worked at the same task, however, involving different degrees of effortfulness. Voluntary rest periods were allowed and rate of responding and number of responses to such rest periods determined. Consistent significant differences between degrees of effortfulness in the number of responses to the voluntary rest periods were found, but not for rate of responding. Relation to other investigators is indicated.—(C. F. Haner)

5491. Bousfield, W. A. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) **The assumption of motor primacy and its significance for behavioral development.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 83, 79-88.—The author considers the assumption that the neuromotor mechanism develops in advance of capacity to respond to stimulation of sense organs. He discusses the evidence for the assumption, interprets aspects of development under categories of spontaneous behavior, motor diffusion, dominance of intrinsic neural activity, early learning and theories of development. Areas for further work are suggested. 20 references.—(Z. Luria)

5492. Brady, Joseph V., Stebbins, William C., & Galambos, Robert. **The effect of audiogenic convulsions on a conditioned emotional response.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 363-367.—Following establishment of a conditioned emotional response in male albino rats they were exposed to auditory "key-jingling" stimuli. Retention tests for the conditioned emotional response showed that those animals susceptible to audiogenic seizure had no retention of the emotional response, whereas those animals resistant to the audiogenic seizure stimuli showed almost complete retention of the conditioned emotional response.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5493. Broadbent, D. E. **Neglect of the surroundings in relation to fatigue decrements in output.** In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue (see 28: 5511), 173-178.—There are many situations in which prolonged work has consequences not related to energy output, but rather to general organization of behavior. In fact, one may tire of a monotonous task and seek heavy physical work for relief. Concentration wanes, in that at the outset one pays attention only to the desired elements of the situation, but gradually others intrude; these not only divide attention but permit new and mistaken elements to enter.—(R. W. Husband)

5494. Broadbent, D. E. **Noise, paced performance and vigilance tasks.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 295-303.—A five-choice reaction task was presented to Naval ratings under "paced" (a new stimulus every second) and "unpaced" conditions in a quiet room, and under unpaced conditions in a room that was quiet (70 db.) during one session and noisy (100 db.) during the other. Under conditions of quiet and paced work "the output of correct responses fell off after 10 min. work while in the unpaced condition there was no decrement in output till nearly an hour had gone by." When noise accompanied unpaced performance there was an increase of errors, but this same decrement in performance was not observed in the number of pauses or lapses in the response sequences.—(L. E. Thune)

5495. Browne, R. C. (U. Durham, Eng.) **Fatigue, fact or fiction?** In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue, (see 28: 5511), 137-142.—The author's keynote is: "It is a fiction that there is a single entity called fatigue and that the search has only to be long enough to find a single test for it." He points out such facts as the inverse relationship between so-called fatigue and amount of mental effort demanded by a task; as environment becomes abnormal or dangerous, fatigue may increase to the point of no production; and lack of relationship between man's subjective feelings and his objective output.—(R. W. Husband)

5496. Bruce, Wayne C. **Behavior associated with age and audiogenic seizures in an inbred strain of mice.** *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 367-372.—Beginning at 12 days of age 75 mice were daily subjected to auditory stimulation for a two minute period until a fatal audiogenic seizure occurred. The relation between age and seizures was sought. Initially few symptoms were shown by the animals but as age increased susceptibility increased and fatal seizures increased. No relation was found between duration of seizure and latency of seizure and age, however. The author concludes that these findings are consistent with other investigations.—(C. F. Haner)

5497. Campbell, Byron A., & Sheffield, Fred D. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Relation of random activity to food deprivation.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 320-322.—The random cage activity of rats kept in a controlled environment was measured under conditions of satiation and of food deprivation. Response to environmental stimulation was determined under each of the motivational conditions. Changes in environment caused greater increases in activity of the deprived than of the satiated animals. It is concluded that food deprivation does not instigate activity, but rather that it "lowers the threshold for normal stimuli to activity."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5498. Castle, M. E. (U. Reading, Eng.), & Halley, R. J. **The grazing behaviour of dairy cattle at the National Institute for Research in Dairying.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 139-143.—Continuous observation of the 24-hour activity cycle of the cow revealed 6.52 hrs grazing, 9.22 hrs. laying down, 8.26 hrs. loafing, 5.60 hrs. ruminating, 11.6 defecations,

9.8 urinations and 3.8 drinking periods.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5499. **Chance, M. R. A.** (U. Birmingham, Eng.) **Convulsions in the normal behaviour of rodents.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 159-160.—Abstract.

5500. **Cohen, Leonard A.** **Localization of stretch reflex.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1953, 16, 272-285.—"The data... show that an anatomical arrangement exists for stretch reflex mediation, which causes a dual physiological activity. A preferential, very highly localized pathway exists which starts firing at relatively low levels of excitation in the quadriceps motoneuron pool. At higher pool activity a secondary, diffuse localization pattern appears which produces stronger responses to stretch."—(C. E. Henry)

5501. **Corbett, J. L.** (Rowett Res. Inst., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire, Eng.) **Grazing behaviour in New Zealand.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 67-71.—After a review of grazing literature and reports of personal 24-hour observations on the grazing of New Zealand cattle, a ratio measurement of grazing index is proposed: rumination time divided by grazing time. This coefficient will be inversely related to the quality of pasturage.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5502. **Cortado, Nurla.** **Perseveracion motora.** (Motor perseveration.) *Monogr. Psicol.*, B. Aires, 1951, No. 6, 60 p.

5503. **Crompton, George H., & Young, Francis A.** (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) **The differential effect of a rotary visual field on susceptibles and non-susceptibles to motion sickness.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 451-453.—Persons previously established to be susceptible to motion sickness also showed greater susceptibility to nausea in a rotating room situation in which the S was stationary. The bearing of this finding on previous research using the rotating visual field is discussed.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5504. **Davis, D. R.** **Satiation and frustration as determinants of fatigue.** In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue (see 28: 5511), 179-182.—Increase in strength of drive has these effects: amount of activity increases, responses become more intense, intensity and specificity of adequate stimulus decreases, learning is more rapid, and competing responses are excluded. If the situation is interesting, but organism faces failure, the behavior sequence is: overactivity, gradual decline, finally inert. He may exhibit resentment and projection, depending somewhat upon his personality, age, etc.; in other words he no longer responds adequately to the demands upon him.—(R. W. Husband)

5505. **Duncan, Nancy.** (Marine Biol. Sta., U. Liverpool, Port Erin, Isle of Man.) **Spawning in *Arenicola Marina* (L.).** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 85-86.—Abstract.

5506. **Eagles, J. B.** (Army Oper. Res., W. Byfleet, Surrey, Eng.), **Halliday, A. M., & Redfearn, J. W. T.** **The effects of fatigue on tremor.** In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue, (see 28: 5511), 41-58.—Finger tremor is of importance to the military because of rifle aiming, manual tracking, and other tasks. In this

study it was measured by interrupting by the finger of a light beam on a photoelectric cell, fast, medium, and slow tremor activity speeds appearing. (1) Sleep deprivation led to diminution and lessening of fluctuation in tremor, as well as apathy and weakened motivation. (2) With acute exertion a characteristic change appeared, consisting of an increase in the slow band at 2-4 cycles/second. (3) Chronic exercise, presumably more widespread, i.e., not confined to a finger, did not give rise to any notable change in the tremor record. 17 references.—(R. W. Husband)

5507. **Ellis, Albert.** (Ed.) **Sex life of the American woman and the Kinsey Report.** New York: Greenberg, 1954. 214 p. \$2.75.—13 essays by 12 authors and the editor comment on the significance of the Kinsey Report on female sex behavior. The topics considered include premarital sex relations, adultery, emotional health, sex ethics, frigidity, female sex superiority, lesbianism, sex techniques, female sex crimes, and Kinsey's interview technique.—(C. M. Louttit)

5508. **Ellis, F. P.** (U. Malaya, Singapore, S.S.) **Tropical fatigue.** In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue, (see 28: 5511), 21-39.—In so-called tropical fatigue we have not only heat alone, as say a warship suddenly transferred from temperate to tropical station, but hot climate plus inertia plus monotony plus isolation plus alcohol plus domestic stress plus insects plus cultural deficiencies. Psychological effects are these: lethargy, reduced concentration, retardation of thought, lowered sense of responsibility, memory defects, and such personality changes as short temper, irritability, neurotic tendencies, more worries, minor troubles magnified all out of proportion. The author feels remedy will not be found in physiology or psychology, but rather by means of recognition of the social situation and adaptation to it. 31 references.—(R. W. Husband)

5509. **Fleishman, Edwin A.** **A modified administration procedure for the O'Connor Finger Dexterity Test.** *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-53, 4 p.—Reprinted from *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 191-194 (see 28: 3349).

5510. **Fleishman, Edwin A.** **Testing for psychomotor abilities by means of apparatus tests.** *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-54, 22 p.—Reprinted from *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 241-262 (see 28: 2163).

5511. **Floyd, W. F., & Welford, A. T.** (Middlesex Hosp., Med. Sch., London, Eng.) **Symposium on fatigue.** London: H. K. Lewis & Co., 1953. viii, 196 p. 24s.—"This book brings together a number of contributions [20] dealing with the many-sided and complex problem of fatigue. The papers were given originally at a Symposium on Fatigue held by the Ergonomics Research Society in March 1952, at the College of Aeronautics, Cranfield. The Society was founded in 1949 to bring together anatomists, physiologists, and psychologists, with engineers and others interested in the design of machinery and equipment for human use." These 20 papers are abstracted separately in this issue.—(R. W. Husband)

5512. Forwald, H. A further study of the PK placement effect. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, 16, 59-67.—Highly significant results were obtained showing a correspondence between the subject's intention and the placement of wooden cubes mechanically released. The present paper reports the results of 27,000 additional cube-fall readings in which objects of different materials were used. The total number of cubes coming to rest on the target area in these trials was not significantly different from mean chance expectation, and there was no appreciable difference in rate of scoring among the different materials employed (wood, paper, bakelite, aluminum, and steel). The total results of both sections of the investigation combined were significant.—(J. G. Pratt)

5513. Friedman, Merton H. (V.A. Hosp., Boston, Mass.) Electroconvulsive shock as a traumatic (fear-producing) experience in the albino rat. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 555-562.—"Findings from this investigation indicate that there is a very definite fear reaction in animals subjected to electroconvulsive shocks. Moreover, the resulting fear is of sufficient intensity to inhibit a strongly reinforced hunger-motivated level-pressing habit which had originally been learned in the environment in which the shocks were administered. The possible influence of physiological stress elements induced by the convulsive episode as contributing to these findings is cited."—(L. N. Solomon)

5514. Graber, Gustav Hans. Entwurf zu einem Ausbau der Trieblehre Freuds. (Ideas for a continuation of Freud's theory of drives.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 365-379.—The most important parts of Freud's theory are compared with Professor Brun's theory of drives. Brun agrees with Freud in regard to the biological foundation of all drives. He denies, however, Freud's idea of a "Death drive" (Todestrieb). He reduces all drives to two: sex drive and survival drive. The author discusses Brun's contributions and raises the question of a distinction of all drives—of an end of "desire."—(E. Barschak)

5515. Griffiths, William J., Jr., & Gallagher, T. J. (U. Mississippi, Oxford.) Differential dietary choices of albino rats occasioned by swimming. *Science*, 1953, 118, 780.—This study was designed to determine whether or not rats would choose calorically useless saccharine or valuable dextrose after swimming in a tank of water. Results indicate that rats tend to prefer a calorically valuable substance when forced to expend energy.—(A. J. Sproy)

5516. Gusel'nikov, V. I. O nekotorykh osobennostyakh uslovnoreflektornoi deiatel'nosti ryb. (On certain features of conditioned reflex activity in fish.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38(5), 612-618.—Determination of the threshold of response to an unconditioned electrical stimulus in carp shows considerable individual differences as regards magnitude of stimulus necessary to elicit response. These differences correlate well with differences in manifested conditioned reflex activity.—(I. D. London)

5517. Hall, John F., Smith, Kendon; Schnitzer, Samuel B., & Hanford, Peter V. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Elevation of activity level in the rat following transition from ad libitum to restricted feeding. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 429-433.—Activity, measured in activity wheels, of animals on 23-hr. deprivation as compared with animals on ad lib feeding, showed the deprived animals to steadily increase their activity to an amount above 1400% of normal on the 12th day. The daily activity cycle is not changed in form by deprivation. "Methodological caution is indicated in those studies which essentially duplicate the motivational conditions of the present experiment, yet assume no systematic change in strength of drive."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5518. Halley, R. J. (Seale Hayne Agric. Coll., Newton Abbot, Devon, Eng.) The grazing behaviour of South Devon cattle under experimental conditions. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 156-157.—Grazing observations of this heavy cow are compared with those for other breeds. Grazing times are comparable, but the South Devon spends about an hour longer lying down than do breeds previously studied.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5519. Harley, Margaret B. (Queen Mary Coll., U. London, Eng.) The feeding habits of *Nereis diversicolor* (O. F. Müller). *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 88.—Abstract.

5520. Hinde, R. A. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) The term "mimesis," with a reply by Edward A. Armstrong. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 7-11.—Hinde objects to Armstrong's use of the term "mimetic behavior" and criticizes the examples given by Armstrong (see 27: 4060). Specific points of Hinde's objections are discussed and new examples are given. Hinde concludes, "It is easy to use terms like ... 'mimesis' in such a way as to imply that the types of behaviour under consideration possess some peculiar causal mechanism, although there is no evidence for such a view." Armstrong says, "His contention that the attempt to improve on this state of affairs must await the careful analysis of the wide variety of phenomena I have cited is a counsel of despair."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5521. Möhn, E. O. (U. Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Can.) Display and mating behaviour of the black grouse *Lyrurus tetrix* (L.). *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 48-58.—Individual display territories maintained for as long as four years were observed. Display behavior is described and illustrated by drawings. 12-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5522. Howarth, Edgar. (U. Melbourne, Australia.) A new theory of hypnosis. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1(4), 42-46.—"A new theory of hypnosis was suggested on the basis of interaction between the neural representations of the primary and secondary systems. It was suggested that the hypnotizer was able to integrate his own semantic commands into the neural representations as previously conditioned within the brain of the subject from past experience from semantic visual/auditory distal variants." The author introduces a good deal of new vocabulary but

contents that this is necessary because of the largely anthropomorphic character of older terminology.—(E. G. Aiken)

5523. Hunt, Howard F., & Otis, Leon S. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Conditioned and unconditioned emotional defecation in the rat.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 378-382.—Conditioned defecation may be produced as a part of the general behavioral pattern of the conditioned emotional response. Defecation in an open field does not correlate highly with performance on a "timidity" test. It is concluded that "while defecation is clearly related to what it seems proper to call emotion or emotional behavior in the rat, the relationship probably becomes unambiguous and reliable only when the emotional disturbance is substantial and reasonably intense."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5524. Hurwitz, H. M. B. (Birkbeck Coll., U. London, Eng.) **Response patterns in the rat.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 161-162.—Abstract.

5525. James, William T. (U. Georgia, Athens.) **Social facilitation of eating behavior in puppies after satiation.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 427-428.—Using 3 second-generation beagle-terrier puppies 35 days old, tests were made on alternate days of social facilitation by feeding them as a group immediately after they had eaten to satiation in an individual situation. Alternating with this were control days when the puppies were fed twice individually. Facilitation was observed in 3 of the animals, and was not observed in the remaining 2, who were the dominant members of the group. "The results indicate that dominant animals are less dependent upon, and less affected by, social facilitation."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5526. Kinsey, Alfred C., Pomeroy, Wardell B., Martin, Clyde E., & Gebhard, Paul H. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **Sexual behavior in the human female.** Philadelphia: Saunders, 1953. xxx, 842 p. \$8.00.—This second volume from the Institute for Sex Research at Indiana University reports data on their sexual behavior from 5793 white, non-prison females. The treatment is similar to that in the volume on male sexual behavior (see 22: 1530). The 3 chapters of Part I describe and discuss the scope of the study, the sample and sampling methods, and methods of securing data. Part II presents the data from interviews in 10 chapters devoted to: preadolescent sexual development, masturbation, nocturnal sex dreams, premarital petting, premarital, marital, and extramarital coitus, homosexual behavior, animal contacts, and a summary of total outlet. Each chapter conforms to the general plan of consideration of mammalian and anthropologic data from other studies; relating the sex outlet data to such variables as age, marital age, educational level, occupational class, decade of birth, age of adolescence, rural-urban background, and religious background; discussion of techniques and physiological, psychological, and social factors when pertinent; and a summary with a comparison of male and female. Part III compares male and female in chapters devoted to an-

atomic, physiological, psychological, neural, and hormonal factors. 48-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5527. Knight-Jones, E. W. (Marine Biol. Sta., U. Coll. North Wales, Bangor.) **Some further observations on gregariousness in marine larvae.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 81-82.—Abstract.

5528. Knowles, E. A. G. (107 Harborne Rd., Birmingham 15, Eng.) **On the susceptibility of a manually operated random selector to pal dexterity: a preliminary report.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, 16, 41-58.—A manually operated random selector designed to illustrate statistical problems was tested to see if it could be affected by psychokinesis. A pointer was spun by hand over a paper scale bearing a circle divided into 15 sections; a cover containing a brake pad was then brought down over the pointer and scale by the subject who concentrated on having the pointer come to rest in a specified sector of the scale. The two subjects made 800 spins with statistically significant results. The author concludes that the results were due to a psychic effect rather than to bias in the apparatus.—(B. M. Humphrey)

5529. Korotkin, I. I., & Suslova, M. M. **Issledovanie vysshej nervnoj defekt'nosti v somnambulicheskoj faze gipnoza pri razlicnoj glubine gipnoticheskogo ana.** (A study on higher nervous activity in the somnambulist phase of hypnosis during different depths of hypnotic sleep.) *Fiziol. Zb. SSSR*, 1953, 39(4), 423-431.—"With a sufficiently deep degree of cortical inhibition in the somnambulist phase of hypnosis earlier formed conditioned reflexes do not appear and unconditioned reflexes are markedly reduced." The method of conditioned reflexes is held to make possible the analysis of the functional state of the cerebral cortex and the determination of the depth of cortical inhibition during every moment of hypnosis.—(I. D. London)

5530. McCleary, Robert A. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **Taste and post-ingestion factors in specific-hunger behavior.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 411-421.—8 experiments concerned with water and sweet-solute ingestion by the rat are reported. After demonstrating that the volume regulation of intake of various concentrations of glucose is determined within the first five minutes of the drinking period it is shown that glucose solutions of differing concentration influence subsequent ingestion differentially. Fructose was also shown to exert more depression on subsequent fructose or sucrose drinking following stomach loading than was an equal volume of glucose. Saccharine stomach loads had no depressing effect on post-loading ingestion of glucose. NaCl and urea, in osmotically equivalent concentrations have similar effects on post-loading glucose ingestion. It is suggested that factors other than taste may play a role in the operation of specific hungers. 23 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5531. McConnell, R. A. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Why throw dice?** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, 16, 187-191.—The advantages of using falling dice as a means of testing subjects for psychokinesis are considered in

relation to other conceivable methods, such as a delicately balanced physical system or the rate of radioactive decay. Three main advantages of dice throwing are: (1) This method has produced evidence of PK, whereas the others are untested possibilities which on theoretical grounds do not give equal assurance of success. (2) The essential psychological conditions are easier to achieve with the game-like features of throwing dice. (3) Dice data lend themselves readily to statistical assessment.—(J. G. Pratt)

5532. Matthews, Gillian. (Univ. Coll., Leicester, Eng.) *The influence of behavioural factors on the ecology and orientation of Lepidochitona Cinctus* (L.). *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 79.—Abstract

5533. Montgomery, K. C. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *The effect of activity deprivation upon exploratory behavior.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 438-441.—Rats confined in a small space for 8 days were compared with rats housed for the same period with access to activity wheels in subsequent exploration of a Y-maze. No significant differences in exploration were found. The writer concludes that "the exploratory behavior is independent of the general activity drive." The concept of a general activity drive is questioned.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5534. Montgomery, Kay C. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *The effect of the hunger and thirst drives upon exploratory behavior.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 315-319.—Experiments on the exploratory behavior of satiated and deprived rats show that presence of hunger or thirst drive significantly reduces exploratory behavior but does not change its orderliness. This is regarded as evidence in favor of the existence of a primary exploratory drive, which may undergo decrement in the presence of other primary drives.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5535. Pilgrim, Francis J., & Patton, R. A. *Food consumption and growth of the rat as a measure of motivational stress.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 83, 89-119.—Three variables were studied for their effects on growth rate and level of food consumption. The 3 variables were: duration of stress, presence or absence of food and the rat's role in initiating conflict (passive or active). "The studies gave little evidence that rats show any marked deviations in behavior" due to these variables. 29 references.—(Z. Luria)

5536. Pillay, A. P., & Ellis, Albert. (Eds.) *Sex, society and the individual.* Bombay, India: The International Journal of Sexology, 1953. x, 448 p. \$7.50.—45 selected papers, revised and brought up-to-date, from *Marriage Hygiene* and *The International Journal of Sexology*, are classified into 6 sections: sex disorders and problems, the orgasm problem, sex offences and sex offenders, sex in literature, sex deviations, and research and miscellaneous papers.—(A. J. Sprow)

5537. Remy, Maurice. *Händigkeit und Körperasymmetrie.* (Handedness and body asymmetry.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1953, 22, 287-290.—Some of the literature on body asymmetry and preference for one side is reviewed with the conclusion that handedness must

be studied in relation to other body asymmetries.—(D. F. Mindlin)

5538. Rhine, J. B. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) *The problem of psi-missing.* *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, 16, 90-129.—Experiments in ESP and PK in which the scoring level is below chance expectation are said to show "psi-missing" because it is assumed that "psi" (extrasensory perception or psychokinesis) is operating in consistently making a wrong response. Researches in which "below-chance" scoring occurred are reviewed and possible ways of explaining the effect are offered.—(B. M. Humphrey)

5539. Ribbands, C. R. (Rothamsted Exp. Sta., Eng.) *The inability of honeybees to communicate colors.* *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 5-6.—The number of bees going to cards of various colors on the circumference of a 15-foot circle when they had been trained to go to a card of similar or different color located at the center of the circle was recorded. The results give no evidence of preferential selection of a card of color similar to the training card. It is concluded that there is no evidence that bees can communicate color.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5540. Ribbands, C. R., & Spliers, Nancy. (Rothamsted Exper. Stat., Harpenden, Eng.) *The adaptability of the homecoming honeybee.* *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 59-66.—The behavior of marked bees to changes in orientation of the hive entrance shows that they re-oriented on their first return flights, the rapidity of the reorientation increasing with successive flights.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5541. Richards, O. W. (U. London, Eng.) *The social insects.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1953. xiii, 219 p. \$4.75.—Chapters deal with the solitary and social wasps, the solitary and social bees, the ants or pismires, termites, and the parasites of social insects. Insects represent a very successful evolutionary type. Although largely determined by instinctive patterns, their behavior is to some extent modified by past experience or learning. The social insects exhibit a markedly less rigid type of behavior than the solitary varieties. Societies apparently result from a progressive development of maternal care, and it is only among the fully social insects that the females assist each other in taking care of eggs and larva. This degree of sociality is met only in the ants, bees and wasps of the order Hymenoptera, and in the termites.—(W. E. Galt)

5542. Ross, Sherman, & Smith, Wendell. *The hoarding behavior of the mouse: II. The role of deprivation, satiation, and stress.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 82, 299-307.—The authors report an experimental study on the effects of deprivation, satiation and stress on food pellet hoarding in a strain of mice. "The results demonstrate that the frequency of food pellet hoarding is greater when satiation is the initial testing condition. Deprivation thus seems to play an inhibiting role. . . . It is concluded, tentatively that temperatures below 59 degrees F. serve to inhibit the frequency of hoarding. Greater hoarding frequency occurs when the

temperature is approximately 60-70 degrees F."—(Z. Luria)

5543. Roth, Louis M., & Willis, Edwin R. The effects of desiccation and starvation on the humidity behavior and waterbalance of *Tribolium confusum* and *Tribolium castaneum*. *J. exp. Zool.*, 1951, 118, 337-361.—The humidity behavior of 2 species of beetles is related to rates of water loss, ability to maintain normal proportion of water to solids, sex of the individual, and hunger.—(A. B. Shaklee)

5544. Rzóśka, Julian. (U. Coll., Khartoum, Sudan.) *Bait shyness, a study in rat behaviour*. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 128-135.—Wild and albino rats may develop bait shyness if exposed to non-fatal amounts of poison bait. The memory of particular bait-types may persist for as long as a year. The literature on sensory characteristics of the rat is reviewed; "they show that the wild rat, additionally stimulated by fear and wildness, is superior to the laboratory white rat in acuity of senses and caution." 18 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5545. Sanchez de Queiroz, Carlos. *Le temps psychologique—son importance factorielle dans le mouvement volontaire*. (Psychological time—its factorial importance in voluntary movement.) *Monogr. Psicol.*, Rio de J., 1951, No. 8, 17-24.

5546. Schwab, Robert S. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) *Motivation in measurements of fatigue*. In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue, (see 28: 5511), 143-148.—Fatigue is complicated by individual differences, variation from day to day, and different levels of motivation. Pathological fatigue is that which occurs before adequate (or any) work is done, or which is not cured by rest. The author devised a method of electronic ergography to measure fatigability of motivational features, with Faradic stimulators, which gave satisfactory curves.—(R. W. Husband)

5547. Singleton, W. T. *Deterioration of performance on a short-term perceptual-motor task*. In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue (see 28: 5511), 163-172.—The author demonstrates that in a perceptual-motor skill fatigue can develop in a very short time, and such fatigue appears to be central rather than peripheral in origin. The subject's task was to extinguish with a control lever a light which flashed on in one of these positions: same as control, or 180 or 270 degrees away. Each trial consisted of 64 correct responses, each response finally extinguishing the light by making the correct movement. Six trials were administered. Fatigue appears consistently in the second half of each trial. Deterioration of performance was almost entirely localized in the reaction time component of the skill, the movement time remaining constant throughout. It took longer to respond when the same stimulus succeeded itself than when a different one followed a given light.—(R. W. Husband)

5548. Slack, Charles W. (Princeton U., N. J.) *Some characteristics of the "range effect."* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 76-80.—An attempt "to discover the shape of the range-effect error curve and the shape of the distributions of response errors under conditions

of varying speed stress resulting from increasing stimulus frequency." Found the range-effect curve to be S shaped on the average and not linear; the distributions of error at each input amplitude were near zero and skewed toward the mean of the input distribution; and under conditions of lower speed stress the range-effect decreases.—(J. Arbit)

5549. Slater-Hammel, A. T. (Indiana U., Bloomington, Ind.) *Reaction time and speed of movement*. *Percept. Mot. Skills Res. Exch.*, 1952, 4, 110-113.—Measurements of reaction time to light and speed of arm movement over an arc of 120 degrees were obtained from 25 male physical education students. Mean reaction time was .224 seconds. Mean duration of movement was .238 seconds. Correlations of reaction time with several measures of movement ranged between -.07 and .17, not significantly different from zero. The results of this study are interpreted as simply indicating that measurement of reaction time cannot readily be used to predict speed of movement.—(S. B. Sells)

5550. Smader, Robert, & Smith, Karl U. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Dimensional analysis of motion: VI. The component movements of assembly motions*. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 308-314.—Electronic motion analysis techniques were used, with 46 college students as subjects. In the assembly task studied, 4 component movements of the hand were involved: grasp, position, loaded travel, and unloaded travel. In studying the interrelation between separate movements as a function of practice, position, and grasp show no significant relation to one another; unloaded travel correlates significantly with both loaded travel and position movements. Thus the interrelation of movement components does not vary during learning and improvement in performance in the overall task.—(S. S. Zalkind)

5551. Smith, Wendell, & Ross, Sherman. *The hoarding behavior of the mouse: I. The role of previous feeding experience*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 82, 279-297.—The authors report an experiment to test the hypothesis "that mice which are deprived of pellet experiences prior to the hoarding trials will be inferior in hoarding to mice which have had prior pellet experience." No significant differences between groups was found. "A general description is also presented of mouse hoarding, including hoarding-deprivation relationships, sex differences, and qualitative observations." 30 references.—(Z. Luria)

5552. Smith, Wendell, & Ross, Sherman. *The hoarding behavior of the mouse: III. The storing of "non-relevant" material*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 82, 309-316.—"A group of 18 male C3H mice approximately six months of age were tested for the hoarding of food pellets and dry and wet cotton packs. The mice had never been subjected to food or water deprivation either previous to or during the experimental period of 25 days. It was found that the subjects hoarded both the dry and wet cotton pellets.... The mean number of cotton packs hoarded was far greater than the number of food pellets hoarded during each of three test

periods." The authors discuss this in terms of the hoarding of "non-relevant" objects.—(Z. Luria)

5553. Stone, Calvin P. (Stanford U., Calif.) **Effects of electroconvulsive shocks on wildness and savageness in feral rats.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 373-377.—Detailed observations of the seizure patterns of albino and wild rats are reported. The opisthotonic pattern of the grand mal seizure in tame rats was observed much less frequently in the feral animals. No changes in wildness, savageness or timidity ratings were noted in the wild rats as a function of electroshock seizures. Wild rats receiving pseudoshock for similar periods of time showed much more reduction in emotional responses than did these receiving the ECS.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5554. Taylor, J. C. (Grassland Res. Stat., Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.) **The grazing behaviour of bullocks under two methods of management.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 72-77.—The grazing and cudding behavior of bullocks when they have free grazing and when grazing area is limited shows more food ingestion under the condition of rotating the animals to fresh pasturage during the feeding period; more food is ingested in less time under the former condition. Implications for grazing management are considered.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5555. Thompson, Harry V. **The grazing behaviour of the wild rabbit, *Oryctolagus Cuniculus* (L.)** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 16-19.—Literature on grazing habits is surveyed and additional information presented. The effects of rain, temperature, wind and snow are reported. Major feeding periods are from dawn to 8 AM and from about 5:30 PM to sunset.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5556. Thompson, Merrell E., Thompson, Jean P., & Dusek, E. Ralph. (U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.) **Tests of motor ability or gross muscular coordination.** *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-25, iii, 35 p.—The authors review physical education tests from the point of view of their use in assessing the gross motor ability of manpower pools and predicting success in military tasks. Some description is presented of tests currently being used with males of military age which measure, primarily, some aspect of gross muscular coordination, under the categories of motor educability, motor capacity, motor fitness, motor ability, and strength. The reviewers state that: "Flexible instructions, subjective scoring, limited concepts of validity, and other factors involving a disregard or misinterpretation of principles of test construction have greatly reduced the usefulness of research in this field." 255-item bibliography.—(W. F. Grether)

5557. Thompson, William R. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) **Exploratory behavior as a function of hunger in "bright" and "dull" rats.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 323-326.—It was found that maze brightness was not significantly related to exploratory behavior, but that food deprivation tends to change exploratory activity, increasing it in the male and, after 24-hours, decreasing it in the female.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5558. Tribe, D. E., & Gordon, J. G. (Rowett Research Inst., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire, Eng.) **The critical approach in grazing behaviour studies.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 12-15.—After a review of methods of studying grazing behavior, the writers question the short-term adequacy of behavior studies of grazing in giving essential information about the nutritional and physiologic requirements of the animals. Using as a criterion the animal production records, a more adequate idea of different systems of animal management can be obtained than from behavior studies. 24 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5559. Troshikhin, V. A. **Razvitiye orientirovochnoi reaktsii i stanovlenie dvigatel'nykh uslovnoobornitel'nykh reflektorov u shcheniat.** (The development of the orientive reaction and the establishment of conditioned motor defensive reflexes in puppies.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, 39(3), 265-274.—Three stages in the development of the orientive reaction in puppies to sound are observed. The typical orientive reaction (3rd stage) appears by the 14th to 16th day after birth. "Motor-defensive" conditioned reflexes involving the dermal and olfactory analyzers can be formed from 14 to 16 days after birth, those involving the visual analyzer from 15 to 17 days, and those involving the auditory analyzer from 17 to 21 days.—(I. D. London)

5560. Twaddell, W. F. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) **Stetson's model and the 'supra-segmental phenomena.'** *Language*, 1953, 29, 415-453.—The theories of R. H. Stetson regarding sublingual processes in articulation are reviewed and examined in relation to present knowledge on phenomena of pitch, stress, and juncture in American English as analyzed linguistically. Twaddell makes a number of hypotheses as to how abdominal, diaphragm, and chest musculatures are involved in the linguistic phenomena, and calls for more extensive measurements and crucial experiments to resolve the many doubtful points.—(J. B. Carroll)

5561. Verplanck, William S., & Hayes, John R. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Eating and drinking as a function of maintenance schedule.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 327-333.—Quantitative investigation of water and food intake of rats undergoing deprivation of one substance but with the other constantly present shows that food intake suffers as a result of water deprivation and that water intake is decreased as a function of food deprivation. When deprivation is terminated, the intake of the formerly deprived substance increases. Considerable questions are raised by these results for some current treatments of "drive" and for the interpretation, in terms of so-called "irrelevant drives" and "high" and "low" motivation, of the results of latent-learning experiments involving the behavior of food- and water-deprived rats. 22 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5562. Wardrop, J. C. (I.C.I., Henley Manor Farm, Crewkerne, Somerset, Eng.) **Studies in the behaviour of dairy cows at pasture.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 23-31.—Intensive field observations of grazing behavior of dairy cattle under commercial conditions are reported. In a 24-hour period, approximately 7 hours

are spent in grazing and 6½ hours are spent in chewing cud. There is an approximately even division of grazing during day and night conditions. Drinking of water occurred between one and three times per 24-hour period.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5563. Warren, J. M. Handedness in the rhesus monkey. *Science*, 1953, 118, 622-623.—"The purpose of the observations reported in this paper was to determine the degree of hand preference and the distribution of the right- and left-handedness in a sample of 84 adolescent and mature rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*)."

5564. Watson, R. H. J. (U. London, Eng.) Stereotype behaviour in the rat. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 161.—Abstract.

5565. Woltzenhoffer, André M. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Hypnotism: an objective study in suggestibility. New York: John Wiley, 1953. xvi, 380 p. \$6.00.—This book represents an attempt to gather together a major portion of the experimental literature on hypnosis and suggestion with emphasis on the period since 1933. Each chapter has been written to present two things. First, a summary of the results of the various investigators, and second, an appraisal of these results in terms of their validity, reliability, and general significance. The book has four major parts: basic ideas, the major aspects of hypnosis, the various phenomena that can be produced by means of hypnotic suggestions, and the existing theories of hypnosis, including the author's own theorizing. 508-item bibliography.—(E. G. Aiken)

5566. Welford, A. T. The psychologist's problem in measuring fatigue. In Floyd and Welford, Symposium on fatigue, (see 28: 5511), 183-191.—Fatigue to the psychologist is a topic intermediate between the layman's description of subjective feeling and the physiologist's insensitive or inert mechanism. He must describe fatigue as it exists in daily life, yet he realizes that the physiologist may be necessary to explain ultimate causation. There are three types of fatigue effect: (1) simple performance decrement, (2) disorganization of performance, and (3) cumulative disruption of performance (errors, accidents). Also a fourth appears as an intermediate stage on the way to any of the first three: (4) delayed onset of fatigue due to change of method. We must also pay attention to "transferred fatigue effect"—a method adopted when one is tired is likely to persist later even when one is fresh.—(R. W. Husband)

5567. Wilkinson, D. H. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) The random element in bird "navigation." *J. exp. Biol.*, 1952, 29, 532-560.—The hypothesis of random search is used to mathematically derive propositions that will predict the homing behavior of wild birds should this be the only factor operating. Random search involves 4 assumptions: (1) the birds search for home independently; (2) the bird does not recognize territory it has been through before; (3) the bird flies in a straight line for a certain distance, then turns, all angles of turn being equally probable; (4) the search lasts only for a finite time. The model derived from these assumptions

predicts results in accord with those obtained experimentally on the four points considered: percentage return vs. distance, speed vs. distance, maximum time of return, and distribution of return times.—(B. Weiss)

5568. Williamson, D. I. (U. Liverpool, Port Erin, Isle of Man.) Mating behaviour in the Talitridae (amphipoda). *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1953, 1, 83.—Abstract.

5569. Zaragoza, José. Psicograma. (Psychogram.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl. Valencia*, 1952, 3, 301-320.—A report is made on investigations dealing with manual ability and ambidexterity. In the first one the Witmer Cylinder Test was found a suitable instrument for measuring precision and speed in manual ability. In the second, the ambidextrographic test created by Moede is employed. The study of the time devoted to perform the test has value only if the quality of performance is considered.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

(See also abstracts 5179, 5182, 5195, 5417, 6013, 6675, 6685)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

5570. Attneave, Fred. Psychological probability as a function of experienced frequency. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 81-86.—A study of the relationship between psychological probabilities and their environmental counterparts. A significant correlation between median judged frequency of letters and frequency determined by an English-text count was found. It was also noted that instructing Ss, who were to guess 100 unseen letters, that these fictitious letters would occur with English-text frequency influenced their guesses markedly in the direction of the direct judgments of English-text frequency; whereas instructing them that the letters were chosen in a random order gave a lower correlation with the actual text count. The results of this study are "discussed in terms of the psychophysical formulations of Guilford and Helson."—(J. Arbit)

5571. Bender, I. E., & Hastorf, A. H. (Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.) On measuring generalized empathic ability (social sensitivity). *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 503-506.—"A scale of 42 items was administered to 50 Ss who then attempted to predict the responses of four associates who also responded to the same scale. Four deviation scores were obtained from the data for the variables of similarity, projection, raw empathy, and refined empathy.... The data clearly indicate that there is a generalized tendency for some of the Ss to project consistently and for others to have empathic ability."—(L. N. Solomon)

5572. Bonaparte, Marie. Female sexuality. New York: International Universities Press, 1953. x, 225 p. \$4.50.—This collection of studies on female sexuality contains the papers originally published as "De la sexualité de la femme" (see 24: 1654, 3054, 3072); "Passivity, masochism and femininity" (see 9: 5080);

"Some palaeobiological and biophysical reflections" (see 12: 4733), and notes on excision. 51 references.—(A. J. Sprow)

5573. Brown, Judson S. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **Problems presented by the concept of acquired drives.** In Brown, J. S., et. al., *Current theory and research in motivation* (see 28: 5574), 1-19.—"...the principal functional properties of drives, whether innate or acquired, are: (1) to activate or energize latent reaction (associative) tendencies; (2) to reinforce responses whose elicitation is followed by a reduction in drive; (3) to function as a punishment whenever abrupt increases in drive occur following a response. Any capacity to elicit *directed* behavior is specifically denied to drives *qua* drives. Only those events whether external or internal, that have the properties of stimuli are alleged to provide the occasions for directed reactions." The drives for goals like affection, eminence, and money are discussed in terms of these distinctions. 25 references.—(E. L. Gaier)

5574. Brown, Judson S., Harlow, Harry F., Postman, Leo J., Nowlis, Vincent; Newcomb, Theodore M., & Mowrer, O. Hobart. **Current theory and research in motivation: a symposium.** Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1953. v, 193 p. \$2.00.—The 6 papers in this volume were prepared for and presented in a two-part symposium on Current Theory and Research in Motivation sponsored by the Department of Psychology of the University of Nebraska. The papers are separately abstracted in this issue.—(E. L. Gaier)

5575. Buytendijk, F. J. J. **Die Frau; Natur, Erscheinung, Dasein.** (Woman; her temperament appearance, and existence.) Cologne: J. P. Bachem, 1953. 309 p.—Translated from the original Dutch edition, the work is offered as "an existential-psychological study." 3 main sections deal with the biological basis of femininity, its characteristics as they impress others, and attitudes that are typically female. The approach is phenomenological.—(R. Tyson)

5576. Cohen, John. (Manchester U., Eng.) **The ideas of work and play.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1953, 4, 312-322.—To define human work strictly in mechanical or biological terms is to overlook the distinctive features of human work, which are found in its personal, social, cultural, and historical aspects and which give work its meaning. The author traces the concept of work through antiquity and comments upon its psychopathology and symbolism to illustrate the lines which future investigations might follow.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5577. Dasgupta, Jnanendra. **The deeper motive in loving.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 91-101.

5578. Eldelsberg, Ludwig. **The concept of the unconscious.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 563-587.—The unconscious refers to phenomena which can only be inferred and which can become conscious only after resistance has been eliminated. Desires, needs, fears, tensions, become conscious via psychoanalysis. All neurotic symptoms imply unsuccessful

repression or unsuccessful denial. The patient unconsciously repeats or relives his traumatic experiences. Analysis is chiefly interested in making unconscious resistances conscious.—(D. Prager)

5579. Jacobson, Edith. **Affects and their pleasure-unpleasure qualities in relation to the psychic discharge processes.** In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 38-66.—Psychoanalysis has failed to develop a consistent affect theory. The fragmentary theories formulated by Freud and 6 other writers are surveyed with reference to definitions, classification, relations between psychic systems and instinctual drives, and to psychic economy. Unresolved problems, controversial issues, and contradictory opinions are discussed. The author relates the affects and their pleasure-unpleasure qualities to psychic discharge processes and describes affective development as dependent on the optimal collaboration of (1) the reality principle, (2) instinctual maturation, (3) maturation of the ego. 28 references.—(C. T. Bever)

5580. Laird, A. J., & Knight, A. R. **Contemporary studies of motivation.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 125-137.—This article discusses motivation less as a separate process but rather its relation to behavior in general and to learning and perception in particular. Citing the work of the "new look perceptionists," the authors develop the thesis that "during the past decade, one of the main trends in psychological experiment and theory has... been this increasing recognition of the interdependence of the long-separated fields of motivation and cognition."—(H. H. Strupp)

5581. McClelland, David C. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.), Atkinson, John W., Clark, Russell A., & Lowell, Edgar L. **The achievement motive.** New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1953. xxii, 384 p. \$6.00.—A method for measuring human motives is presented together with a report of its use in collecting data which will contribute to a theory of motivation. The authors construct a motivational theory based upon the affective arousal which is associated with small and large discrepancies between expectancies (adaptation level) and perceptions. Working from this theoretical basis, they attempt a systematic study of the achievement motive by means of a modified TAT procedure. Chapter headings include: Toward a theory of motivation, arousing the achievement motive and obtaining imaginative stories, the measuring instrument, and relation of *n* Achievement score to behavior. Three appendices present illustrative stories from 30 Ss, scoring these stories, and pictures and verbal cues used to elicit stories. 26-item bibliography.—(L. N. Solomon)

5582. McNaughton, Robert. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **A metrical concept of happiness.** *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1953, 14, 172-183.—The meaningfulness of the general happiness principle in ethics seems to rest upon the question of measurement. Happiness is taken to mean "a preference for a moment of experience for its own sake." To say that one

experience is happier than another is simply to say that one prefers the first to the second. With these assumptions it is possible to construct a hedonistic calculus of the happiness of a single individual, and with a few more assumptions it is possible to set up a calculus to measure the happiness of a group. It is the interpersonal or group calculus which gives significance to the phrase "the greatest happiness for the greatest number." Spanish summary.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5583. **Meyer, Donald R.** On the interaction of simultaneous responses. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-52, 18 p.—Reprinted from *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 204-220 (see 28: 1967).

5584. **Mitra, S. K.** Field structure of desireless devotion. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 85-90.

5585. **Reik, Theodor.** The haunting melody; psychoanalytic experiences in life and music. New York: Farrar, Straus & Young, 1953. viii, 376 p. \$4.00.

—This volume was conceived to help explain the meanings of the melodies which occur to us periodically. Reik shows the connection between these melodies and our repressed drives and unacknowledged desires. Using examples occurring in psychoanalytic practice and personal situations he illustrates the pertinence of these melodies to life situations. Contains two letters written by Freud never before published.—(S. B. Groy)

5586. **Reutt, Józef.** Psychologia woli w nauce radzieckiej. (The psychology of will in Soviet science.) *Przegl. psychol.*, 1952, No. 1, 58-113.—In several chapters the author reviews the following problems as represented by the Soviet psychologists: the significance of will, characteristics of the volitional processes and the definition of will, sources of the volitional processes and motives of the will, analysis of the actions of will, methods of study of will, volitional traits of man, development of will in the child, training of will. "Soviet psychology recognizes the existence of will as an indispensable part of mental life and stresses most decidedly its significance for the evolution of man, for the development of his character and mind. It also links the will of man with his activities as an absolutely necessary and ever present factor in human life." Russian and English summaries. 36-item bibliography.—(M. Choynowski)

5587. **Smith, Gudmund J. W.** (U. Lund, Sweden), & **Klein, George S.** Cognitive controls in serial behavior patterns. *J. Pers.*, 1953, 22, 188-213.—Three serial patterns of behavior were considered, namely, Cumulative (C), progressively slowed response and lowered resistance interference; Dissociative (D), variable resistance to interference; and Stabilized (S), evenly maintained resistance-level. Findings support the conclusion that stylistic consistencies inferred from serial patterns of cognitive behavior permit prediction of performance in several cognitive situations. 21 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5588. **Stevens, William Oliver.** Psychics and common sense; an introduction to the study of psychic phenomena. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1953. 256 p.

\$3.50.—Step by step the author unfolds the entire field of psychic experiences, supported by definitely established knowledge, as well as by evidence subject to further exploration. His analysis of mediums leads him to a discussion of telepathy, premonitions, prophetic dreams and extra-sensory perception. In dealing with apparitions, haunted houses and communications from people who have passed on, he admits that the evidence of these forms of psychic activity is more suspect and questionable. But taking the sum total of the psychic phenomena, he makes out a case for the survival of the personality. 83-item bibliography.—(Publisher)

5589. **Trumbull, Richard.** (USN Sch. Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) A study in relationships between factors of personality and intelligence. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 161-173.—A battery of paper and pencil tests of personality and intelligence was administered to small groups of college women and high school girls and boys. Correlational analysis of results showed "sex differences in intellectual factors, sex differences in personality factors when those factors are of clinical derivation, sex differences in personality factors when these factors are derived by factor analysis and defined as characteristic responses in everyday life, statistically significant relationships between factors of personality and intelligence, and some suggestion of conflict where traits associated with one sex by society are possessed by the other sex." 31 references.—(J. C. Franklin)

LEARNING & MEMORY

5590. **Adams, Jack A.** (Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) The prediction of performance at advanced stages of training on a complex psychomotor task. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-49, iv, 44 p.—Basic airmen were given extensive training on a criterion task, the Complex Coordination Test CM701E. 55 other tests were given to determine how well they would predict performance at advanced stages of training on the criterion task. "It was found that printed tests, simple psychomotor tests, and measures from the initial stage of training on the complex psychomotor tests generally did a poorer job of predicting final performance than initial performance on the criterion task. This was consistent with other research findings. However, measures from final stages of training on the complex psychomotor tests did a better job of predicting final than initial criterion task performance."—(W. F. Grether)

5591. **Bakan, David.** Learning and the principle of inverse probability. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1953, 60, 360-370.—The principle of inverse probability "formulates the effect on the probability of a theory of a confirmation." The author goes on to develop an expectancy-like theory of learning on the basis of a mathematical statement of this principle. The theory is proposed as incorporating some of the most important aspects of stimulus-response theory and Gestalt theory. The article is concluded with an attempt to provide an-

swers to Hilgard's 6 questions for the classification of learning theories. 17 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

5592. Barch, Abram M. **The effect of initial massing of practice on the transfer task in a proactive interference situation.** *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 353-358.—The author reasoned that initial massing of practice on the transfer task in a proactive situation might result in rapid extinction of the incorrect response tendency. Three groups of subjects practiced a response and then shifted to another in which proactive inhibition should have been displayed. Two groups received different amounts of massed practice on the transfer task and then went to spaced trials, the control group learned the transfer task with only spaced trials. Non-significant differences were obtained, but differences were in a direction opposite that predicted by the rationale of the experiment. The author considers the possibility that the nature of the particular task may have accounted for these results.—(C. F. Haner)

5593. Bitterman, M. E., Calvin, Allen D., & Elam, Claude B. (U. Texas, Austin.) **Perceptual differentiation in the course of nondifferential reinforcement.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 393-397.—Rats were reinforced in a jumping discrimination problem in a non-differential manner, one group to two mid-grays, another group to simultaneous horizontal-vertical and vice versa, and a third group to successive configurations (horizontal-horizontal, etc). Half of the animals in each group learned a simultaneous discrimination between the striated cards, and the other half learned a successive discrimination. Animals trained on one set of configurations and tested on the other made significantly fewer errors than did animals trained on the grey cards. Animals trained and tested on the same configuration did better than either of the other two groups. "These results fail to support predictions based on the assumption of a negatively accelerated growth of habit strength as a function of frequency of reinforcement."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5594. Bitterman, M. E., Elam, Claude B., & Wortz, Edward C. (U. Texas, Austin.) **Perceptual differentiation as a function of nondifferential reward and punishment.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 475-478.—Rats given pre-testing non-differential reward or punishment in a Lashley jumping apparatus with horizontal and vertical striped cards showed no differences in rate of acquisition of a differentially rewarded response to the cards. A group of rats given roughly equivalent perceptual experience of the two cards but with little responding were also not significantly different from the other groups in later acquisition testing.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5595. Bitterman, M. E., & Wodinsky, Jerome. **Simultaneous and successive discrimination.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1953, 60, 371-376.—Recent criticisms of the Weise-Bitterman experiment on the relative difficulty of simultaneous and successive discrimination are presented and evaluated. Then a new experiment involving the use of a jumping apparatus is presented which acts to meet the criticisms of the previous de-

sign. The Weise-Bitterman results were obtained again with the new design. In the discussion of the results, a critique is given of some of the current uses to which the concept of approach behavior is being put.—(E. G. Aiken)

5596. Brady, Joseph V., Stebbins, William C., & Hunt, Howard F. **The effect of electroconvulsive shock (ECS) on a conditioned emotional response: the effect of additional ECS convulsions.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 368-372.—Previous research had shown that a series of 21 ECS had the effect of temporarily attenuating a conditioned emotional response (CER), the CER then gradually reappearing. Additional ECS after the intensive 21-ECS appeared to prevent the post-ECS recovery of the CER. When the additional ECS were given before the intensive ECS, the CER was made less resistant to attenuation by the intensive ECS. The writers suggest that the effect is produced "in part by interfering with the increase in strength of the CER which normally occurs as a function of rest and/or elapsed time."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5597. Bush, Robert R., & Mosteller, Frederick. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **A stochastic model with applications to learning.** *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1953, 24, 559-585.—A stochastic model designed for analyzing data with changing probabilities is presented. On each of a series of trials one of two alternatives occurs and the probabilities of occurrence are changed from time to time by events. Corresponding to each class of events is an operator which represents a linear transformation on the probabilities of the two alternatives. Cases of fixed event probabilities and of changing event probabilities are considered. Recurrence formulas for moments of the resulting distributions of probabilities are provided.—(G. C. Carter)

5598. Drew, G. C., & George, F. H. **Studies of animal learning.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 172-184.—The study of animal learning has been much neglected by British psychologists. Referring to the work of British investigators, the authors discuss the role of reinforcement. This is followed by Thorndike's and Hull's learning theories, together with relevant experiments; a brief treatment is finally devoted to Tolman's theory. It is concluded that there are no signs of a crucial experiment which would decide between the two main systems.—(H. H. Strupp)

5599. Ellis, Douglas S. **Inhibition theory and the effort variable.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1953, 60, 383-392.—"The thesis of the present paper is that this effort-inhibition research has been misinterpreted, largely because of difficulties inherent in the theory." A re-examination of the determinants of inhibition in behavior studies indicates that a good deal of the research which at first appears to contradict the Hull-type inhibition theory does not do so when the variable of response rate and the energy allotment characteristics of organisms are considered. Designs which would capitalize on the revised inhibition assumptions are presented. 21 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

5600. Fedorov, V. K. *Osnovnye printsipy vzaimnykh vliyaniy mezhdu razlichnymi dvigatel'nymi reaktsiyami.* (Basic principles of the mutual influences between various motor reactions.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38(5), 559-565.—The development of alimentary reflexes, conditioned to the proprioceptive stimuli evoked by "movements or complex motor coordinations" is accomplished either easily or with considerable difficulty in dogs. The former situation obtains when these movements are those utilized in natural life for the procurement of food; the latter situation obtains when these movements are unrelated to food-procuring motor activity.—(I. D. London)

5601. Feldman, Robert S. (U. Massachusetts, Amherst.) *The specificity of the fixated response in the rat.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 487-492.—Rats trained on an insoluble problem in a Lashley jumping apparatus built up fixated responses which persisted during 200 trials of a soluble problem situation. When the animals were trained to walk to the correct window they learned without difficulty, although this response did not transfer to trials in which jumping to the correct window was required. "These results were interpreted to mean that one cannot account for fixations on the basis of a rat's having no reason to believe that alternative responses would be better than its stereotyped responses."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5602. Fields, Paul E. (U. Washington, Seattle.) *The age factor in multiple-discrimination learning by white rats.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 387-389.—On simple discrimination of vertical striate there were no reliable differences between male rats of 450-510 days of age and those of 30-90 days of age. On serial learning of discriminations involving five pairs of non-logically related stimuli, however, the younger group showed themselves significantly better in total time, trials, number correct in last 50 jumps, and in total per cent correct responses.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5603. Gagné, Robert M. (HRRRC, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.) *Work decrement in the learning and retention of motor skills.* In Floyd & Welford. *Symposium on fatigue*, (see 28: 5511), 155-162.—Conclusions from a number of experiments on the problem of massed and distributed practice as they affect learning and retention of motor skills are: (1) performance decrements as a result of massed practice are not a universal finding in the learning of motor skills; (2) when decrements do occur, they appear early in the course of learning, rather than being built up as the practice period continues; (3) when the measure is retention, results depend on distribution during retention tests, not conditions during original learning.—(R. W. Husband)

5604. Greene, Joel E. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) *Magnitude of reward and acquisition of a black-white discrimination habit.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 113-119.—"Two sizes of reward were presented in black and white goal boxes to two groups of white rats in preliminary training and the effects of this reward

experience were measured in the acquisition of a black-white discrimination... those Ss that had experienced a large food pellet in the black goal box during preliminary training tended to make fewer choices to the white side and take less trials to reach criterion to the black side in a black-white discrimination problem than those Ss that had experienced a large food pellet in the white goal box during preliminary training. Furthermore, the size of the food pellet used as a reward in the discrimination situation had no significant effect upon performance."—(J. Arbit)

5605. Grosslight, Joseph H., Hall, John F. & Murnin, Joseph. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) *Patterning effect in partial reinforcement.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 103-106.—The effect of patterning the reinforcement-nonreinforcement sequence was tested with a modification of the Humphreys light-expectancy procedure using three groups: continuous reinforcement, partial reinforcement with nonreinforcement termination, and partial reinforcement with reinforcement termination. It was found that nonreinforcement followed by reinforcement leads to the greatest resistance to extinction.—(J. Arbit)

5606. Harcum, E. Ros. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) *Verbal transfer of overlearned forward and backward associations.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 622-625.—A transfer effect of backward associations was shown; there was, however, no demonstrable difference in magnitude of effect between forward and backward associations. It is suggested that degree of learning, amount of practice, and difficulty of task are important variables in eliciting transfer phenomena.—(J. A. Stern)

5607. Harlow, Harry F. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) *Motivation as a factor in the acquisition of new responses.* In Brown, J. A., et. al., *Current theory and research in motivation*, (see 28: 5574), 24-49.—Learning is not dependent on internal drive reduction. Rather, the essential condition for learning is that a response be elicited under conditions which permit tempero-spatial contiguity of a previously neutral stimulus with the response-eliciting stimulus. Experimental evidence is cited to indicate that exteroceptive stimuli may motivate as strongly and at least as persistently as any source of internal stimuli. In situations in which exteroceptive stimuli produce a response, it was found possible to obtain learning by appropriate tempero-spatial pairing of new different stimuli with the previously unlearned exteroceptive stimuli. 23 references.—(E. L. Gaier)

5608. Hayes, Keith J., & Thompson, Robert. (Yerkes Laboratory of Primate Biology, Orange Park, Fla.) *Nonspatial delayed response to trial-unique stimuli in sophisticated chimpanzees.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 498-500.—"Four chimpanzees with discrimination learning sets were tested on nonspatial delayed response, using a new pair of stimulus objects on each trial. Three of them were also tested on two-trial discrimination problems, with a delay interval between trials. Rate of forgetting during the first minute was essentially the same for non-

spatial delayed response as for discrimination. Overall accuracy of performance was also essentially the same for those Ss that were attentive to baiting."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5609. Hunt, Howard F., Jernberg, Peter, & Otis, Leon S. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The effect of carbon disulphide convulsions on a conditioned emotional response. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 465-469.—The strength of conditioned emotional responses (CER) was reduced by CS₂ convulsions, an effect similar to that previously reported for ECS. As with ECS, the attenuating effect was blocked if the convulsions were prevented by ether anesthesia. "The convulsions, rather than the convulsive stimulus as such, appear to be critical in reducing the strength of the CER." 21 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5610. Hunter, Ian M. L. (Oxford U., Eng.) The absolute and relative theories of transposition behavior in rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 493-497.—Tests of the relative and absolute theories of transposition in 15 rats trained to discriminate between circles of different size resulted in 12 animals showing behavior as predicted by the absolute theory, the remaining animals failing to show transposition.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5611. Ishihara, Iwataro, & Kashi, Kan. (Kwansei Gakuin U., Nishinomiya, Japan.) Ruiji, hantai mata wa chūsei kankai ni aru shohannōgo no gakushū. (The learning of response-words in similar, opposite or neutral relation. A study on the conditioning principle in verbal learning.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 1-12.—Response generalization was studied in associative learning of non-sense syllables paired with verbs. Two or three lists of pairs were presented successively, the response words in the successive lists being synonyms, antonyms or neutral words to those of the first list while the non-sense syllable stimuli remained the same. Learning the synonyms and antonyms was superior to learning of neutral words or learning of only one list with a rest period following it. Authors attribute these results to positive transfer and retroactive facilitation because of generalization, thus refuting Gibson and Osgood's hypotheses. In Japanese. 20 references.—(A. M. Niyekawa)

5612. Jarvik, Murray E. (Yerkes Lab. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.) Discrimination of colored food signs by primates. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 390-392.—Chimpanzees and monkeys can form very rapid color discriminations when the reward substance (bread) is colored and impregnated with desirable or non-desirable flavoring. Control tests with colored plaques showed little better than chance discrimination. It is suggested that "spatial and temporal proximity of cue to reward may play an important role in rapidity of discrimination."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5613. Kisil'kov, V. A., & Shefina, P. L. Metodika izuchenija vliyanija s vestibul'arnogo apparata na vysshuyu nervnuju deiatel'nost'. (Method of studying influences from the vestibular apparatus on higher nervous activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, 39 (4),

486-488.—Apparatus and method are described for studying the influence of vestibular stimulation on conditioned salivary reflexes as well as the effect of conditioned vestibular reflexes on higher nervous activity. Experimental data are submitted.—(L. D. London)

5614. Lapina, I. A. O svideniiakh irradatsii vozbu-zhdeniia v slivnootdelitel'nom tsentre. (On the phenomena of irradiation of excitation in the salivary center.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, 39 (3), 275-278.—With action of an intense unconditioned stimulus on one part of the tongue, excitation from the salivary-center of the corresponding side irradiates to the like opposite center. With repetition the excitation is concentrated. The concentrated state of excitation lasts no longer than 24 hours.—(I. D. London)

5615. Lewis, Don; McAllister, Dorothy E., & Bechtoldt, Harold P. Correlational analysis of the learning and relearning of four different tasks on the modified Mashburn Apparatus. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-35, 27 p.—Reprinted from *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 36, 83-109 (see 28: 2223).

5616. Lewis, Don; McAllister, Dorothy E., & Bechtoldt, Harold P. Correlational study of performance during successive phases of practice on the standard and reversed tasks on the SAM Complex Coordinator. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-47, 16 p.—Reprinted from *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 36, 111-126 (see 28: 2224).

5617. Liddell, Howard S. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Conditioning and emotions. *Sci. Amer.*, 1954, 190 (1) 48-57.—A summary of the author's research program on maze learning and conditioning of sheep and goats. Pointed out as perhaps the most important discovery is the emotional effects or concomitants of the conditioning, and the development of experimental neuroses.—(C. M. Louttit)

5618. Lincoln, Robert S., Simon, J. Richard, & De-crow, Thurlow. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The effects of practice upon different component movements in visual tracking. *Percept. Mot. Skills Res. Exch.*, 1952, 4, 123-131.—The effects of training and target speed upon different component movements in direct tracking were investigated. It was found that practice affects unequally the component movements in an organized pattern of motion. This effect, of "learning discrepancy in component movements" has been found also in panel control motions. These results must be accounted for in a generalized learning theory.—(S. B. Sells)

5619. McFann, Howard H. Performance on a motor task under differential amounts of physical induced tension. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 378-384.—Six groups of female subjects learned two discrimination tasks judged, on a priori grounds, to vary in difficulty. Each task was learned under three different degrees of muscular tension. The expectation that there would be an optimal tension for learning was not borne out as no significant difference in learning was found between the three degrees of muscular tension.

The tasks were found not to vary significantly in difficulty, hence no test of the hypothesis that tension will facilitate the learning of an easier task more than a harder task was possible.—(C. F. Haner)

5620. Malinovsky, O. V. *Metodika dvigatel'nykh pishchevykh uslovnykh reflektov u krotkov.* (Method [for studying] motor alimentary conditioned reflexes in rabbits.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1952, 38 (5), 637-639.

—The following advantages are claimed for the new method: (1) it is the most adequate method not only for rabbits, but also for other vertebrates, (2) it facilitates the development of specialized motor conditioned reflexes, (3) it records quantitatively conditioned reactions, and (4) it permits comparisons between different species as regards experimental results.—(I. D. London)

5621. Mathers, Boyd L. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *A gradient of reinforcement obtained from a complex discrimination problem.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 403-406.—A black-white, food-water discrimination problem in a Y-maze was learned by female albino rats with varying periods of delay of reinforcement. "...rats can learn significantly a problem which incorporates delays of primary reward up to 20 sec. This learning is manifested in the absence of differential secondary reinforcers." It is concluded that the results refute the Spence hypothesis and uphold the Hullian position.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5622. Mech, E. Victor. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *"Resistance to extinction" of the two patterns of verbal reinforcement.* *J. exp. Educ.*, 1953, 22, 155-163.—The operant verbal responses of ten college students conditioned under a partial reinforcement pattern are compared with those of ten students conditioned under continuous reinforcing conditions. It was hypothesized that the students conditioned by the partial reinforcement schedule would respond with the conditioned response for a longer period of time after reinforcement ceased. This hypothesis is supported by the data of this experiment with human subjects. The author theorizes about the possible relationship between partial reinforcement as an educational procedure and the development of frustration tolerance.—(E. F. Gardner)

5623. Nelmark, Edith, & Saltzman, Irving J. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *Intentional and incidental learning with different rates of stimulus-presentation.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 618-621.—The rate of presentation of material is an important parameter in comparing efficiency of incidental and intentional learning. "When the learning material is presented at relatively fast rates, the scores of incidental and intentional learning do not differ significantly. This is true whether or not the intentional learners are required to perform the orienting task. When the learning material is presented at relatively slow rates, the scores of intentional learning, either with or without the intentional learners performing the orienting task, are significantly higher than the scores of incidental learning."—(J. A. Stern)

5624. Nishino, Kunio. (Kwansei Gakuin U., Nishinomiya, Japan.) *Shigeki hanka to seishi hanka ni kansuru ichijikken kenkyū. Kōso ni okeru jōkenkōsei genri no kenkyū.* (An experimental approach to stimulus generalization and the generalization of inhibition. A study on the conditioning principle in behavior.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 21-28.—The author, using Hull's terminology, discusses the functions of irrelevant or static stimulus and of secondary reinforcing stimulus in differentiation and extinction, and the generalization of inhibition to the original stimulus through differential reinforcement based on bar-pressing experiments with rats. In Japanese with English summary. 17 references.—(A. M. Niyekawa)

5625. Obias, Mariano D., & Stone, Calvin P. (Stanford U., Calif.) *Effects of pretrial immersion on maze performance of rats. I. A one-choice maze.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 479-483.—Immersion of rats for 30 seconds immediately before the start of a trial in a water-maze results in significantly slower learning than was shown by control animals that were immersed only momentarily before starting their maze trials. Reversal of the correct path and qualitative observations showed the immersion group to be manifesting well-integrated series of fixated responses. Corrective procedures are discussed.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5626. Powloski, Robert F. (Kansas Wesleyan U., Salina.) *The effects of combining hunger and thirst motives in a discrimination habit.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 435-437.—To determine whether the joint effect of two motives was different than that of each of the motives singly, hooded rats were tested in a discrimination problem under the possible combinations of strong and weak hunger and thirst. Singly motivated and motivated by strong combinations animals were superior to the weakly motivated. There was no advantage of combined over singly motivated at any strength level.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5627. Ramond, Charles K. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) *Anxiety and task as determiners of verbal performance.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 120-124.—High and low anxiety groups were selected by the use of the Taylor Manifest-anxiety Scale and their performance was observed in a simple trial-and-error learning situation where either (1) the response highest in the initial response hierarchy was correct, or (2) the response lowest in the initial response hierarchy was correct. It was found that the low anxiety group responded correctly significantly more often than the high anxiety group on the trials where the weaker response was correct and no significant difference was found on those trials in which the stronger response was correct.—(J. Arbit)

5628. Reid, Lyne Starling. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) *The development of noncontinuity behavior through continuity learning.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 107-112.—Tested the hypothesis that as a rat learns to make a specific discrimination he also learns the response of discriminating by noting whether there is a more rapid learning of a discrimination reversal by rats given an excessive amount of overlearning in the

original discrimination problem. Even though the Ss which overlearned the original response to the black card "continued to run longer to the black stimulus card upon reversal, they also learned the reversal to white at a far more rapid rate than did Ss of the other groups."—(J. Arbit)

5629. Reynolds, Bradley, & Adams, Jack A. (Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) *Psychomotor performance as a function of initial level of ability.* USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-39, iv, 30 p.—960 basic trainees, divided into two groups, were given extended training on the Rotary Pursuit Test. One group was trained under conditions of massed practice, with only 5 sec. rest between 20 sec. trials. The other group was given distributed practice, with 60 sec. rest between trials. Within each of these groups the subjects were stratified into deciles on the basis of their scores for the first five trials. Comparisons were then made of the learning data for the different decile groups for both types of practice. The learning curves for the different decile groups remain approximately parallel, although there are some differences in slope during the first 20 trials. The data are interpreted to support the belief that the same learning principles apply to learning by persons at various ability levels.—(W. F. Grether)

5630. Saltzman, Irving J. (Indiana U., Bloomington) *The orienting task in incidental and intentional learning.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 593-597.—When both incidental and intentional learning groups are required to perform the orienting task recognition scores of both are found to be similar. The author concludes, "that the higher scores of the intentional learners in the previous studies are at least in part due to not requiring the intentional learners to perform the orienting task." This study further suggested rate of presentation of material to be an important parameter in studies comparing incidental and intentional learning.—(J. A. Stern)

5631. Schucker, Raymond E., Stevens, Lucia B., & Ellis Douglas S. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) *A retest for conditioned inhibition in the alphabet-printing task.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 97-102.—Essentially a repetition of a study by Kimble of conditioned inhibition in an alphabet-printing task but with the introduction of certain procedural controls: specific activity for all rest intervals and systematic knowledge of results. "The hypothesis tested was that the measured conditioned inhibition found in previous studies using the same task was due to failure to control adequately rest-interval activity and knowledge of results. The experimental results supported the hypothesis."—(J. Arbit)

5632. Seward, John P., & Levy, Nissim. (Univ. California, Los Angeles.) *Choice-point behavior as a function of secondary reinforcement with relevant drives satiated.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 334-338.—After determination of position preferences in a T-maze, rats were divided into two groups matched on basis of preference. One group was rewarded under water deprivation conditions in the pre-

ferred goal box, turn being reversed from trial to trial. The other group was trained similarly, but with the reward in the non-preferred goal box. Satiation tests were then given. Results showed that the group previously rewarded in the preferred box made significantly more choices of that side on the satiation tests.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5633. Seward, John P., Levy, Nissim, & Handlon, Joseph H., Jr. *Choice behavior in satiated rats as a function of drive during training.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 83, 3-18.—To test the effect of reinforcement on habit strength aside from cognition, 2 matched groups of rats were trained in a choice box. Group E was trained, during thirst, to go to the non-preferred side, during satiation, to the preferred side. Group C went on $\frac{1}{2}$ the thirst trials and $\frac{1}{2}$ the satiated trials, to the non-preferred, on the other half to the preferred side. Tests for position habit during thirst and satiation showed that group E shifted its preference to the opposite side on both subsequent tests; Group C shifted relatively little. A Hullian explanation in terms of conditioning and generalization is offered.—(Z. Luria)

5634. Simpson, Ray H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Patterns for rating learning products.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1953, 13, 614-619.—Two patterns for using learner rankings of learning products are described. Weighting methods were used permitting use of the learner rankings in determining grades.—(W. Coleman)

5635. Stolurow, Lawrence M. (Ed.) (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Readings in learning.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1953. viii, 555 p. \$6.00.—To contribute to "training the student to read critically the periodical literature and making him aware of the procedures involved in conducting and reporting research . . ." 39 papers have been organized into 8 chapters: Some systematic positions; Some conditioning concepts and techniques; Motivation and reinforcement; Some motor and verbal learning variables; Some discrimination and perceptual learning variables; Educational and social learning; Retention and forgetting; and Transfer and related concepts. 950-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

5636. Tolman, Edward C., & Postman, Leo. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Learning.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 27-56.—Learning studies for the year ending 1 May 1953 are reviewed under the major headings: theory, discrimination, acquisition of expectancies in classical and instrumental conditioning, performance in conditioning, verbal learning, motor learning. 184-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5637. Warchel, Philip, & Rockett, Frederick C. (U. Texas, Austin.) *The frame of reference in perceptual and motor skill. I. The effect of changing frames of reference.* *Percept. Mot. Skills Res. Exch.*, 1952, 4, 115-121.—This experiment was designed to study the effects of the kind of frame of reference used in learning a stylus maze. The control group of 16 subjects learned the maze in a fixed position; the experimental group of 16 subjects was required to learn the same maze, rotated after each trial to one of four positions,

0, 90, 180 or 270 degrees, until criterion was attained. Mean errors and trials were lower for the control group. No significant differences in errors were found for positions. Learning in the rotated position is explained in relation to frame of reference.—(S. B. Sells)

5638. Yoshida, Masuaki. (Tokyo U., Japan.) *Shiromazumi ni okeru shakaitteki gakushū*. (Social learning in the white rat.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 13-20.—In the presence of three cues—position, lamp, and the act of the leader—rats were conditioned to follow only one cue. They were reinforced with food for responding to the correct cue, and punished by a mild electric shock for responding to the irrelevant cues. In each series of experiment, the two irrelevant cues were combined in such a way as to neutralize their effects in the long run. Learning the correct response was found to increase in difficulty with the cues in the following order: (1) positional cue, (2) lamp cue, and (3) the leader's act. The last, imitating the leader rat, showed instability in the behavior of the imitators. Inverse-imitation—doing the opposite of the leader—was virtually unsuccessful. In Japanese with English summary.—(A. M. Niyekawa)

5639. Zeaman, David, & Angell, David. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) *A spatial gradient of alternation tendency*. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 383-386.—Running rats in a fan-shaped maze with four goal-arms, for various numbers of forced trials and then giving them a free choice led to the following results: (1) "rats showed increasing preference for the paths farther away from the single path they had just been run on;" (2) ten forced trials leads to a more rapid rise in its preference for distant paths than does two forced trials. "The spatial gradients of alternation were related theoretically to the generalization of reactive inhibition."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

(See also abstracts 5158, 5179, 5180, 5182, 5190, 5195, 5342, 5390, 5401, 5516, 5673, 6107)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

5640. Gaier, Eugene L., Lee, Marilyn C., & McQuitty, Louis L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Response patterns in a test of logical inference*. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1953, 13, 550-567.—"The results of this study were regarded as substantiating the hypothesis that consistent response sets or 'cognitive styles' can be identified by configural analysis of a single test." A 60 item multiple choice reasoning test containing several different types of items was given to 674 high school students.—(W. Coleman)

5641. Gardner, Riley W. *Cognitive styles in categorizing behavior*. *J. Pers.*, 1953, 22, 214-233.—"Fifty subjects between the ages of 18 and 30 were tested in five tasks—an object-sorting test and a series of constancy and brightness judgments—in the expectation that their performances would reflect consistent individual differences in equivalence ranges. All the experimental results seemed to support the hypothesis that persons are characterized by unique

equivalence-range preferences in a variety of adaptive tasks." 26 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5642. Levitt, Martin. (U. Kansas City, Mo.) *On the psychology and philosophy of concept formation*. *Educ. Theory*, 1953, 3, 193-207.—The author rejects "common elements" or "essence" explanations of concept formation and develops, in contrast, the "transactional" theory of J. Dewey and A. F. Bentley. The common-elements approach has identified concepts in retrospective and reproductive terms, not in terms of the prospective and the possible. The Dewey-Bentley approach regards discriminated qualities as emergent rather than as immanent, as outcomes of a context or "full situation of organism-environment." In this view, the "social" is the most basic category of description and explanation, "for the biological, the mental and the physical achieve their fullest range of possible transactions within the ongoing situation." 68 references.—(A. E. Kuenzli)

5643. Lewin, Bertram D. *The forgetting of dreams*. In Loewenstein, R. M., Drives, affects, behavior, (see 28: 5163), 191-202.—The forgetting of dreams is interpreted in oral terms as a "loosing of the breast." The author considers this the only possible interpretation until another is discovered and empirically substantiated. 24 references.—(C. T. Bever)

5644. Mathews, Ravenna (Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.), Hardyck, Curtis, & Sarbin, Theodore R. *Self-organization as a factor in the performance of selected cognitive tasks*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 500-502.—"Thirty-one normal volunteer Ss were classified into three groups on the basis of MMPI profiles. From the epistemogenic theory, predictions were made regarding performance on selected cognitive tests. In the main, the predictions were verified."—(L. N. Solomon)

5645. Naruse, Gosaku, & Obonai, Torao. (Tokio U. Education, Japan.) *Decomposition and fusion of mental images in the drowsy and post-hypnotic hallucinatory state*. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1 (4), 23-41.—Reprinted from *Jap. J. Psychol.* (see 27: 7036).

5646. Osborn, Alex F. *Applied Imagination*. New York: Scribner's, 1953. xvi, 317 p. \$3.75.—This book is designed to be a text, and aims to present the principles and procedures of creative thinking. The author claims that study of the general principles of creation and the methods used by famous creators can help a person do his own creating. There are 26 chapters, covering a wide variety of topics, such as "imagination in marital relations," "the age factor in creativity," "ways by which creativity can be developed," "factors that tend to cramp creativity," "the element of luck in creative conquests," "the value of thinking up plenty of hypotheses," "the effect of emotional drives on ideation," "creative collaboration by teams," and many others.—(R. W. Husband)

5647. Powell, Sumner C. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Charles S. Peirce, semiosis, and the "mind."* *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1953, 10, 201-208.—Peirce's characteristic "inferential" interpretation of the "phenomenal interpretation of mind" fits into a

complex philosophical system from which has emerged the concept of *semiosis*, "the relations between man and his symbols and signs." The "right method of thinking" was "the right method of transforming signs." Peirce studied the "tri-relative influence of a sign, its object, and its interpretant," and he defined Three Universal Categories of ideas. Peirce's views of emotional, logical, and experiential relations among "mental habits" implied the theoretical predictability of sign-behavior, though the amount of information needed was very great. His definition of a concept involves considerations of complex philosophical issues; "My language is the sum total of myself; for the man is the thought."—(J. Caffrey)

5648. Ramsey, Glenn V. *Studies of dreaming*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 432-455.—Literature of studies where "...results presented could be checked by repetition of the investigation," is reviewed under the topics: Imagery; speed; incidence and frequency; content; external stimulation; personality; ego-involvement; physiology. Studies are found to be poor in quality of scientific reporting, especially in description of samples. Control groups are rarely employed. Failure of agreement on definitions for classifying the data leads to artificial contradictions. Little use is made of appropriate statistical techniques. 121-item bibliography.—(M. R. Marks)

5649. Serog, Max (Dayton (O.) State Hosp.) *New light on dreams; a new approach to the dream problem*. Boston: House of Edinboro, 1953. xxiv, 159 p. \$3.00 —The author stresses the underlying primitive thinking present in dreams. The therapist must approach dream analysis through "psychic understanding" defined as "...the immediate interpretation of psychic motivations through emotional empathy." Before expanding the application of this theoretical formulation to dream structure and the problem of specific dream abilities the author briefly reviews some of the experimental work relating sensory stimulation to dream content.—(A. Raskin)

5650. Sorokin, Pitirim A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Concept, tests, and energy of spontaneity-creativity*. *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 215-224.

5651. Tresselt, M. E., (New York U.), & Leeds, D. S. *The Einstellung effect in immediate and delayed problem-solving*. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1953, 49, 87-95. —The increase of number of practice problems does not increase in direct proportion the number of problems solved by the mental set formula. The remembered material is distorted in the direction of the mental set if there is a one, two, and seven day time-interval between the practice problems.—(M. J. Stanford)

5652. von Siebenthal, W. *Die Wissenschaft vom Traum (Ergebnisse und Probleme); eine Einführung in die Allgemeinen Grundlagen*. (The science of dreams (findings and problems); An introduction to general principles.) Berlin: Springer, 1953. xvi, 523 p. DM 39.60.—In a critical survey of the literature on dreams—1309 references—an attempt is made to bring order to an area considered chaotic and controversial.

The author reviews the history of dreams, the role of the unconscious, the function of physiological phenomena, and the meaning of dream elements and symbols. He describes anthropological, experimental, and phenomenological methods of investigation, discusses divergent theories of dream interpretation, and considers the use of dreams in therapy. It is held that the proper study of dreams embraces both *Naturwissenschaft* and *Geisteswissenschaft*.—(H. P. David)

5653. Wilson, R. C., Guilford, J. P., & Christensen, P. R. (U. Southern California, Berkeley.) *The measurement of individual differences in originality*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 362-370.—Methodological problems such as definition, the uncommonness-of-response method, the remoteness-of-association method, and cleverness are discussed in terms of a particular factor-analytic study of 53 tests designed to explore the domain of creative thinking. 5 of 7 tests designed to measure originality showed sufficient common variance to justify the hypothesis of an originality factor. "It is felt that considerable progress has been made toward the development of objectively scored tests of originality, with promise of satisfactory reliability."—(M. R. Marks)

(See also abstracts 5272, 5671, 5748, 5946)

INTELLIGENCE

5654. Clarke, A. D. B., & Clarke, A. M. (Manor Hosp., Epsom, Surrey, Eng.) *How constant is the I.Q.?* *Lancet*, 1953, 265, No. 6791, 877-880.—Retests with the Wechsler (Form 1) of more than 100 adolescent and adult defectives showed that some patients who had been examined a year or more previously with the same test had large I.Q. increments. Several hypotheses were advanced to account for the increase. It was found that early home conditions or environments were influential, and lead to later I.Q. changes. These changes are mainly in the upward direction. Results show that intellectual retardation among deprived people is not necessarily permanent or subject to reversal. Considerable change in intellectual level may occur during the course of individual development.—(A. A. Kramish)

5655. Eells, Kenneth. *Some implications for school practice of the Chicago studies of cultural bias in intelligence tests*. *Harvard. educ. Rev.*, 1953, 23, 284-297.—The existence of a substantial middle class cultural bias in intelligence tests has been demonstrated. Its essential nature is conceived as a function of the test materials, and not as reflective of a real difference in basic intelligence between children from high-status and low-status backgrounds. Such cultural bias applies only to systematic group differences, and not to individual variation. A "culture fair" test must be distinguished from a "culture free" test which involves a conceptual contradiction. As a predictor of scholastic success within the prevailing school organization an intelligence test must be judged empirically, and the issue of cultural bias is irrelevant. As a basis identifying for the abilities

and potentialities of all children, and for a reorganized school program geared to their talents, our intelligence tests are almost worthless.—(R. C. Strassburger)

5656. Myers, Charles T. (ETS, Princeton, N. J.) **A note on a spatial relations pretest and posttest.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1953, 13, 596-600.—Significant gains in scores on a spatial relations posttest are reported following a year's training at West Point in descriptive geometry and engineering drawings. R's with grades for both pre and posttests were fairly high.—(W. Coleman)

5657. Owens, W. A., & Clappitt, Richard R. **The effects of a thirty year age increment upon individual and trait differences in intelligence.** *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 385-388.—About 90 males who had taken the Army Alpha 30 years previously were re-tested and the consistency of individual differences on the parts of the test and the total test and of trait (sub-test) variance was determined. Significant changes in individual differences are found in only two parts of the test disarranged sentences and verbal analysis) and there in opposite directions, and no significant change in trait variance was obtained. Significant variances are accounted for by analysis of sub-groups of the examinees. The consistency of trait variance is stressed and the greater effect of age on individual differences indicated.—(C. F. Haner)

5658. Rogers, Cyril A. (U. London, Eng.) **The structure of verbal fluency.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 368-380.—A battery of 26 measures, each of which had been previously reported as measuring some aspect of verbal fluency, were administered to a carefully selected sample of 50 boys and 50 girls, age 13 to 15 years. The resulting inter-test correlations were analyzed by Thurstone's centroid method and included rotation of the arbitrary reference frame. "The major variance... can be accounted for by a general factor." "...it seems clear that this is a g plus the verbal factor described by Vernon." The factor of "'general verbal ability'... accounts for more variance than all the other factors combined." Two fluency factors were identified; "oral facility," with a variance of 9.8% and "facility in writing" with a variance of 7.4%. 57 references.—(L. E. Thune)

5659. Watts, Kathleen P. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) **Influences affecting the results of a test of high-grade intelligence.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 359-367.—A test of high level intelligence (AH 5) was administered to 767 students from eight universities or colleges. 484 of the subjects had taken a relatively short and easy intelligence test (AH 4) shortly before taking AH 5. Performance on test AH 5 is studied in terms of its relation to practice effects, speed of work, carelessness, sex differences, and broad area of academic specialization.—(L. E. Thune)

(See also abstract 5350)

PERSONALITY

5660. Baumgarten-Tramer, Franziska. **Charakter und Charakter-Bildung.** (5 Auf.) (Character and char-

acter formation.) (5th ed.) Zürich: Organisator Ag., n. d. 47 p.—This volume, addressed to a lay audience, attempts to define the role of character, the concept, characteristics, etc., and points out some ways in which character may be changed. The author views the problem of character formation primarily as an ethical one. Among the rules recommended are: understanding of human relations, duty for reciprocity in social life, social thinking, self-knowledge, and self-control.—(H. H. Strupp)

5661. Beck, Samuel J. **The science of personality: nomothetic or idiographic?** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1953, 60, 353-359.—A review of some of the elements underlying the rise of the idiographic approach to personality study are reviewed, and it is concluded that a fully adequate study of human personality must be in large part idiographic. Nomothetic procedures are, however, seen as an essential part of the total study of personality. It is seen as a necessary ground laying step to the more individually oriented procedures which follow it. Special notice is given to Stephenson's Q-technique as a means of testing hypotheses concerning the universe of traits and their interaction that make up the individual personality.—(E. G. Aiken)

5662. Bowers, Henry. (Teachers' Coll., Stratford, Ont., Can.) **Correspondence in the ratings of disparate entities.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 7, 159-166.—131 Female S's rated the pleasantness-unpleasantness of 80 isolated words on a 5-point scale. S's who tended to favor particular ratings for words showed a corresponding tendency for rating (1) a variety of situations, (2) estimating the degree of enjoyment they anticipated from occupations in the field of education.—(E. D. Lawson)

5663. Brown, Roger W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **A determinant of the relationship between rigidity and authoritarianism.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 469-476.—Because an exploratory study failed to verify a previous finding of a relationship between problem-solving rigidity and ethnocentrism, a comparison was made of experimental procedures. "This comparison suggested that it might be necessary to arouse some anxiety over achievement before authoritarian Ss would perform rigidly on the Einstellung arithmetic problems. It was specifically hypothesized that this anxiety would be aroused when the testing orientation was ego involving." The data support the hypothesis. Authoritarian rigidity is discussed in the light of these findings in terms of a defense reaction. 15 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5664. Child, Irvin L. (Yale U., New Haven.) **Personality.** *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 149-170.—Selected literature in the area of personality for the year ending May 1953 is reviewed under the major headings: psychodynamics and performance, aggression, identification, and personality structure. 49-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5665. Davidson, Helen H., & Kruglov, Lorraine P. (City Coll., New York.) **Some background correlates of personality and social attitudes.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 233-240.—A study of limited biographical

data and scores on the Authoritarian Personality Scale of 500 City College students showed that "age, class in college, and area of major interest are significant influences on the measured personality-attitude characteristics. Older students, those who have spent a longer time in college, tend to be more 'democratic,' that is, more flexible, accepting of the values of other groups. Students who show these personality characteristics tend to select a major in the liberal arts field rather than in engineering. Parental birthplace and parental occupation seem to have little significance in influencing attitudes."—(I. C. Franklin)

5666. **Edwards, Allen L., & Horst, Paul.** (U. Washington, Seattle.) *Social desirability as a variable in Q technique studies.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.* 1953, 13, 620-625.—Use of the Q sort technique is described with social desirability controlled with a sample of personality items related to 14 of Murray's needs.—(W. Coleman)

5667. **Erikson, Erik Homburger.** *Wachstum und Krisen Der gesunden Persönlichkeit.* (Growth and crises of the healthy personality.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 1-31.—It is much easier, so the author states, to define "illness" than "health." Psychoanalysis, which the author believes to be a most important theory, does not help much in describing the construct "healthy personality." The psychoanalyst knows much more about the cure of emotional disturbances than about their prevention. Health and growth are, in the author's opinion, the criteria of the "healthy personality." Its components are, according to him, "fundamental confidence" which is compared with "fundamental suspicion" and "autonomy," which is compared with "shame" and "doubt."—(E. Barschak)

5668. **Erikson, Erik Homburger.** *Wachstum und Krisen der gesunden Persönlichkeit. (Zweiter Teil.)* (Growth and crises of the healthy personality.) (Part II.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 112-139.—According to the author, the components of a healthy personality are: "initiative" which is compared with "feelings of guilt," "accomplishment" (Werksinn) which he compares with "feelings of inferiority," and "identity" which he compares with "loss of self." A discussion of three stages of adult life completes the article. (See 28: 5667.)—(E. Barschak)

5669. **Eysenck, H. J.** *The structure of human personality.* London: Methuen, 1953. New York: John Wiley, 1953. xix, 348 p. \$5.75.—The structure of personality is examined by studying the results of factor analysis investigations. The contents include an evaluation of personality theories. Then follows a treatment of the results of factor analysis data relating to each of the following measures of personality: (1) ratings, (2) questionnaires and inventories, (3) objective behavior tests, (4) physique measures, (5) physiological measures, (6) interest and attitude tests, (7) correlations between persons, and (8) trait measures. In the last chapter the findings are interpreted and conclusions are drawn as follows: (1) agreement between experiments is far greater than expected from

the vocal disagreements, (2) work in personality should not be narrow, but embrace personality in all its aspects, (3) integration of factorial work with experimental work on the tests used is needed, and (4) much factorial as well as experimental work has been wasted because of lack of particular hypotheses to test. 500-item bibliography.—(M. O. Wilson)

5670. **French, John W.** (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) *The description of personality measurements in terms of rotated factors.* Princeton, N. J.: Educational Testing Service, 1953. 287 p. \$3.00.—Factor studies of personality are so numerous and so unrelated that it is difficult to determine which areas have been explored. Furthermore, each analysis can explore only a limited aspect of mind and agreement between analyses is far from perfect. As a result this survey brings together comparable factor analyses and sets forth their findings in a meaningful way.—(M. O. Wilson)

5671. **French, Thomas M.** *The integration of behavior, Vol. II. The integrative process in dreams.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954. xi, 367 p. \$6.50.—The second volume (see 26: 5902) in a projected series of five continues the comprehensive study of personality dynamics by focusing on the dream. In addition to wishfulfillment, "every dream has also a logical structure, and... the logical structures of different dreams of the same person are interrelated... parts of a single intercommunicating system." Different life situations emphasize first one, then another part of the system.—(R. Tyson)

5672. **Himmelweit, Hilde T.** (U. London, Eng.) *Personality tests as research tools.* In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 196-204.—This paper is concerned with advances in objective personality testing (motor coordination, speed and accuracy of response, suggestibility, expressive movements, etc.), based chiefly on the work of Eysenck. The factor studies leading to the isolation of the factors of emotional instability and extraversion are discussed. Three additional researches are referred to: (1) the relationship between normal, neurotic, and psychotic states; (2) the effect of leucotomy operations on personality; (3) the genetic predisposition to neuroticism. In social psychology, the author is now carrying on work concerning the effect of social class membership on the personality of children. The relative independence of objective personality tests from intelligence is said to make them suited for this kind of investigation.—(H. H. Strupp)

5673. **Lazarus, Richard S., & Longo, Nicholas.** (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) *The consistency of psychological defenses against threat.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 495-499.—"Twenty-four Ss were selected from a previous experiment performed by Erikson on the basis of extreme tendencies to show superior recall of successful tasks on the one hand... and superior recall of failed tasks... on the other. These Ss learned 10 pairs of nonsense syllables to a criterion of one perfect recitation. Half of the pairs

were followed by electric shock regardless of whether the Ss' anticipation was correct or not. A schedule of one-third partial reinforcement was used. The other half of the syllables were never shocked. The learning, recall, and relearning of the shock and non-shock syllables were compared for the two groups of Ss." The findings are interpreted as evidence of a consistent ego-defense process reflected in selective recall.—(L. N. Solomon)

5674. **Leavitt, Harry C.** *Organized qualities of the id structure.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1953, 40, 295-303.—The id is the first organized psychical entity. The preconscious develops from and then influences the id. Id stimuli and environmental stimuli increase the complexity of the preconscious throughout life. The id continues relatively simple in structure during personality development. Neurotic and psychotic symptoms and dream work may denote id or preconscious activity but there is a merging area between id and preconscious whence emanate phenomena unclassifiable in terms of id or preconscious qualities. Freud has shown that dream work includes representations of the borderland between preconscious and conscious. Future research may delineate the characteristics of the transitional area between id and preconscious.—(D. Prager)

5675. **Levitt, Eugene E., & Zelen, Seymour L.** (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) *The validity of the Einstellung test as a measure of rigidity.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 573-580.—"These results are held to cast serious doubt on the validity of the Luchins test as a measure of rigidity of any kind. Two interlocking hypotheses of the experimental results were offered, the conformity hypothesis and the overgeneralization hypothesis. These were linked with theories of prejudice." 24 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5676. **Lewittow, N. D.** *Zagadnienie psychologii osobowości.* (The problem of personality psychology.) *Przegl. Psychol.*, 1952, No. 1, 134-155.—A translation of the paper which appeared in *Sov. Pedag.*, 1948, No. 6, 83-91.

5677. **Newbagg, P. Lynn.** (U. New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B., Can.) *The relationship between rate of reversal of figures of reversible perspective and empathy.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 7, 172-176.—29 Ss filled out rating scales and observed figures of reversible perspective. The first situation required each S to predict how others known to him would make various ratings. "Those who reversed the figures... rapidly were significantly less accurate in their predictions of others' ratings than those who reversed the figures more slowly."—(E. D. Lawson)

5678. **Notcutt, Bernard.** *The psychology of personality.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1953. 259 p. \$4.75.—The purpose is direction finding in the field of personality. Chapter headings include: meaning of personality, theories of personality, traits, types and factors, environmental forces, theories of motives, patterns of maturation and mechanisms of defense, psychodynamics, projection methods, men in groups,

logic of validation, development of the concept of personality. 192-item bibliography, divided into general and essential.—(M. O. Wilson)

5679. **Nowlis, Vincent.** (U. Rochester, N. Y.) *The development and modification of motivational systems in personality.* In Brown, J. S., et al., *Current theory and research in motivation*, (see 28: 5574), 114-138.—Situations where certain responses are punished or non-rewarded serve to establish a motivational system early in the life of a child. These situations also elicit learned avoidance, fear, or anxiety responses and become the source of some or all of the drive-component in the response system. Developmental and experimental analyses of this system call for (1) a measure of the differentiated segments of the response system; (2) operations which increase or decrease the strength of components other than anxiety be used in conjunction with operations modifying the anxiety level; (3) individual assessment with respect to customary level of manifest anxiety relevant to the system; (4) examination for interdependence of the increases and decreases in the several types of responses. 38 references.—(E. L. Gaier)

5680. **Phillips, E. Lakin, & Hall, Mary.** (George Washington U., Washington 6, D. C.) *An experimental analogue of reaction-formation.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1953, 49, 97-123.—An experiment with rats which were given different kinds of shock and were placed on various deprivation schedules gave indirect evidence of the importance of conflict, objective or perceived, as fundamental concept in psychopathology. Theoretical interpretations suggested that reaction-formation can be placed on a continuum of conflict intensity. 31 references.—(M. J. Stanford)

5681. **Sappenfield, Bert R.** (Montana State U., Missoula.) *Personality dynamics: an integrative psychology of adjustment.* New York: Knopf, 1954. xiv, 412, xvi p. \$5.50.—"This book is intended to answer the need for a systematic treatment of personality dynamics. It is perhaps the first serious attempt to develop, in textbook form, a thoroughly systematic presentation of psychoanalytic principles." While the major emphasis is in accord with the description quoted from the author, attention is paid to other theoretical interpretations of personality especially organismic concepts. The first nine chapters are devoted to personality and its development with attention to such concepts as motivation, frustration, aggression, anxiety, repression, and regression. The last seven chapters deal with adjustment "mechanisms." Glossary.—(C. M. Louttit)

5682. **Schmiedler, Gertrude.** (City College of New York.) *Personality dynamics and psychical research.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 19-30.—Classroom experiments on extrasensory perception with college students suggest the importance of the subject's mood. "The friendly, well-adjusted, and interested subjects tend to make ESP scores that are above the level of chance expectancy. Subjects who are interested but who intensely disapprove of the experiment tend to score below the level of chance expectancy... Sub-

jects who are relaxed, and subjects who are characteristically impulsive in similar situations, tend to make scores above mean chance expectancy."—(W. A. Varvel)

5683. **Secord, Paul F.** (Emory U., Ga.), & **Jourard, Sidney M.** *The appraisal of body-cathexis: body-cathexis and the self.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 343-347.—"The purpose of the present study was to develop a method of appraising the feelings of an individual towards his body and to ascertain whether or not variables derived from these appraised feelings are significant for personality theory." On the basis of results obtained on a scale designed by the authors, the following conclusions were reached: (1) Split-half reliabilities of the scale were satisfactory. (2) Feelings of the body are commensurate with feelings about the self. (3) Low body-cathexis is associated with anxiety concerning pain, disease, or bodily injury. (4) Low body-cathexis is associated with insecurity.—(F. Costin)

5684. **Spilka, Bernard; Hanley, T. D., & Steer, M. D.** (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) *Personality traits and speaking intelligibility.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 593-595.—"If the weakness of the obtained statistical relationships are for the moment disregarded, the findings could be interpreted to mean that those persons who are the most intelligible communicators may be described as highly aggressive individuals who, when interfered with, may react in an overcompensating manner which would be directed toward rapidly and forcibly subduing all opposition." Emphasis is placed on the need for further investigation, since a slightly modified replication failed to produce the same significant results.—(L. N. Solomon)

5685. **Terry, Richard A.** (Catholic U. America, Washington, D. C.) *Autonomic balance and temperament.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 454-460.—22 observed and derived physiological measures of skin resistance and conductance, heart action and blood pressure under conditions of rest and mild stress were obtained from 85 male college students. Factor analysis of the intercorrelations by the complete centroid method revealed 3 factors: conductance, heart period, and blood pressure. "The factorial structure offers strong support to the concept of specialized autonomic balance in place of the concept of generalized autonomic balance."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

5686. **Vernon, P. E.** *The structure of human abilities.* *Bull. Ass. int. Psychotech.*, 1953, 2, 4-11.—A summary of the author's "Structure of human abilities" (see 25: 6026). Factor analysis of test results are best interpreted in terms of an heirarchy of abilities, although results of different investigators are dependent upon their viewpoints. Vocational guidance cannot be more improved by use of a larger number of specialized aptitude tests, but must depend more on the subjects' experiences, motivations, and attitudes. French translation.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstracts 5284, 5350, 5792, 6015, 6029, 6129, 6171)

AESTHETICS

5687. **Barrett, William G.** *Mark Twain's osteopathic cure.* *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1953, 22, 539-547.—"Mark Twain in his sixty-fourth year and with a long history of physical complaints underwent osteopathic treatment. He found relief from many symptoms, gained 'mental and physical refreshment,' and became enthusiastic about the methods employed. A brief study of his writings, of his personal history, and of the comments of various friends about his hypochondriacal and pessimistic 'affectations' gives grounds for considering Mark Twain as having compelling reaction-formations to opposing unconscious sadistic drives. Incidents from his life and instances from his literary composition are adduced for this conclusion. His osteopathic 'cure' is a point of departure for these observations."—(L. N. Solomon)

5688. **Bernberg, Raymond E.** (Los Angeles (Calif.) State Coll.) *Prestige suggestion in art as communication.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 23-30.—Prestige suggestion influenced artistically naïve subjects' likes and dislikes for 7 out of 10 paintings in this experiment.—(J. C. Franklin)

5689. **Bunker, Henry Alden.** *A dream of an inhibited writer.* *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1953, 22, 519-524.—The analysis of a college instructor in English literature in his late twenties supports the conclusion that his alleged profession of writing was unconsciously less important to him than his contrived victimization by the disappointing mother and that his inability to become a successful writer stemmed from a severe interdiction of exhibitionism.—(L. N. Solomon)

5690. **Dracoulides, N. N.** *Profil psychanalytique de Charles Baudelaire.* (Psychoanalytic profile of Charles Baudelaire.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1953, 8, 461-485.—A psychoanalytic study of Baudelaire based on some of his writings.—(G. Besnard)

5691. **Eissler, K. R.** *A clinical note on moral masochism: Eckermann's relationship to Goethe.* In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 285-326.—A note on masochism prefaces a discussion of the life of Johann P. Eckermann and his relationship with Goethe. The extent to which the trait of moral masochism in his personality facilitated his writing the "Conversations with Goethe" is analyzed and compared with the failure of his independent literary activities. 38 references.—(C. T. Bever)

5692. **Farnum, Stephen E.** *Farnum music notation test.* *Manual.* New York: The Psychological Corporation, 1953. 11 p.—A music readiness test for grades 7, 8 and 9. 40 four-measure melodies are presented via phonograph. Scores are to be checked to find the one measure of each melody which has an error in pitch, rhythm or time. Total administration time for the test, 20 minutes. Reliabilities are above .85. Validity data were obtained from correlating with the Watkins-Farnum Instrumental Sight-Reading Scale after 5 to 9 months of special training. The coefficients range from .42 to .61.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

5693. **Friedman, Joel J.** *Psychology of the audience in relation to the architecture of the theater.* *Psy-*

choanal. *Quart.*, 1953, **22**, 561-570.—"The ever-widening breach between the Western audience and its actors is to be seen in the architectural development of the theater. It is the result of the continuous process which has shifted the audience from the group psychology of Freud's 'band of brothers' to the psychology of the individual, which is, in the theater, a voyeuristic psychology."—(L. N. Solomon)

5694. **Guillemin, Bernard.** *Sade était masochiste.* (Sade was masochistic.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1953, **8**, 486-497.—A psychoanalytic study of the Marquis de Sade reveals that he had masochistic tendencies.—(G. Besnard)

5695. **Hochheimer, Wolfgang.** *Zur Psychologie von Goethes Wahlverwandtschaften.* (On the psychology of Goethe's "Wahlverwandtschaften.") *Psyche, Heidelberg*, 1953, **7**, 32-54.—Goethe's "Wahlverwandtschaften," written in 1807-08, a self-confession, embodies in the different characters certain problems of the poet. The author analyzes these problems and discusses their psychological meanings.—(E. Barschak)

5696. **Lechner, Robert.** *The aesthetic experience.* Chicago: Henry Regnery, 1953. viii, 144 p. \$3.00.—Within the frame of contemporary Thomistic philosophy there can be seen two aesthetic trends, the one in the writings of Jacques Maritain and the other in the works of Maurice DeWulf. The present essay is a doctoral thesis from the University of Fribourg. In it Lechner attempts to reconcile these views by replacing the conceptions of abstract and metaphysical beauty by one of human beauty. Aesthetic experience is held to be at the same time sensible and spiritual.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

5697. **Müller-Hegemann, D.** *Über die Beziehungen der Psychopathologie zur Literatur.* (On the relationship of psychopathology to literature.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1953, **5**, 341-346.—The psychopathologically significant aspects of literature, particularly of Cervantes, Shakespeare and Goethe are related to the social stresses of the authors' times. The emphasis on the pathologic in the last century, from Beaudelaire to Kafka, is ascribed to the decadence of bourgeois society. American literature is "flooded by works in which released instincts... represent the theme.... They can be understood only if one does not lose sight that the main task of such works (O'Neill, Henry Miller) is the preparation of the broadest masses for every kind of aggression." With this are contrasted favorably the writings of Gorki, of the Soviet writers, and particularly of Anna Seghers whose "Die Toten bleiben jung" is reviewed in some detail.—(C. T. Bever)

5698. **Racker, Heinrich.** *On music.* In Lorand, S., *Yearbook of psychoanalysis*, vol. 9, 1953, (see: 28: 5130), 328-347.—"...to confirm and clarify them [conclusions concerning the unconscious roots and meanings of music and musical activity] and to show some new aspects. Most of the material I relied upon proceeded from the analysis of a young woman named Ingrid, who, after a schizophrenic outbreak treated

with insulin shock, entered analysis and during the treatment became an active and enthusiastic musician."

5699. **Safier, Benno.** *A psychological orientation to dance and pantomime.* *Samikšā*, 1953, **7**, 236-259.

—Feeling-tone in dance is related to changes in body image and to oral regression. Erogenous zones and modes motivate dancing. Illustrations of narcissism, sadism, phallic drives, exhibitionism, peeping, and aggression are found in the dance. Oral vectors in the dance are "in, on, under, and to." Anal vectors are "over, against, in, and out." Phallic vectors in the dance are "into, out of, and from." Genital vectors are "together and with." The oedipus complex and tribal father murder are found in folk dance drama, and rituals. Dynamisms most predominant in dancing are sublimation, symbolization, ambivalence, denial, undoing, and reaction formation. 44 references.—(D. Prager)

5700. **Servadio, Emilio.** *Le mangeur de rêves.* (The eater of dreams.) *Psyche, Paris*, 1953, **8**, 455-460.

—A study of Lenormand's "Le mangeur de rêves" from a psychoanalytical point of view.—(G. Besnard)

5701. **Vivas, Eliseo** (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.), & **Krieger, Murray.** (Eds.) *The problems of aesthetics; a book of readings.* New York: Rinehart, 1953. xiii, 639 p. \$6.00.—An anthology of the writings of contemporary aestheticians concerning the heterogeneous problems which constitute the discipline of aesthetics. Contains the following section headings: The discipline of aesthetics, The nature of art, The creative act, The aesthetic object, The aesthetic experience, Aesthetic judgment, and Functions of art.—(S. B. Groy)

5702. **Worringer, Wilhelm.** *Abstraction and empathy; a contribution to the psychology of style.* New York: International Universities Press, 1953. xv, 144 p. \$4.00.—This is a translation by Michael Bullock of "Abstraktion und Einfühlung" (1908) and the essay "Transcendence and immanence in art" which was included as an appendix in the third edition (1910). There is a foreword by the author to the new impression dated 1948.

(See also abstracts 5201, 6368, 6481, 6485, 6673)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

5703. **Baird, D., & Scott, Eileen M.** (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) *Intelligence and childbearing.* *Eugen. Rev.*, 1953, **45**, 139-154.—A random sample of 401 primigravidae was surveyed for medical, dietary, social, and psychological aspects of pregnancy. Measures used were classification by social status, two mental tests, and personal interviews. Women of higher intelligence (which correlates closely with higher social status) tend to be more careful in planning their first pregnancy and adjusting to it; they have a better diet, and are more eager to breast-feed the baby. Also they use birth control more effectively. Group averages for height and health of women vary inversely with social

class, the small women showing relatively high prematurity and still-birth rates.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

5704. Hurlock, Elizabeth B., (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *Developmental psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953. ix, 556 p. \$6.00.—The purpose of the book is to give a picture of the developmental changes of the total life span of the human being. Making use of experimental studies, the author treats of the several stages of development: childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. At each stage is shown how changes in interests, attitudes, and behavior occur and how these influence the developing individual. 1108-item bibliography.—(S. M. Amatora)

5705. Langeveld, M. J. *Ontwikkelingspsychologie*. (Developmental psychology.) Groningen: Wolters, 1953. 98 p. Hfl. 2.75.—An historical and systematic introduction to the details of development psychology, which is subdivided into the psychical development and the course of development. 45 references.—(M. Dresden)

5706. Tyler, Fred T. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Concepts of organismic growth: a critique*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 321-342.—The author discusses and criticizes the organismic growth concepts of Millard, Olson and others with regard to their statistical bases and meaning, their psychological meaning, the validity of the interpretation of basic data and their educational implications. While some of the principles under consideration may be sound, empirical studies would be needed to confirm them, since the logical argument in their favor is inadequate. There is urgent need for further evidence on this subject, in view of its important implications for education. 18 references.—(E. B. Mallory)

5707. Werner, Heinz. *Einführung in die Entwicklungspsychologie*. (Introduction to genetic psychology.) Munich: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1953. 383 p. 28 DM.—The main purpose of the third edition (see 23: 3012) is to offer a broad view of fundamental problems and methods of genetic psychology. The significance of the approach for all psychology is stressed. Separate sections emphasize primitive aspects of attitudes, space and time concepts, behavioral development, thought processes, views of reality, and the unfolding of personality. 1036-item bibliography.—(R. Tyson)

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

5708. Alm, Ingvar. *The long-term prognosis for prematurely born children*. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1953, 42, 591-594.—Mortality rate is considerably higher among prematures, especially plural-born prematures. Prematures surviving more than 3 years show more brain injury disorders but no greater incidence of other disabling diseases. Non-prematures are taller and weigh more at age 20 years. Prematures are just as able soldiers. Prematures adapt just as well as normals to social situations and to the community.—(D. Prager)

5709. Ammons, Carol H., & Ammons, Robert B. *Aggression in doll-play: interviews of two- to six-year-*

old white males. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 82, 205-213.—10 boys each at ages 2, 3, 4 and 5 were given 2 doll-play interviews and the course of the development of aggressive response was studied. A peak in the expression of direct aggression was found at 3 years and diminished with age. Agreement of results with other methods and high scoring reliability recommend the doll-play interview method.—(Z. Luria)

5710. Arnold, Wilhelm. *Die psychologische Begutachtung der Zeugentüchtigkeit und Glaubwürdigkeit bei Kindern und Jugendlichen*. (Psychological examination of competence as witness and credibility in children and youth.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1952, 3, 265-280.

5711. Aspioté, Ar. A. *Hé hygela, hé astheneia kai hé psyché tou ephéboi*. (Health, weakness and mind in the adolescent.) Athens: Institute of Medical Psychology and Mental Hygiene, 1952. 94 p. (Studies No. 7).—Mental hygiene of adolescence especially related to bodily health and weakness is considered in relation to adjustment. Eight-page bibliography.—(E. Natsi & C. M. Louttit)

5712. Aspioté, Ar. A. (Ed.) *Hé krisis tés hephé-bikés élikias*. (The crisis of the adolescent age.) Athens: Institute of Medical Psychology and Mental Hygiene, 1951. 95 p. (Studies No. 2).—The author discusses the problems involved in adolescent adjustment pointing out factors of physiological and psychological development and the relations of these to social conditions.—(E. Natsi & C. M. Louttit)

5713. Aspioté, Ar. A. *Hó ephébos kai hé koinônia*. (Adolescent and the community.) Athens: Institute of Medical Psychology and Mental Hygiene, 1952. 92 p. (Studies No. 6).—Community influences on adolescent development and adolescent community relations are considered. Six-page bibliography.—(E. Natsi & C. M. Louttit)

5714. Aspioté, Ar. A. *Hó ephébos kai hé oikogeneia*. (Adolescent and the home.) Athens: Institute of Medical Psychology and Mental Hygiene, 1952. 95 p. (Studies No. 4).—The significance of the home in influencing the behavior and adjustment of adolescents is discussed. Six-page bibliography.—(E. Natsi & C. M. Louttit)

5715. Aspioté, Ar. A. *Hó ephébos kai hé paideia*. (The adolescent and education.) Athens: Institute of Medical Psychology and Mental Hygiene, 1952. 110 p. (Studies No. 8).—A discussion of education and the school in relation to adolescent adjustment. Six-page bibliography.—(E. Natsi & C. M. Louttit)

5716. Aspioté, Ar. A. *Ta alsthémata melonektikótēs*. (Feelings of inferiority.) Athens: Institute of Medical Psychology and Mental Hygiene, 1952. 155 p. (Studies No. 5).—The author discusses the nature and relations of feelings of inferiority especially as they are related to adolescent adjustment. Twelve-page bibliography.—(E. Natsi & C. M. Louttit)

5717. Beeler, Sara. *Angry girls: behavior control in latency*. *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Wk.*, 1953, 23, 205-226.—In an effort to delineate the factors contributing to faulty behavior controls in school age children, a group of impulsive (uncontrolled) children were compared

with an inhibited (overcontrolled) group. The impulsive group displayed mainly acting out symptoms while the inhibited were mainly withdrawn. The two groups overlapped both in symptomatology and in developmental history. The inhibited tended to have parents who were overcontrolled, while the impulsive had parents who differed among themselves and were predominantly impulsive.—(G. Elias)

5718. **Berno, Jacques.** *Das sexuelle Verhalten der Jugendlichen.* (Sexual behavior of adolescents.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 6, 161-171.—Laughton and Archer's report on the sexual behavior of adolescents is based on the Kinsey report. The author warns against uncriticized acceptance of Laughton and Archer's findings. He compares the sexual behavior of the Swiss adolescents with American adolescents' reactions and states differences and similarities.—(E. Barschak)

5719. **Bibring, Grete L.** On the "passing of the oedipus complex" in a matriarchal family setting. In Loewenstein R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 278-284.—In the matriarchal family, where the father is a recessive figure, the positive oedipus conflict in boys, as described by Freud, is resolved with difficulty because of the incestuous interest in the dominant mother. This results in a predominance of the negative (reversed) oedipus complex or a reactive, highly ambivalent overattachment to an idealized mother figure, who does not evoke true affection.—(C. T. Bever)

5720. **Blos, Peter.** (Jewish Bd of Guardians, New York.) *Aspects of mental health in teaching and learning.* *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1953, 37, 555-569.—A general review of the factors which influence the mental health of the growing child. Emphasis is placed upon the use of the learning experience as a source for providing opportunity to handle emotional life, the development of a capacity to deal with and to tolerate tension arising from life situations. A clarification of the fundamental difference between freedom to act on the basis of sound judgment attained as a result of properly directed education and the tendency to allow the child to run wild and unhampered without the benefit of adequate educational guidance. The necessity for the teacher understanding herself if she is to be effective in establishing mental health for her pupils is stressed.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5721. **Bossard, James H. S.** (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *Parent and child studies in family behavior.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1953. 308 p. \$5.00.—The author outlines everyday factors (the minutiae of life) which influence human development. Individual behavior is learned and experience is the school master of life. The size of the family, the varying personalities, the relatives and friends all contribute to the child's development. Remarriage of the parent, his occupation and his age may all add disturbing factors. Childhood visiting, formal social life at adolescence, domestic animal pets can contribute an untold wealth of experience.—(M. M. Gillet)

5722. **Bossard, James H. S.** (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *The sociology of child development.* (2d ed.) New York: Harper, 1954. xi, 788 p. \$6.00.—Only studies pertinent to the sociological approach have been drawn upon for this second edition (see 22: 5356). New chapters have been added on parents' occupations and family rituals in the section on facets of family life. The 34-page bibliography has been brought up to date.—(A. J. Sprow)

5723. **Cohn, Robert.** (U. S. Naval Hosp., Bethesda, Md.) *Role of "body image concept" in pattern of ipsilateral clinical extinction.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 503-509.—Pictures of a boy or girl drawn by 200 children, between 3 and 5 years of age, indicated, upon analysis, validation of the major premise that there was a "gross equivalence between pictorial representation and the body image concept. The adequate pictures were associated with the resolution of multiple ipsilateral" stimulation. This ability to discriminate two or three stimuli "generally occurred at about the 6-year level."—(L. A. Pennington)

5724. **Drillich, P. A.** *Les enfants des régions inondées des pays-bas en colonie de vacances à l'étranger.* (Children from flood-areas in Holland at a holiday camp in a foreign country.) *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth*, 1953, 5, 207-211.—15 weeks after the floods 101 children spent a month's vacation in France. This account of their vacation experiences finds that it was helpful for children affected by the same disaster to live together and that their reactions were typically those of any group of representative children on vacation. Aeration of their anxieties about water and floods in a non-threatening environment did much to reduce the tensions built up during their flood experiences. English translation p. 212-216.—(J. C. Franklin)

5725. **Escalona, Sibylle; Leitch, Mary, et. al.** *Early phases of personality development: a non-normative study of infant behavior.* *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Developm.*, 1952, 17(1), (Ser. No. 54), vi, 72 p.—This is a preliminary report of the design and procedures of a study of infant behavior based on 128 infants, 8 boys and 8 girls at 4 week age levels from 4 weeks to 32 weeks. The purposes of the study include: (1) to describe the variability of infant behavior, (2) to explore the relationship between both psychological tests and special environmental factors and infant behavior, (3) to study the relationships between different facets of behavior displayed by the same child, (4) to study the determinants of maternal attitude, (5) to establish whether a relationship exists between organismic characteristics of the child and maternal practices and (6) to explore the relation between perceptual sensitivities and the development of early ego functions.—(M. C. Templin)

5726. **Favez-Boutonier, Juliette.** (U. Strasbourg, France.) *Le rôle de la famille dans la prophylaxie des troubles mentaux.* (The role of the family in the prevention of mental ill-health.) *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth*, 1953, 5, 192-197.—"The family is essential for the normal development of a child's personality and

plays an important role in the social adaptation and mental health of the child and the adult. But forms of maladjustment vary according to whether they derive from lack of family care, the disorganization of the family, or a bad (i.e. neurotic) family atmosphere."

The various consequences of these pathogenic factors is discussed by the author but he takes pains to point out that frequently overzealousness in promoting the mental point of view results in pathological interpretations of essentially normal behavior. English translation p. 198-202.—(J. C. Franklin)

5727. Fischer, Liselotte K. (Hartley-Salmon Clinic, Hartford, Conn.) **Psychological appraisal of the "unattached" preschool child.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 803-816.—Examining the "unattached" preschool children brought to the Hartley-Salmon Clinic as preadoption candidates, the author found that the environmental experiment (non-normal homes) yields lower test results in general when there is institutional background and high frequency of placement. However, under favorable environmental conditions and in due time redevelopment frequently takes place. Intelligent behavior in this group seems to be related to general adjustment. This in turn is related to parent-child relationship in terms of intensity of ties and approximation to the normal relationship. Discussion by Grace C. Young.—(R. E. Perl)

5728. Foster, Constance J. **Developing responsibility in children.** Chicago, Ill.: Science Research Associates, 1953. 48 p. 40¢.—The author maintains that responsibility is something that has to be learned. One of the important items in training the child in responsibility is the timing thereof. The child likes to do things independently. His interests will create opportunities for teaching responsibility. Praise goes a long way in getting children to work cooperatively. There may be times when criticism is necessary but it should be of a constructive nature. Pushing the child too hard may be just as erroneous as expecting too little of him.—(S. M. Amatora)

5729. Freud, Anna. **The bearing of the psychoanalytic theory of instinctual drives on certain aspects of human behavior.** In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 259-277.—Based on a lecture delivered before UNESCO in 1948, the author presents some theoretical notes on interpersonal tensions. The practical interpersonal problems encountered among the children evacuated in wartime Britain are then described. Conclusions on achieving better understanding are offered and some recommendations for spreading knowledge about children among parents and educators are suggested.—(C. T. Bever)

5730. Ganz, Madeleine. **The psychology of Alfred Adler and the development of the child.** New York: Humanities Press, 1953. xxiii, 203 p. \$4.50.—This translation by Philip Mairet of a book first published in Geneva, in 1953, is divided into 5 main sections: The Theory of Adlerian Psychology, Pre-School Education, The Adlerian Experimental School, The Medico-Pedagogic Councils, and Critical Observations. As the title indicates, child development is viewed through

Adlerian theory. The greater part of the text details the work of both the experimental school and the councils. Illustrative cases are cited briefly. In her critique, the author comments upon Adlerian theory and practice and compares Adlerian councils with the consultative methods of Aichhorn and of the Institut des Sciences et de l'Education at Geneva. 46-item bibliography.—(A. R. Howard)

5731. Glickman, Esther. (Jewish Children's Bureau, Chicago, Ill.) **The planned return of a placed child to own family.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 834-847.—Since sound personality is developed during childhood through healthy relationships of family life, when a child's family fails in this purpose, he must be placed with a substitute family and not left dangling through the formative years of life. This case summary describes the working out of such a problem at an early age in the child's life by returning her to her own family, despite negatives there, before too much damage could result from the above described situation. Discussion by Draza B. Kline.—(R. E. Perl)

5732. Harris, Irving D. (Inst. Juvenile Res., Chicago, Ill.) **On recognition of resemblance.** *Psychiatry*, 1953, 16, 355-364.—Nondisturbed, emotionally disturbed, and allergic groups of girls, aged 8 and 9, were studied as to the implications of resemblance recognition by their mothers. Absence tended to be associated with gross evidence of maladjustment in the daughters and with past and present interpersonal difficulties of the mothers. Mothers' ability to see herself consciously in the daughter seemed to reflect a positive dependent tie to her own mother and psycho-sexual maturity.—(C. T. Bever)

5733. Ikegami, Kihachirō. (Niigata U., Japan.) **Sūkannen no hattatsu ni tsuite no nisan no mondai.** (Problems of the development of children's number idea.) *Kyoiku Kagaku*, 1953, 3, 49-60.—The author claims that the learning of the numerical system by children is not necessarily based on their intellectual development. Counting is first taught to children by traditional methods and does not develop from discrimination and generalization. Thus the "counting" stage precedes and is independent of the development of numerical concepts. On analysis of the types of errors made by 34 second grade children on subtraction tests, the author concludes that many of the errors were superficial, caused by excessive mechanical drill. He stresses the importance of examining the calculation procedure by which the child arrived at the wrong answer rather than checking the correctness of the answers per se. 23 references. English summary.—(A. M. Niyekawa)

5734. Ives, Virginia, Grant, Marguerite Q., & Ranzoni, Jane H. (U. California, Berkeley.) **The "neurotic" Rorschachs of normal adolescents.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 83, 31-61.—Adolescents aged 11 to 18 were given Rorschachs and scored for "neurotic signs". The 145 subjects showed higher incidence of some signs than would be expected in such a sample. Moreover, some of the signs showed regular decreases with age. Correlations between case workers' evalua-

tion of adjustment and Rorschach signs of adjustment were largely not significant. Some hypotheses are offered for the inadequacy of "neurotic signs" in the Rorschach. 21 references.—(Z. Luria)

5735. Katz, Barney. *How to be a better parent; understanding yourself and your child*. New York: Ronald Press, 1953. ix, 258 p. \$3.00.—An assured statement of "sound, workable principles for rearing happy and well-adjusted children...common sense methods based on modern psychology and psychiatry...essentials...lie in understanding yourself and your child."—(L. J. Stone)

5736. Knobloch, Hilda, & Pasamanick, Benjamin. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) *Further observations on the behavioral development of Negro children*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 83, 137-157.—"Forty-four of an original group of 53 Negro infants were examined for the third time and their developmental progress studied and correlated with various individual and environmental factors...No evidence for a downward trend in development is found."—(Z. Luria)

5737. Koch, Helen L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Child psychology*. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 1-26.—The literature on child psychology for the year ending May 1953 is reviewed under the major headings: Basic concepts, personality organization and development, social class differences, effects of family attitudes and practices, peer relations, sex differences, deviant behavior and attitudes, cognitive processes, and mental measurement. 119-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5738. Koyanagi, Kyoji. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) *Jidō ni okeru chiteki dosa no jikkenteki kenkyū*. (An experimental study of the intellectual activity in children.) *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 24, 40-46.—The relation between intellectual cognition and intellectual activity, or logical intelligence and practical intelligence was studied in a problem solving situation. Children from three different levels of intelligence were told to lead a ball out of a detour-box using any of the five tools provided. Apprehension of the visual structure of the detour situation was found to be difficult for the feeble-minded group. In situations in which rolling, scooping-up of the ball were required, no differences were found among the three groups. However, where cognition of the problem prior to handling the ball was essential, the "superior" children showed greater success. In Japanese with English summary.—(A. M. Niyeckawa)

5739. Lompl, Hans. *The influence of biological and psychological factors upon the development of the latency period*. In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 380-387.—The latency period is considered a late development in man's hypothesized psychic phylogeny. 20 references.—(C. T. Bever)

5740. Lerner, Samuel H. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) *Effects of desertion on family life*. *Social Casework*, 1954, 35, 3-8.—Discussed are: (1) the effect on the child of the loss of the father through desertion—direct effects and effects through

the mother who reacts with disturbance to the desertion; (2) ways in which casework can help the mother and children. A case is presented to illustrate points emphasized.—(L. B. Costin)

5741. Logan, R. F. L., & Goldberg, E. M. (Manchester U., England) *Rising eighteen in a London suburb. A study of some aspects of the life and health of young men*. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1953, 4, 323-345.—74 of all eighty-five 18-year-old men who resided in an outer London borough presented themselves for interviews, questionnaire completing, and clinical examinations intended to assess their physical, mental, and social health. The youth appear to be physically fit but emotionally insecure, gaining little satisfaction from either work or leisure, and passively accepting the world around them. "This picture vividly contrasts with the prevalent notion of restless youth eager to explore and experiment." The 18-year-old, however, must be seen against a background of war and threat of war, anxiety and confusion in moral standards.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5742. Loomis, C. P. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.), Baker, W. B., & Proctor, C. *The size of the family as related to social success of children*. *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 313-320.

5743. Lowenberg, Miriam E. (State Coll. Pennsylvania, State College.) *Let us see food as children see it*. *Crippled Child*, 1953, 31(4), 15-17.—At different ages the ability of children to manage the eating process varies. The adult must recognize the stages of muscle development, preferences for taste and texture, the reasons behind eating behavior, and offer guidance and help.—(G. S. Speer)

5744. Menninger, William C. *Expresiones características sintomáticas relacionadas con la fase anal del desarrollo psicosexual*. (Characterologic and symptomatic expressions related to the anal phase of psychosexual development.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1949, 6, 616-647.—A translation (see 17: 3098).

5745. Moser, Clarence G. *Understanding boys*. New York: Association Press, 1953. 190 p. \$2.50.—A detailed outline of a boy's physical, mental and social growth at every stage from infancy to manhood. Shows the influence of parents, teachers, religious, club and agency leaders in influencing a boy's development. Chapters 1 through 4 show the influence of the family and community on the boy. Chapters 5 through 10 discuss physical, mental, social and emotional growth as well as behavior. Chapters 11 through 16 show the boy at each stage of development. Chapter 17, the concluding chapter, deals with the important problem of the boy and his parents today.—(J. E. Casey)

5746. Müller-Eckhard, Hans. *Der Sinn und die Metamorphosierende Funktion der Kinderkrankheiten*. (The meaning of the metamorphic function of children's diseases.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 6, 668-682.

—Children's diseases have functions which may be effective in many different directions. The childhood disease is a factor in the child's development which cannot be substituted by anything else. The author

states that by trying to immunize children against all kinds of diseases, we seem to forget that with a child's disease, we also eliminate the developmental functions of that particular illness.—(E. Barschak)

5747. **Peck, Leigh.** *Child psychology: a dynamic approach.* Boston, Mass.: D. C. Heath, 1953. 536 p. \$5.25.—This text, intended primarily for undergraduates who are future parents or teachers, is arranged topically rather than according to the chronology of development in 5 major sections entitled Background information (what the child brings with him; milestones in child development; how children are studied); Guiding children's activities (how children play; getting acquainted with the world; how language is learned); Evaluating mental development, Emotional and social adjustment, and When adjustment is too difficult. Illustrative, anecdotal and "case" material is frequently interpolated. The book is organized from a unified, if eclectic viewpoint, and does not attempt detailed review of sources.—(L. J. Stone)

5748. **Piaget, Jean.** *Genetic psychology and epistemology.* *Diogenes*, 1953, No. 1, 49-63.—Three examples of epistemological problems—mathematical vs. physical knowledge, the concept of continuity, the character of the integer—are discussed from the point of view of the ontogenesis of thinking in the young child. The author feels that "the new method of analysis offered by genetic psychology affords a supplementary source of epistemological information."—(C. M. Louttit)

5749. **Piaget, Jean.** *How children form mathematical concepts.* *Scient. Amer.*, 1953, 189(5), 74-79.—The author summarizes his investigations and inferences concerning children's development of such mathematical concepts as number, spatial or geometric relationships, and measurement.—(C. M. Louttit)

5750. **Powdermaker, Florence, & Grimes, Louise Ireland.** *The intelligent parents' manual; a practical guide to the problems of childhood and adolescence.* Marmondsworth, Middlesex, Eng.: Penguin Books, 1953. 318 p. 2s-6d.—Published originally in the United States under the title, "Children in the family," (see 15: 1566), this book has been revised and edited by Cyril Bibby to fit it more closely to English conditions. An appendix gives information about sources of help—including books, periodicals, voluntary organizations, local authority officials, and government departments—in the successful handling of children.—(A. J. Sprow)

5751. **Sánchez-Jiménez, Julián.** *El niño bien dotado y los problemas que implica: su asistencia especial.* (The mentally gifted child and the problems he implies: special assistance.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl. Valencia*, 1952, 3, 263-291.—The following topics are briefly considered: historical contrast between the mentally deficient and the mentally gifted; general intelligence and special abilities; physical-physiological characteristics, school achievement, interests, personality, and character of the mentally gifted; correlation between specific traits and the chronological evolution of the mentally gifted; the problem of discovering the

mentally gifted; the need of special centers of instruction; the need of adequate personnel to orient the development of the mentally gifted.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5752. **Schoeppe, Aileen.** (New York U.) *Sex differences in adolescent socialization.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 175-185.—Results of empirical study of 16-year-olds' learning "appropriate inner and outer sex roles," achieving emotional independence of parents, and acquisition of mature values are discussed in terms of the undesirable effects on development of American discouragement of emotional expression. American adolescent socialization practices reflect "instability in the content and organization of our total culture and confusion in sex roles, and even in what they might be."—(J. C. Franklin)

5753. **Seldman, Jerome M. (Ed.)** (U. Maine, Orono.) *The adolescent; a book of readings.* New York: Dryden Press, 1953. xviii, 798 p. \$4.50.—67 readings have been organized into 6 parts: Adolescence, a period of transition; Growth and development; Interests, attitudes, and ideals; The adolescent and his peers; Multiple group membership; and Understanding and helping the adolescent. The selections are correlated in a chart with 9 texts in adolescent development. 363-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

5754. **Siegel, Arthur I., & Ozkaptan, Halim.** *Manipulative completion of bisected geometrical forms by nursery school children.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 626-628.—"The results indicate a significant difference between the percentage of manipulative adjustments producing minimal perimetry of bisected geometrical forms by nursery school children, as compared to graduate students, and also indicate that as the age of our S's increased, the mean number of cases of minimal perimetry increased. This lends support to our hypothesis that 'closure' is a function of past conditioning and familiarity," in contradistinction to Schiller and Hartmann's postulated explanatory principle involving the concepts of "good gestalt" and the "principle of closure."—(J. A. Stern)

5755. **Springer, Doris.** *National-racial preferences of fifth-grade children in Hawaii.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 83, 121-136.—"Two hundred and thirty three fifth-grade children in Honolulu, Hawaii... were asked to indicate their preferences when each of their classmates of a given sex and of different national-racial ancestry were paired. The responses of the three major groups of subjects (Caucasian, Chinese, and Japanese) were analyzed to determine the magnitude and variability of national or racial self-preference and the effects on the former of the sex of the subject, the race and nationality of the subject, the relative size of the subject's national group in the class, and the sex of the classmates being judged."—(Z. Luria)

5756. **Stolz, Lois Meek, et. al.** *Father relations of war-born children.* Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1954. viii, 365 p. \$4.00.—Using interviews with the fathers and mothers, observation of the children in group situations, and the children's responses in 5 projective play interview situations, the behavior of 19 families in which the father (1) was a World War II

armed participant, (2) was absent from his family during at least the first year of life of his first-born child, (3) was a student or staff member at Stanford Univ., and (4) was united with his family at the time of the study, was compared with that of 51 control families meeting all the criteria except father absence. Statistically significant and clinically suggestive differences are reported with respect to the parents' behavior and insights, the behavior of the war-born children and their siblings, and the various interpersonal relationships. 99 references.—(T. E. Newland)

5757. Wittenberg, Rudolph M. *How to help people*. New York: Association Press, 1953. 64 p. \$1.00.—This volume is a condensation of the author's "So you want to help people." To be a good leader one needs to understand not only the needs of the group but one's own, to use activities for broad purposes rather than ends in themselves, and to help adolescents develop self-discipline. The sex conflicts of adolescents need the help of leaders who are objective. Suggestions are made for referring difficult cases to agencies for help. There is also a discussion of fears and maladjustments at summer camps.—(G. K. Morlan)

5758. Wolffheim, Nelly. *Psychology in the nursery school*. New York: Philosophical Library, Inc., 1953. 144 p. \$3.75.—Child development in preschool discussed in orthodox Freudian terms.—(L. J. Stone)

5759. Zeligs, Rose. *Children's concepts and stereotypes of Turk, Portuguese, Roumanian, Arab, Chinese, French-Canadian, Mulatto, South-American, Hawaiian, and Australian*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 83, 171-178.—A comparison of children's responses to the Zeligs' Intergroup Attitudes Test given in 1931 and then in 1944 showed little change. Similar concepts and stereotypes were expressed at both times.—(Z. Luria)

(See also abstracts 5356, 5444, 5834, 5867, 6012, 6155, 6168, 6235, 6267, 6299, 6453, 6529)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

5760. Albrecht, Ruth. *Relationship of older people with their own parents*. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1953, 15, 296-298.—A "study of people now over 65 years old... shows that the care of aged parents is a responsibility only when their parents were in this country... This care fell to single or widowed women more often than to married ones," and only occasionally to men.—(M. M. Gillet)

5761. Barron, Milton L. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) *Minority group characteristics of the aged in American society*. *J. Geront.*, 1953, 8, 477-482.—A review of the evidence suggests that the aged have many of the characteristics and reactions of a minority group. Discriminatory employment practices have led to the initiation of legislation designed to protect the aged analogous to protective legislation for ethnic groups. Resentments of older workers to discrimination in employment are viewed as having the qualities of minority group reactions.—(J. E. Birren)

5762. Belbin, R. M. (Psychol. Lab., Cambridge, Eng.) *Difficulties of older people in industry*. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1953, 27, 177-190.—"An investigation is described into the difficulties that older people experienced in 32 firms. On women's operations difficulties in training and placement were common before the age of 40 where work was subject to time stress, this term being objectively defined. On operations requiring a high degree of sensori-motor skill these difficulties were apparent from the mid-twenties. Difficulties in continued performance were less common, for skills once acquired appeared to be maintained fairly well up to the retiring age. However, there was some tendency both for men and women to move away from operations requiring continuous bodily movement and activity, especially where the worker was paced by a machine or conveyor. The differences between the two types of difficulty are compared and some data are included on the different effects of each on age distributions."—(G. S. Speer)

5763. Burgess, Ernest W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Social relations, activities, and personal adjustment*. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 352-360.—64 residents of two dwelling halls in Moosehaven, a community of retired members of a fraternal order, were classified as isolates by bilateral exclusion, isolates by unilateral exclusion, intimates with one person, intimates with two or more persons, and leaders. Participation in recreational activities was largest in those defined as solitary, followed in order by those classified as group, spectator, and audience. Leaders had the highest score on recreational activities and in personal adjustment, and isolates by bilateral exclusion had the lowest. Men with the highest happiness scores take part nine times as much in group recreation as do those with the lowest.—(D. L. Glick)

5764. Clow, Hollis E. *Individualizing the care of the aging*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 460-464.—Fear of losing independence and individual identity by the aged precipitates emotional difficulties. Techniques for handling the highly individualized problems involved are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

5765. Donohue, Wilma (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.), Hunter, Woodrow W., & Coons, Dorothy. *A study of the socialization of old people*. *Geriatrics*, 1953, 8, 656-666.—A comparison between two "control" homes and two experimental homes for the aged in which activity programs of seven months duration were introduced, utilizing sociometric techniques to check social interaction, resulted in evidence suggesting that intensive activity programs "will result in increased socialization and greater integration in group structure of residents." Although the differences did not achieve statistical significance at the .05 level, all trends were in the indicated direction.—(R. G. Kuhlen)

5766. Donohue, Wilma; Roe, James, & Berry, Roger B. (Eds.) (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Rehabilitation of the older worker*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1953. 200 p. \$3.25.—Formal papers presented at the fourth annual conference on aging at the U.

Michigan included in this volume were John L. Thurston's "All are needed," Howard A. Rusk's "Rehabilitation: nature and magnitude of the problem," James W. Rae's "The disabled in the clinic," Lionel Z. Cosin's "Analysis of geriatric rehabilitation," and Frank H. Krusin's "Looking back on physical medicine and rehabilitation." There are also chapters summarizing the proceedings of the programs on medical aspects of rehabilitation, psychosocial and economic aspects of rehabilitation, employment and placement, rehabilitation services and programs, and a summary of the whole by Albert Abrams and Clark Tibbitts.—(G. K. Morlan)

5767. **Draper, Paul A.** (U. Colorado, Sch. Med., Denver.) **Personality reactions to ACTH and related substance.** *Geriatrics*, 1953, 8, 557-563.—Although most patients taking ACTH or related substances do not develop significant personality change coincident with altered physical functions, some do. The normally lowered resistance of the elderly patient to stresses of various kinds is apt to make him especially vulnerable when subjected to internal stress induced by ACTH, cortisone, and similar products. The psychological effects of the clinical use of ACTH, as revealed by research and illustrated in 3 cases, are discussed. 20 references.—(R. G. Kühlen)

5768. **Ginzberg, Raphael** (Mental Health Inst., Cherokee, Iowa.), & **Brinegar, Willard C.** **Psychiatric problems in elderly residents of county homes: report and evaluation of a survey conducted in county homes in Iowa.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 454-459.—Questionnaires supplemented by interviews of the residents of 4 county homes suggests that the county homes are really "end of the road" institutions offering only custodial care to the psychotic patient. This lost sector should be included in the sphere of interest of contemporary psychiatry.—(N. H. Pronko)

5769. **Havighurst, Robert J.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Flexibility and the social roles of the retired.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 309-311.—Between the ages of 50 and 75 individuals undergo great changes in their social roles. Intensified social roles include those of homemaker and church member. Reduced roles include those of worker, parent, and spouse after the death of the partner. Older people may become more active as citizens, as members of the extended family and of informal groups, and as cultivators of hobbies. Conditions making for flexible adaptation to new roles are successful experience in a variety of roles during the middle years and deliberate cultivation of flexibility after the age of 50.—(D. L. Glick)

5770. **Havighurst, Robert J., & Albracht, Ruth.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Older people.** New York: Longmans, Green, 1953. xvi, 415 p. \$5.00.—This book consists of two parts. "Part I is a general overview of the conditions of life for older people in the United States. This section of the book is organized around the special problems of people as they grow old. It is an introduction to social gerontology. Part II is a report of a study of the lives of older people in a small mid-western city called Prairie City—a typical corn-belt

town. This is a technical report, prepared for the social scientist and the social worker who want the quantitative facts and the methods by which old age can be studied." 3 appendices dealing with a study of public opinion concerning the roles of older people, a study of roles of older people, and the measurement of personal adjustment plus 75 tables are also included.—(H. Feifel)

5771. **Hoyt, G. C.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) **The life of the retired in a trailer park.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 361-370.—In the trailer community studied here, composed exclusively of retired and quasi-retired persons, a well-developed and diversified program of activities provides social roles which are congruent with the needs and interests of the residents. Such features as equal status, social activities, and association facilitate adjustment in retirement. A high degree of preference for living in a community of retired persons over living in one in which most persons are working was found in a sample of 177 persons in the community.—(D. L. Glick)

5772. **Kaplan, Jerome.** **A social program for older people.** Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press, 1953. xiii, 158 p. \$3.00.—To help prevent more senior citizens from joining the living dead, clubs and community activities are needed. A case report on a public welfare agency's activities is given, and there are chapters on the role of trained group leaders, volunteer workers, how to organize a club, program suggestions, how to increase participation, ways of making homes for aged richer in group life, and camping.—(G. K. Morlan)

5773. **Kleemeier, Robert W.** (Moosehaven Res. Lab., Jacksonville, Fla.) **Moosehaven: congregative living in a community of the retired.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 347-351.—Moosehaven, a fraternal home for elderly people, has evolved a fairly stable pattern of living which provides economic security, social outlets, work opportunities, and health care for its residents. This pattern is seen as one which will become increasingly important in providing a solution for the problems of a large segment of the ever increasing number of aged.—(D. L. Glick)

5774. **Lips, Eva.** (U. Leipzig, Germany.) **Alter und Behandlung der Alten bei Naturvölkern.** (Old age and the management of old people among primitive peoples.) *Z. Altersforsch.*, 1953, 7, 1-18.—After discussing the problems and treatment of the aged in such primitive peoples as the Australian aborigines, Eskimos, North American Indians, etc., the author comes to the conclusion that there is a multiplicity of cultural expressions rather than a uniformity of such expressions with regard to this question. Thus, hasty conclusions and generalizations concerning primitive peoples are unwarranted. Only trends in the ways of handling the aged can be ascertained and explained. Modern ethnology must go beyond the statement of cultural stereotypes. A fairly comprehensive review of the literature is presented. 59 references.—(R. M. Frumkin)

5775. **Maleci, O., & Montanari, M.** (Padova U., Italy.) *Il test Wechsler-Bellevue in soggetti anziani normall.* (Wechsler-Bellevue test in normal older subjects.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1953, 14, 591-602. —The Wechsler-Bellevue test, in the Italian translation of Roi, and a new standardization, was administered to 50 subjects, 50-60 years olds, of the province of Padova. The results show that there is a decrease in average scores between the 50-60 age group and the 20-25 age group: 18 points in the total scale, 7 in the verbal scale, and 11 in the performance scale. The new standardization is valid for all ages and the results are comparable with those of Wechsler in U.S.A.; also the deterioration coefficient shows no deterioration in the 20-25 age group, while some deterioration is present in the older group.—(A. Manoil)
5776. **Manley, Charles R., Jr.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) *The migration of older people.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 324-331.—Company personnel records of a large metropolitan department store were used in this study (1) to determine if such records could be used independently for research on factors in migration of retired persons; and (2) if so, whether differential factors distinguishing 34 retired migrants from 189 retired non-migrants previously employed by the store could be distinguished. From 19 items consistently contained in the records, 5 factors were found to favor migration: (1) preretirement suburban residence; (2) preretirement income of \$70 a week or more; (3) pay mobility index, 10-29; (4) company retirement benefits of \$40 or more per month; (5) more frequent changes of address after retirement.—(D. L. Glick)
5777. **Michelson, L. C.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) *The new leisure class.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 371-378.—Study of a retired and semi-retired group in a small trailer park in Florida suggests these hypotheses: (1) there is an inverse correlation between a person's adjustment to his job and his probable adjustment to retirement; (2) hobbies frequently recommended to working persons are isolating and will not necessarily facilitate adjustment to retirement; (3) isolating hobbies contribute to adjustment in retirement when the community contains many and varied stimuli for social intercourse, such as are provided in a mobile-home community; (4) satisfying substitutes for work may be found in a wide range of planned activities carried on in this type of community; (5) evaluation instruments and preretirement counseling techniques to measure the individual's predisposition of adjustment in retirement might be developed. A "Personal Retirement Inventory" and a hypothetical formula for measurement of predisposition to success in retirement are suggested.—(D. L. Glick)
5778. **Riesman, David.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Some clinical and cultural aspects of aging.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 379-383.—Reaction to aging in America is largely governed by norms which vary according to social group. Three types of reaction are: the adjusted, the anomic, and the autonomous. This typology is tentatively set up for analyzing materials now being gathered in the Kansas City Study of Middle Age and Aging.—(D. L. Glick)
5779. **Savitsky, Elias.** (Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York.) *Psychological factors in nutrition of the aged.* *Soc. Casewk.*, 1953, 34, 435-440. —This presentation stresses that "dietary habits and adjustment in the aged are markedly influenced by the psychological significance, largely unconscious, of the act of feeding and the relationships involved in the feeding situation... food intake is related to certain personality constellations... (and) has specific symbolic implications in terms of the original parent-child relation." Nutritionist-client relationships are discussed in terms of the practical application of psychological principles.—(L. B. Costin)
5780. **Tibbitts, Clark.** *Retirement problems in American society.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 301-308.—Retirement results in changing social roles and individual problems which have serious social counterparts. Among these problems are the timing of retirement, financial support of the aged, discovery and provision of new roles, maintenance of social contacts and health, and living arrangements, of which some of the major features are sketched in this article.—(D. L. Glick)
5781. **Tuckman, Jacob, & Lorge, Irving.** (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) *"When aging begins" and stereotypes about aging.* *J. Geront.*, 1953, 8, 489-492.—Information about the nature of stereotypes about aging was obtained from two questionnaires containing statements about "physical changes with age, family relationships, personality traits, conservatism, and so on," and statements about the older worker. Persons who use chronological age as a criterion of aging tend to accept more stereotyped views about older people and workers, and the lower the chronological age accepted as the beginning of old age the more stereotyped are the views.—(J. E. Birren)
5782. **Tuckman, Jacob, & Lorge, Irving.** (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) *When does old age begin and a worker become old?* *J. Geront.*, 1953, 8, 483-488.—The questions, "In your opinion when does old age begin" and "In your opinion when is a worker old" were asked of 4 groups differing in age, education, occupation, and socio-economic status. Younger persons tended to regard a worker as old at a specific chronological age whereas older persons mentioned criteria other than age. All groups, however, seem to accept either age 60 or 65 as the time when old age begins and a worker becomes old, presumably reflecting current pension and retirement practices.—(J. E. Birren)
5783. **Tuckman, Jacob; Lorge, Irving, & Spooner, George A.** (Teachers Coll., New York.) *The effect of family environment on attitudes toward old people and the older worker.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 207-218. —"This study of individuals within a family unit confirms previous findings that there is substantial acceptance of the cultural stereotypes about aging and indicates that the home environment contributes considerably to the similarity in attitudes between parents

and between parents and their children. The acceptance of the cultural stereotypes about age is indicative of the kind of adjustment the parents have made to their own aging, and of the negative way in which both parents and children anticipate their adjustment to the consequences of aging in the future."—(J. C. Franklin)

5784. **Turner, Helen.** (Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York.) **Promoting understanding of aged patients.** *Soc. Casework*, 1953, 34, 428-435.—This article is a report based on the minutes of a demonstration psychiatric conference held by the staff of the author's agency. The report includes a verbatim record of the different staff members' participation in the conference during which a case is presented of a 66 year old single woman and her 92 year old mother, admitted to the home together.—(L. B. Costin)

5785. **Webber, Irving L.** (U. Florida, Gainesville.) **The organized social life of the retired: two Florida communities.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 340-346.—In two Florida communities which have a disproportionately large population of older people, the organizations to which the latter belong and their attendance at secular and religious meetings were examined. A large proportion of nonparticipation and a preponderance of religious membership and attendance were found. Formal participation among retired persons was found to be related to sex, marital status, education, and source of income before retirement.—(D. L. Glick)

(See also abstracts 5657, 5870, 6310)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

5786. **Altmann, Margaret.** (Hampton Inst., Va.) **A study of behavior in a horse-mule group; with animal sociograms.** *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 351-354.

5787. **Bagby, Philip H.** (American Academy, Rome, Italy.) **Culture and the causes of culture.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1953, 55, 535-554.—Culture is defined as "regularities of behavior in the members of a particular society." Cultural anthropology, then, includes the field of sociology and a major portion of history. It also overlaps the domain of psychology and this joint sphere of endeavor has been called "Culture and Personality." The thesis is advanced "that culture must be explained by culture itself or by other commensurate regularities: bodily structure, human nature, race (including both physiological and psychological features) and environment."—(W. E. Galt)

5788. **Bain, Read.** (Miami U., Oxford, O.) **The concept of sociopathy.** *Sociol. Soc. Res.*, 1953, 38, 3-6.—The author maintains the concept of sociopathy to be coordinate with biopathy and psychopathy. He considers societal structures as real as biological and psychological structures. The concept of sociopathy behavior is based on functional symptoms. Etiology of sociopathy is as complex and as capable of analysis and therapy as is the etiology or therapy of biopathic behavior. Many symptoms once regarded as normal or trivial are now easily recognized by specialists as signs of dangerous biopathy and psychopathy. The

same will become true of societal behavior as the social sciences increase their store of valid generalizations.—(S. M. Amatora)

5789. **Baumgarten, Eduard.** **Soziologie als Verhaltensforschung.** (Sociology as inquiry into behavior.) *Sammlung*, 1953, 8 (10), 463-470.—Sociology as inquiry into human behavior originated in Germany, got its impetus there through Max Weber but was transplanted to this country after the revolution of 1933. Weber's ideas about sociology coincide with the basic principle of American philosophy: it is a philosophy of action. There is also a strong bond between the political traditions of this country and sociology as understood by Weber.—(M. J. Stanford)

5790. **Bergler, Edmund.** **Fashion and the unconscious.** New York: Robert Brunner, 1953. ix, 305 p. \$5.75.—The thesis is developed that clothes are a masculine invention, secondarily thrust upon women as "man's unconscious reassurance against his own repressed fears of woman's body and the equally repressed fantasies connected with it."—(N. H. Pronko)

5791. **Bidney, David.** **Theoretical anthropology.** New York: Columbia University Press, 1953. xii, 506 p. \$8.50.—Discussing such concepts as culture and personality broadly, the author considers and analyzes various aspects of theory underlying the development of modern cultural anthropology. Some of the chapters are revisions or portions of papers published by the author over the past ten years, during which time he has been engaged in research in the interdisciplinary field of cultural anthropology and social philosophy. In the last two chapters present world tensions and ideologies are analyzed and discussed from this interdisciplinary viewpoint.—(E. A. Rubinstein)

5792. **Borgatta, Edgar F.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **An analysis of three levels of response: an approach to some relationships among dimensions of personality.** *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 267-316.

5793. **Bovard, Everett W., Jr.** (U. Toronto, Can.) **Conformity to social norms and attraction to the group.** *Science*, 1953, 118, 598-599.—From the present experiment in which subjects were asked to estimate the number of dots in a square within a 30-sec. time limit, it does not appear that attraction for the group is a determinant of social conformity.—(A. J. Sprow)

5794. **Bunzel, Joseph H.** **On abstracting from human nature.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1953, 10, 135-144.—Operational analysis of human behavior with rational, quantitative methods is illustrated by the work of several writers: K. Lewin, Dollard and Miller, and Moreno. The value-system implications of sociometry, group dynamics, and social psychology in general are explored, with illustrations. It is suggested that symbol-oriented or symbol-directed behavior implies new theoretical models as well as new data-gathering techniques. Some of this model may border on the domain now called esthetics; also involved are value-systems of an ethico-cognitive sort. Suggesting that "symbols constitute a system of values of their

own," the writer defines social esthetics as "scientific penetration...based on an ethical foundation, of artistic productions."—(J. Caffrey)

5795. **Cattell, R. B., Saunders, D. R. & Stice, G. F.** *The dimensions of syntality in small groups.* *Hum. Relat.*, 1953, 6, 331-356.—80 groups of 10 men each were studied in respect of personality and group behavior under standard test situations. The 93 variables (population, structure and syntality) were factor analyzed, 15 factors emerged. Population personality variables had a very high loading, suggesting that the initial relations of groups are determined primarily "by the pre-group personalities of the component individuals." The value of the notion of synergy and maintenance synergy was demonstrated; however, the synergy patterns seemed to be multiply caused and further analysis is indicated. 19 references.—(R. A. Littman)

5796. **Cormack, Margaret.** *The Hindu woman.* New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1953. xii, 207 p. \$4.00.—Based on descriptive material obtained from 10 Indian women graduate students in Columbia and on the author's own observations in India, this study's purpose is to describe the Hindu feminine role and to show how the dharma of the Hindu girl is interiorized. For the most part, the material is arranged chronologically by age grouping from birth and infancy through marriage and motherhood. 27 references.—(A. J. Sprow)

5797. **Crutchfield, Richard S.** (U. California, Berkeley.) *Social psychology and group processes.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 171-202.—This review covers the literature for the year ending June 1953 and is divided into the following major sections: systematic treatment, group processes, opinion and attitude change, opinion-attitude methodology, communication and rumor, socio-political attitudes and participation, ethnocentrism and prejudice, and social perception. 137-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5798. **Datta, D. M.** (Patna Coll., India) *The psychology of culture conflict in the light of psychology of insanity.* *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 13-20.

5799. **DeGrange, McQuilkin.** (Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.) *The nature and elements of sociology.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1953. viii, 668 p. \$8.50.—Part I, The rise of the scientific spirit (4 chapters) and Part II, The development of scientific method (2 chapters), lay the groundwork for the rest of the book. Part III, The application to social phenomena of the spirit and method of science (3 chapters) shows how social data have acquired the abstractness and precision of a mature science. Part IV, The societal isolate and its implications (2 chapters) emphasizes how the conception of the "abstract isolate" helps make a science of sociology possible. Part V, The divisioning of the societal domain (12 chapters) is a systematic and logical presentation of the elements of sociology. Two final chapters relate sociology to other disciplines which study man.—(F. Costin)

5800. **Douvan, Elizabeth, & Withey, Stephen.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Public reaction to nonmilitary aspects of atomic energy.* *Science*, 1954, 119, 1-3.—Reports findings from studies which yielded information relevant to these questions: "What is the state of public thinking about the broad discovery of atomic energy and its nonmilitary uses? What are some of the factors which account for a pessimistic negative evaluation of atomic energy by a sizeable minority of the population."—(A. J. Sprow)

5801. **Douvan, Elizabeth, & Withey, Stephen B.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Some attitudinal consequences of atomic energy.* *Ann. Amer. Acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1953, 290 (Nov.), 108-117.—Although knowledge of atomic destruction is widespread, there is a lack of concern over its consequences. This is explained by fear suppression, feeling of impotence, and ambiguous perceptions on the part of the American people.—(M. M. Berkun)

5802. **Feffner, Melvin, & Phillips, Leslie.** (Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.) *Social attainment and performance under stress.* *J. Pers.*, 1953, 22, 284-297.—The hypothesis is that in normal subjects those individuals of high social attainment will perform more adequately under conditions of experimental stress. The hypothesis is verified with the following implications: it supports the assumption that social inadequacy is related to inability to cope with stressful situations, it indicates that past results concerning this problem should be reinterpreted, and it provides leads for future research in which light may be thrown on the unique characteristics of schizophrenia. 19 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5803. **Ferreira, Antonio José de Litz.** *A note on the concepts of culture and human nature.* *Psychiatry*, 1953, 16, 401-403.—David Bidney's concepts of culture and human nature are defended against criticisms by Melford E. Spiro (see 25: 6725).—(C. T. Bever)

5804. **Fessenden, Seth.** (U. Denver, Colo.) *Perseveration of group attitude.* *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 321-325.

5805. **Flyer, Eli S., Barron, Emerson & Bigbee, Lawrence.** (Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) *Discrepancies between self-descriptions and group ratings as measures of lack of insight.* *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-33, iii, 8 p.—The reliability of "ratings of others" (group-perceptions) ranged from .76 to .92 for 6 behaviors. The tetrachoric correlations between self-perceptions and social-perceptions varied from .58 to .74. The biserial correlations between self-perceptions and group-perceptions varied from .16 to .40 while similar correlations between social-perceptions and group-perceptions ranged from .25 to .57. It was concluded that self-perceptions differ from social-perceptions and that the latter correspond more closely to group-perceptions. It was suggested that all three categories be used in studies of "insightful" and "non-insightful" groups.—(W. F. Grether)

5806. **Gage, N. L., & Exline, R.** *Social perception and effectiveness in discussion groups.* *Hum Relat.*,

1953, 6, 381-396.—The relationship between the ability of persons to perceive the opinions of others and their effectiveness in the group as a function of their accuracy was studied at the National Training Laboratory for Group Development. Data on actual similarity, assumed similarity, and accuracy were collected and related to "(a) reaction to, or satisfaction with, the group's meeting, and (b) the choices of group as to its most productive members." In general, there were no significant relationships discovered though the authors caution that the role of situational factors may play a great role in this outcome.—(R. A. Littman)

5807. Gibb, Cecil A. (U. Sydney, Australia.) *The sociometry of leadership in temporary groups.* *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 226-243.

5808. Gittler, Joseph B. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) *Social ontology and the criteria for definitions in sociology.* *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 355-365.

5809. Guetzkow, H. (Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.) *An exploratory empirical study of the role of conflict in decision-making conferences.* *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1953, 5, 286-300.—There are a number of conditions under which both types of conflict—substantive and affective—result in consensus. There are also striking and significant differences between groups in conflict in the factors which were associated with agreement. A group in substantive conflict tends to reach agreement by emphasizing those factors which positively promote agreement. A group in affective conflict tends to reach agreement by reducing those forces which made for disagreement.—(H. A. Grace)

5810. Harding, D. W. (U. London, Eng.) *Social psychology and individual values.* New York: Longmans, 1953. viii, 184 p. Text, \$1.80; trade, \$2.40.—The book presents problems the intelligent laymen may put to social psychology and the answers so far as they are presently answerable. Chapter headings include: social desire in humans, pugnacity in social life, early social development, morality, group's adequacy to its members, deprivation of social satisfaction, competition, social status, leadership, social meaning of normality, social plasticity and innovation, innovators, and the average and the excellent. 120-item bibliography.—(M. O. Wilson)

5811. Heuse, Georges A. *Psychologie politique et psychologie ethnique.* (Political psychology and ethnical psychology.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1953, 8, 310-324.—Here is set forth the difference between politics and ethnics as an introduction to general political psychology, preliminary to a joint study of ethnical psychology and political psychology. A classification of psychopolitical disciplines is presented.—(H. L. Latham)

5812. Hochheimer, Wolfgang. *Die Rolle des Unbewussten im zwischenmenschlichen Verhalten.* (Roles of the unconscious in interpersonal relations) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 162-184.—In spite of all depth psychology, the problems of human relations are still unsolved, and new and more conclusive ways of

solutions must be sought. A pheno-analysis of the inner and the inter-personal energetic fields is given. The author stresses ways to manipulate contacts and regulations within that field. If psychological knowledge and mental hygiene are to be made fructiferous, the attitude towards the unconscious as a basic reality of life must become more kind and more relaxed. Some onsets to a systematic study of the unconscious are ventured.—(E. Barschak)

5813. Hoult, Thomas Ford. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) *An effective classroom demonstration of stereotypes: a reexamination.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 293-295.—Centers' demonstration of stereotypes was repeated and the writer found it to be "a poor one" even though some agreement in results occurred. "Indeed, if the subjects of the present study were not atypical, the results suggest that we may have to make some revision of our ideas about the stereotype." "Centers' technique is at least tentatively unreliable and should not yet be reported as an 'effective classroom demonstration of stereotypes.'"—(J. C. Franklin)

5814. James, John. (U. Oregon, Portland) *The distribution of free-forming small group size.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 569-570.—The frequency with which groups of various sizes were observed to form under conditions of extreme spontaneity of association was shown in an earlier study to represent a J-shaped distribution. The author demonstrates here that the empirical distributions fit more closely a negative binomial model than a Poisson model. From discrepancies in the fits of the data to the model, the author suggests that the Poisson model would be most appropriate for distributions "deriving from social situations where the relationships governing the combinations of individuals were relatively stable."—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5815. Klausner, Samuel Z. (67-71 Yellowstone Blvd, Forest Hills, N. Y.) *Social class and self-concept.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 201-205.—Q intercorrelations of relationships between the Warner and Marxian social class identifications of 27 seventeen-year-old boys (based on their responses to 60 self-identification questions) were factor analyzed. Communality was accounted for by three factors—"reactive aggression," "adjusted inferiority," and "socially isolated self-aggression," which are in turn somewhat associated with class membership.—(J. C. Franklin)

5816. Koenig, Samuel; Hopper, Rex D., & Gross, Felix. (Eds.) (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) *Sociology, a book of readings.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1953. xv, 607 p. \$3.50.—In this collection of supplementary reading material, the 3 introductory selections on sociology and the scientific period are followed by selections on the physical and cultural bases of human society (10), the individual and society (15), societal institutions (21), the human community (18), collective behavior (25), and the dynamics of social life (19). Brief resumés precede the selections.—(A. J. Sprow)

5817. Lindberg, John. (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.) **Foundations of social survival.** New York: Columbia University Press, 1953. viii, 260 p. \$3.50.—Two abstract cities are presented to explain two social theories. One city represents reason; the other, Christian theory. Production, defense, reproduction and order are compared under the two systems postulated. The author concludes that reason is not enough. Love is necessary for the dynamism needed for social organizations to grow without violent revolutions; "meanwhile, there remains Christendom's grave danger: that of considering churches, states, and even civilizations, not as expendable means, but as ends in themselves."—(G. K. Morlan)

5818. Line, W. (U. Toronto, Ont., Can.) **A functional approach to the study of international conferences.** *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1953, 5, 300-311.—The theoretical basis for the study of conferences are explored. Within the theoretical framework is placed the research design necessary to study international conference behavior. Current approaches are criticized and integrated into an approach suited to the relevant structure of the international field.—(H. A. Grace)

5819. Maas, Henry S. **Non-verbal validation of group changes in social attitude through sociometric choice.** *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 170-178.

5820. McCurdy, Harold G., & Eber, Herbert W. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) **Democratic versus authoritarian: a further investigation of group problem-solving.** *J. Pers.*, 1953, 22, 258-269.—In this study an attempt was made to influence group problem-solving by the simultaneous manipulation of both personnel and organization along the authoritarian-democratic dimension. The following conclusion is drawn: "In regard to authoritarian and democratic organization of small groups it is not at all clear that the widely publicized differences between them are reliable, and it is clear that the differences are something less than total."—(M. O. Wilson)

5821. Mannheim, Karl. **Essays on sociology and social psychology.** New York: Oxford University Press, 1953. viii, 319 p. \$6.50.—Edited by Paul Kecskemeti, this collection of essays represents "a sustained effort to use psychological methods and findings in sociology without destroying its autonomy and its independence of method." They also show to some extent how Mannheim saw "for the first time the necessity of a fusion between sociology and psychology" when dealing with "practical problems of planning for freedom." There are 4 divisions to this book: structural analysis in sociology, German and western sociology, sociological psychology, and an analysis of "planned society and the problem of human personality."—(F. Costin)

5822. Meerloo, Joost A. M. (Columbia U., New York.) **Morale.** *Milit. Rev. Ft. Leavenworth*, 1954, 33 (11), 44-50.—"What we call good morale is a quality that is built up from within by faith in one's goals and in one's ability to play a part in attaining it." Joost described the elements which make up morale

as he defines it. The relation of morale to culture, discipline and environmental factors is discussed. Morale is fundamental to group solidarity and is threatened by various factors of danger or by false anticipation of danger to an even greater extent. Faulty information, rumor, tensions resulting from lack of sleep, hunger, or cold, and many other sources of morale destruction are pointed out. Adequate and effective leadership plus the internal security of the individual are the principal sources of sustained morale.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5823. Mihanovich, Clement S. (Ed.). **Social theorists.** Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Co., 1953. viii, 521 p. \$6.50.—In 14 chapters by 10 authors the social theories of the following are described and discussed: Ancient Greece and Rome, St. Thomas Aquinas, Comte, Sumner, Ward, Buckle, Tarde, Durkheim, Pareto, Sorokin, Pesch, von Wiese, Marxian, Catholic. Two additional chapters deal with sociology of Catholics in America, and the future of sociological theories. Each chapter has a bibliography. In an appendix, "Who's Who in Social Theory," there are brief accounts of 80 men (including those treated in the text) who are significant in the history of social theory.—(C. M. Louttit)

5824. Moore, John V., & Smith, Robert G., Jr. (Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.) **Aspects of noncommissioned officer leadership.** *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.* 1952, No. 52-3, v, 9 p.—The results of interviews of 301 officers, airmen, and NCO's, and of questionnaires given to nearly 500 airmen and noncommissioned officers (NCO's) were analyzed to determine problems of NCO leadership. The characteristics of good and poor NCO's mentioned by airmen, officers, and NCO's differed considerably. The implications of this finding for research on leadership are pointed out.

5825. Moreno, J. L. **Origins and foundations of interpersonal theory, sociometry and micro-sociology.** *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 235-254.

5826. Moreno, J. L. **Sociometric theory of leadership and isolation in Who Shall Survive?** *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 382-383.

5827. Muensterberger, Warner. **Über einige psychologische Fundamente der menschlichen Gesellschaftsbildung.** (On psychological fundamentals of formation of society.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 6, 683-698.—Two main ideas explain the individual and society from the psychoanalytical point of view: Oedipus complex and Libido. According to the author, neither of them can be eliminated, no matter what type of society we have in mind—primitive or civilized.—(E. Barschak)

5828. Newcomb, Theodore M. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **Motivation in social behavior.** In Brown, J. S., et al., *Current theory and research in motivation*, (see 28: 5574), 139-161—Human social behavior should be approached in terms of the conditions and consequences of varying communicative acts. "And problems of motivation in social behavior are to be studied in terms of orientations towards the two kinds

of objects necessarily involved in communicative acts—i.e., persons as recipients of transmitted information and objects (including persons) as referents of transmitted information." This relationship between orientations and communicative acts is a circular one, each varying with the other. 24 references.—(E. L. Gaier)

5829. **Pear, T. H.** *The social psychology of everyday life.* In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 113-124.—Some neglected topics are discussed: peace and war, social stratification, etc., as well as resistances to the study of important problems. The author feels that one of the most cogent reasons for not noticing certain problems in social groups is that the investigator is satisfied with things as they are. Emphasis is given to studies currently being done, dealing with problems of conversation, the social and educational background of members of Parliament and judges, impressions of personality and character from voice and speech, differences in personal attitude towards changes in one's own speech and that of others, and social stratification and its effects on behavior.—(H. H. Strupp)

5830. **Phillips, Leslie, & Cowitz, Bernard.** (Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.) *Social attainment and reactions to stress.* *J. Pers.*, 1953, 22, 270-283.—It has been observed that schizophrenics perform inadequately under experimental stress and are of low social attainment. On this basis a project was developed to test the hypothesis that in a group of normal adult males performance under experimental stress would be related to level of social attainment. In this report the rationale, the problems encountered, and a scale of social attainment are presented and discussed. The results will be published elsewhere. 28 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

5831. **Rock, M. L., & Hay, E. N.** (1523 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.) *Investigation of the use of tests as a predictor of leadership and group effectiveness in a job evaluation situation.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 109-119.—After screening on other grounds 40 surviving applicants for membership on an industrial job evaluation committee were given TAT and sociometric questionnaires in order to identify potential leaders and members. In subsequent working meetings measures used showed that under the leadership of predicted leaders productivity was twice as great as when a predicted member presided. Other findings showed that predicted members participated more fully when acting as members than when acting as leaders, and that predicted leaders participated more fully when acting as leaders than when acting as members.—(J. C. Franklin)

5832. **Russell, Bertrand.** *The impact of science on society.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1953. 114 p. \$3.00.—An examination of life brought about by science. Discusses the possibility of a stable scientific society from physical, biological and psychological standpoints. Russell proposes his theories for the necessities to make society stable.—(S. B. Groy)

5833. **Sharp, W. R.** (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *A checklist of subjects for systematic study of international conferences.* *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1953, 5, 311-339.—Major subdivisions of this paper are: Administrative management problems; Substantive preparation; Conduct of discussion; Intra-conference communication; Cultural ideological and psychological factors; and Phenomena of official representation. A context for each subdivision explains its importance. Following this are specific research problems. Finally, a summary of possible application of research results integrates each subdivision.—(H. A. Grace)

5834. **Smith, F. V., Sluckin, W. & Graham, D.** (U. Durham, Eng.) *The efficiency of differently constituted groups of children in different types of tasks.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 339-346.—22 groups of 4 girls each were rated on friendliness, cooperation, quality of performance and quantity of output while performing three tasks (viz., building a castle from blocks, sorting blocks by size and shape, and building a doll house with small planks and model furniture). The composition of the groups was controlled so as to produce various combinations of ability (Otis Mental Ability Alpha Test) and assertiveness (as judge by the Headmistress of the school), each of these traits being either uniformly high, medium, or low, or mixed within any particular group. "The consistent finding from the present study is that the efficiency of a group ... is dependent upon the ability of the members of the group and not upon their assertiveness."—(L. E. Thune)

5835. **Sodhi, Kripal Singh.** (Freie Universität, Berlin, Germany.) *Urteilsbildung im sozialen Kraftfeld.* (Formation of judgments in a field of social forces.) Göttingen: Verlag für Psychologie, 1953. 163 p.—Report of a repetition of the Sherif experiments on the formation of group norms under different conditions and with a different task. 15 cards, with 40-180 dots on each, were presented successively for 3-4 seconds for individual estimates of the correct numbers. Individual judgments were made in a group situation under two conditions: spoken and silent judgments. Subjects were 862 boys and girls between 9-17 years of age in 49 different groups. It was found that group norms are less clear and influential in situations where judgments are made to a clear, objectively definable stimulus. Leader influence, sex differences, and group convergence of judgments were also found. 57-item bibliography.—(E. W. Eng)

5836. **Stogdill, Ralph M.** (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *The organization of working relationships; twenty sociometric indices.* *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 366-374.

5837. **Swanson, G. E.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor) *A preliminary laboratory study of the acting crowd.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 522-533.—In designing a laboratory study of crowd behavior, the author considered two conditions of interpersonal relations as critical in distinguishing between crowd and non-crowd behavior—the fact of anonymity of participants and the fact of an unusual and vaguely defined problem which participants had to solve rapidly. Varying

these conditions, student subjects were observed with reference to such factors as suggestibility, fixity of role behaviors, recall of non-task events, and patterns of communication among participants.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5838. **Togturi, Renato** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), **Blake, Robert R.**, & **Bruner, Jerome S.** Some determinants of the perception of positive and negative feelings in others. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 585-592.—"How do human Ss differ from 'chance robots' in choosing and rejecting each other and in perceiving these choices and rejections? The Ss were asked to indicate those fellow group members they liked best and those they liked least and those they thought liked them best and least.... For each S, a robot with a corresponding number of choices and guesses was constructed, its preferences and perceptions then being allocated around the group at random. This procedure was replicated three times for each group." It was found that the accuracy with which Ss are able to recognize the feelings they evoke in group members is in excess of chance; also, that human Ss exceed the robots in congruency. Finally, however, mutuality does not exceed the chance level of the robot computations.—(L. N. Solomon)

5839. **Teilhard de Chardin, Pierre.** *Réflexions sur la compression humaine.* (Reflections on human compression.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1953, 8, 449-454.—The population of the earth is forever increasing, and at the same time the earth is decreasing; this double phenomenon has brought about a sort of human asphyxia. Although there appears to be no end to this compressive situation, the progress of science may depend upon it.—(G. Besnard)

5840. **Toeman, Zerk.** History of the sociometric movement in headlines. *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 255-259.

5841. **Watson, James B.** (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Four approaches to cultural change: a systematic assessment. *Soc. Forces*, 1953, 32, 137-145.—"The purpose of the present analysis was to discover what, if any, orderly relations exist among the studies which are loosely assigned to 'cultural change.' As to theoretical scope, they may be divided into 'psychological' and 'cultural;' as to theoretical interest, they may be divided into 'developmental' and 'causal-correlational.'—(A. J. Sprow)

5842. **Zeleny, Leslie D.** (Colorado State Coll. Educ., Greeley.) Adaptation of research findings in social leadership to college classroom procedures. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 314-328.

5843. **Zeleny, Leslie D.** (Colorado State Coll. Educ., Greeley.) A note on the social atom—an illustration. *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 341-343.

(See also abstracts 5234, 5265, 5525, 5541, 5665, 5955, 6085, 6469, 6511, 6523, 6626, 6704)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

5844. **Ackoff, Russell L.** The design of social research. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953,

xi, 420 p. \$7.50.—The meaning of methodologically designed research and experiments; formulating the problem; idealized research model; practical research design; sampling; logic of statistical procedures; tests of hypotheses; analysis of variance and covariance; estimation procedures; observational phase of the practical research design; operational phase of the practical research design; method of weighting a large number of objectives; analysis of the concept "social group"; some frequently used symbols; and illustration of method of selecting optimum sample size are discussed. Tables, graphs, formulae, examples, exercises, questions, and bibliographical references are included.—(G. C. Carter)

5845. **Borgatta, Edgar F.** (New York U.) The use of psychodrama, sociodrama and related techniques in social psychological research. *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 244-258.

5846. **Borgatta, Edgar F.**, & **Bales, Robert F.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The consistency of subject behavior and the reliability of scoring in interaction process analysis. *Amer. social. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 566-569.—While between-observer reliability of scoring in interaction process analysis has been satisfactorily high, few estimates have been made of reliability based upon observers scoring and rescored the same materials. The authors report one study in which observers re-scored written protocols four weeks following their initial scoring, with self-correlations ranging from .65 to .98 on the various response categories. They also report several investigations of the consistency of subjects' interaction patterns from one situation to another which suggest that stability of performance is relatively high, depending partly upon whether an individual is interacting with the same or different people.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5847. **Brown, Robert.** (1704 Manning Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.) Explanation by laws in social science. *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 25-32.—Explanation in the social sciences often presupposes statements of law. The presence of such statements, however, does not per se establish their truth. The use of vague terms in the statement of these laws often makes it difficult to express them accurately and to justify them.—(H. Ruja)

5848. **Cartwright, D.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The strategy of research on international conferences. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1953, 5, 278-286.—Research problems must be conceptually clear and operationally feasible. The phenomena must be accessible to social researchers. Objective instruments must be employed. Relevant variables should be controlled. A sufficiently large research team with adequate morale must be mobilized to carry through the study.—(H. A. Grace)

5849. **Eysenck, H. J.** Social attitude research. In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., Current trends in British psychology, (see 28: 5132), 205-222.—Public opinion surveys are not primarily concerned with advancing social science, but they represent applications to practical problems. More valuable are at-

tempts to relate attitudes to personality (e.g. the work of Adorno et al). Eysenck describes his own researches on the organization of social attitudes. Two factors were isolated: tough-mindedness-tender-mindedness, and conservatism-radicalism, which were practically uncorrelated. The radicalism scale differentiated people who voted for different political parties. The second scale (factor) was also validated. These results were replicated in other countries as well.—(H. H. Strupp)

5850. Fichter, Joseph H., (Loyola U., New Orleans, La.) & Kolb, William L. *Ethical limitations on sociological reporting.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 544-550.—At the present time there is no common ethical code among sociologists with regard to their relations with the various groups upon whom their research studies impinge. The ethical limitations on sociological reporting are not reducible to an either-or conflict between scientific objectivity and ethical inhibitions but entail complex interrelations among four central variables: the sociologist's definition of the nature of science, the extent to which subjects will be injured by the report, the degree to which subjects are members of the same moral community as the sociologist, and the urgency of society's need for the research data.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5851. Foa, Uriel G. (Israel Inst. Appl. Soc. Res. Jerusalem.) *Scale and intensity analysis in sociometric research.* *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 358-362.

5852. Fox, William H. (Indiana U., Bloomington.), & Segel, David. *The validity of the choice of friends—method of measuring social adjustment.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 389-394.—Analysis of the published results of research studies on the value of the Moreno type of social rating as an indicator of social adjustment shows that there is little relation between this type of rating and social adjustment.—(M. Murphy)

5853. Greenberg, Allan. *Matched samples.* *J. Marketing*, 1954, 18, 241-245.—"The outlined study demonstrated the feasibility of obtaining matched samples among a homogeneous group with a simplified design where the interviewees can be assigned on some systematic basis to one or another sample group before the stimulus is applied. Some of the hazards involved in matching samples subsequent to a stimulus are avoided. A few of the limitations and the uses of this type of design in market research studies are given."

5854. Gross, Félix. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) *Limites de los valores científicos en la investigación social.* (Limits of scientific values in social research.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1953, 15, 251-267.—American sociologists have been divided in two groups: those who try to eliminate all ethical values from social research and those who believe that sociology has no sense unless it serves an ethical purpose. Man needs to know what it is (the scientific) and what it ought to be (the normative). More than a science is required to solve social problems. Moral values are of fundamental importance and should not be placed in a category inferior to scientific values.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5855. Hansen, Morris H., Hurwitz, William N., & Madow, William G. *Sample survey methods and theory. Vol. I. Methods and applications.* New York: John Wiley, 1953. xxii, 638 p. \$8.00.—Principles and methods of sampling and their applications to various types of problems are developed in textbook form. Chapters 1 to 3 provide a nonmathematical survey of the basic principles of sample design; chapter 3 is cross-referenced to solutions described in chapters 4 to 11. Chapter 12, Case Studies, reports methods actually used in Census surveys of retail stores, manufacturers and population unemployment, together with methods of sample verification and quality control in the 1950 Census. Footnotes commonly refer to specified sections of Volume II for mathematical proof and theoretical development.—(J. F. Kamman)

5856. Hansen, Morris H., Hurwitz, William N., & Madow, William G. *Sample survey methods and theory. Vol. II. Theory.* New York: John Wiley, 1953. xiii, 332 p. \$8.00.—Fundamental theory on which sampling methods are based is described in detail together with derivations of the formulas and mathematical proofs of statements made in Volume I. Chapters 1 to 3 are devoted to theorems of probability and variance. Chapters 4 to 11 provide derivations and proofs, some of which presuppose some knowledge of calculus. Chapter 12 develops a theory for survey response errors. Various sections of Volume II are cross-indexed to related sections of Volume I.—(J. F. Kamman)

5857. Haworth, L. (U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa.), & Minas, J. S. *Concerning value science.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1954, 21, 54-61.—"Value science is here conceived as being the science of adjusting social activities to the goal of human betterment." The problem of human betterment is connected with the problem of "rational adjustment." The authors list 7 requirements which must be met if the objective of rational adjustment is to be realized and point to "operations research" as a movement which with restricted scope embodies "in germ" the ideal of rational adjustment for human betterment.—(H. Ruja)

5858. Hofstetter, Peter R. (Catholic U. America, Washington, D. C.) *The actuality measure in the study of public opinion.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 281-287.—An empirical check is first presented on the validity of a measure of actuality, A, representing the involvement of a group in an opinion topic. A statistical model from which the A measure can be derived, is then sought. A model is presented based on the statistical theory of the "Markov Chains" involving "dependent" or "conditional" probabilities. "The Markov model tells us the conclusions our respondents draw from one source of information... determine their exposure to other sources of information..." The author discusses A as "...an indicator of the amount of 'bundling' (or correlation) among the sources of information to which the respondents have exposed themselves." 20 references.—(S. S. Zalkind)

5859. Hoppe, Donald A. *Certain factors found to improve mail survey returns.* *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*,

1952, 59, 374-376.—Postcards seeking information were sent to selected drivers as part of a traffic survey. Various statements intended to motivate return of the cards were included. The percent of return was found to vary significantly with the appeals. No difference in returns was found when an identification code was printed on the card and when written with invisible ink.—(C. F. Haner)

5860. Horwitz, Murray, & Cartwright, Dorwin. A projective method for the diagnosis of group properties. *Hum. Relat.*, 1953, 6, 397-410.—A photograph of a group was shown to 5 groups at the National Training Laboratory in Group Development. The group members were instructed to make up a story about the action portrayed in the photo; the discussions of each group were electrically recorded and the group discussions, rather than the end stories, were analyzed. The results were correlated with other data concerning these same groups and also with predictions based on a variety of theoretical considerations. Significant relations appeared for many of the dimensions.—(R. A. Littman)

5861. Kruglov, Lorraine P., & Davidson, Helen H. (City Coll., New York.) The willingness to be interviewed: a selective factor in sampling. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 39-47.—"Almost 500 male students ... were given three subscales of the Authoritarian Personality Questionnaire. After responding to the questionnaire the students were asked if they would be willing to be interviewed further. One third were willing and two thirds were not willing to be interviewed." Those who chose to be identified and volunteered for further interviewing differed significantly from those who didn't in certain ways—"they were more concerned with democratic attitudes, more adverse toward authoritarian or fascist pressures, more liberal with respect to political-economic problems, and less ethnocentric."—(J. C. Franklin)

5862. McGinnis, Robert. (Florida State U., Tallahassee) Scaling interview data. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 514-521.—In assessing the feasibility of scaling interview responses according to the Guttman scalogram technique, scales were derived from both interview and questionnaire responses regarding the same subject—attitudes toward marriage. Both sets of data were scalable within the generally accepted limits for unidimensionality. But rank-order correlations between the placement of individuals along the attitude continuum for the two methods were surprisingly low—lower than could probably be attributed to unreliability of the measures. A single scale was constructed by combining interview and questionnaire responses, but this scale fell below the limit of reproducibility.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5863. Marriott, R. (Univ. Coll. London.) Some problems in attitude survey methodology. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1953, 27, 117-127.—The object in attitude surveys has been to combine the best features of controlled and free interviewing methods so that, first, the interview would not become simply a list of questions; second, the worker would have time and freedom

to develop his own viewpoint; third, the worker would himself make a general assessment of his own attitude; fourth, he should give his view about all the main factors in his work situation; and fifth, that the interviewer should be under some control and not at liberty to change the situation.—(G. S. Speer)

5864. Mead, Margaret, & Metraux, Rhoda. (Eds.) *The study of culture at a distance*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953. x, 480 p. \$5.00.—This "is primarily a manual on interdisciplinary research practices as they apply particularly to the study of cultural character structure in cultures that are spatially or temporally inaccessible." The materials in the manual were chosen from the work of the investigators who participated in the Columbia University Research in Contemporary Cultures inaugurated by Ruth Benedict and in a series of successor projects. 447-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

5865. Menash, Ivan N., & Henry, Jules. Direct observation and psychological tests in anthropological field work. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1953, 55, 461-480.—Objectivity and standardization are the chief assets of psychological tests. Studies have shown a close correspondence between data derived from such tests and that resulting from direct observation. Psychological tests can be administered relatively quickly, they increase the range of sampling with systematic, standardized observations, and are a useful adjunct in field studies. However, they should not be regarded as more precise or comprehensive than the direct observation of the human organism in its native habitat, and cannot replace the latter anthropological mode of study.—(W. E. Galt)

5866. Moreno, J. L. (Sociometric Institute, New York.) *Sociometry and Marxism*. *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 106-143.

5867. Pope, Benjamin. (Spring Grove State Hosp., Baltimore 28, Md.) Prestige values in contrasting socioeconomic groups of children. *Psychiatry*, 1953, 16, 381-385.—Reaction to behavior traits in 400 children from California schools at the upper and lower socioeconomic extremes reveal marked differences. This invalidates the assumption of homogeneity in our culture, in studies relating personality development and culture.—(C. T. Bever)

5868. Ross, Sherman. (U. Maryland, College Park.) A note on dominance tests. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 83, 179-182.—"The purpose of this note is to state a problem, to discuss some limited findings in regard to social dominance in dogs, and to raise several methodological considerations. ... (It) is of the greatest importance to know about the reliability of the measures in whatever situation is being used as measures of dominance. ... (If) a dog is dominant in Situation A it does not necessarily follow that he is also dominant in Situation B, which may or may not deal with the same kind of goal. The question may be raised whether or not one should deal with dominance as a general trait to describe a social interaction, or as a specific kind of behavior elicited in a specific situa-

tion under certain conditions at a given point of time."—(Z. Luria)

5869. **Simpson, Ray H.** (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **Rating patterns for maximizing competition and minimizing number of comparative judgments necessary for each rater.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 290-292.—Rating patterns have been developed by the author in which each individual or product is to be compared with as many others as possible. No judge or rater is asked to rank more than 5 individuals or products. Tables are given showing the interlocking design or abbreviated rating patterns for use in rating 21 to 32 individuals or products. The tables show the number of judges required to be the same as the number of products to be rated.—(S. S. Zalkind)

5870. **Tuckman, Jacob, & Lorge, Irving.** (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) **The effect of changed directions on the attitudes about old people and the older worker.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1953, 13, 607-613.—Scores using two sets of directions on two attitude questionnaires about old people and the older worker were found to be fairly comparable. One set of directions involved yes and no answers; the other set called for 0 to 100 per cent responses. The yes-no directions are preferable for administration though the "percentage" directions yield more information about the variability of individual items.—(W. Coleman)

5871. **von Wiese, Leopold.** (U. Cologne, Germany.) **Sociometry.** *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 202-214.

5872. **Wherry, Robert J., & Fryer, Douglas H.** **Buddy ratings: popularity contest or leadership.** *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 179-190.

5873. **Zazzo, René.** (Sch. Higher Stud., Sorbonne, Paris.) **Sociometry and psychology.** *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 32-45.

(See also abstracts 5281, 6531, 6536)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

5874. **Abdin, M. Z.** **The psychology approach to the minority problem; minority consciousness.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 21-27.

5875. **Alexander, Hartley Burr.** **The world's rim: great mysteries of the north American Indians.** Lincoln, Neb.: University of Nebraska Press, 1953. xx, 259 p. \$4.75.—An insight into the traditional culture of the North American Indian is offered by the description of the history and meaning of the most widespread tribal ceremonies. 8 important ritual concepts are discussed. The first 4 give the Indian explanation of the mysterious surrounding world. The Pipe of Peace dealing with his conception of the unseen world, the Tree of Life and The Abiding Rock symbolizing the renewal of vegetational life and the unchanging, and the Corn Maidens represent fertility in field and tribe. The last 4 concern the fundamental Indian interpretation of human life: Many Children showing the victory of life, The Sun Dance, a recapitulation of his culture and achievement, Life as an Ordeal, life as envisioned by the Indians and the Last Trail portraying his beliefs concerning death.—(S. B. Groy)

5876. **Brachfield, F. Oliver.** (U. Andes, Merida, Venezuela.) **A l'appui de l'intérêt des études de psychologie régionale.** (In behalf of regional psychological studies.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1953, 8, 299-309.—The hostility between Spanish regions or provinces is bold and persistent, marking individuality. Effort was made in 1831 to secure unity by revolution. These or similar enmities were as plainly evident in the Spanish colonies in America. Physiological and psychological changes were developed in diverse altitudes. Venezuela contains a series of peoples reflecting definitely the regions in Spain. A study of Venezuelan society so far has been a study of these groups. The development of a regional social psychology will find abundant data in all parts of the earth.—(H. L. Latham)

5877. **Eysenck, H. J.** (U. London, Eng.) **Primary social attitudes: a comparison of attitude patterns in England, Germany, and Sweden.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 563-568.—"A 40-item social attitude inventory was administered under conditions of anonymity to 263 Germans, and the intercorrelations between the items factor analyzed. The two resulting factors were shown to be very similar to factors obtained from English, Swedish, and American populations. It is concluded that the structures of attitudes in these four countries is very similar, if not identical." 19 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

5878. **Fried, Morton H.** (Columbia U., New York.) **Fabric of Chinese Society; a study of the social life of a Chinese county seat.** New York: Praeger, 1953. xi, 232 p. \$4.25.—"To the average Westerner China is... a series of rather blurred stereotypes." In the past, writers have "emphasized the study of kinship... the present volume is intended to present... extra-familial associations in one large community... intermediate between the rural... and the urban..." The author describes in detail the various social, human, economic activities of the population, the occupational and social divisions of the people into family, "extended family" and the clan. 116-item bibliography.—(M. M. Gillet)

5879. **Guenier, Eugene.** **Essai d'une psychologie des continents.** (Attempt at a psychology of continents.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1953, 8, 238-249.—The main topics are: (1) Migration of human groups that occupy the continents; (2) Continental consciousness; (3) Continental individualities; (4) Continental civilizations. Europe is distinguished by logical and rational thought; Central Asia by exhaustive meditation; Northern Asia is an area reserved for nomads; Africa is given to emotion and is captivated by rhythm and color and may become the primary source of arts; America is the refuge of all other continents.—(H. L. Latham)

5880. **Hammer, Emanuel F.** **Frustration-aggression hypothesis extended to socio-racial areas: comparison of Negro and white children's H-T-P's.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 597-607.—Conclusions are tentative. The mean aggression and hostility rating is higher for Negro children. The frustration-aggression hypothesis

is supported. In spite of high reliability the clinicians' interpretations were in part determined by their own projections. More extensive studies with particular emphasis upon analysis of the total personality are indicated.—(D. Prager)

5881. Hayakawa, S. I. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *The semantics of being Negro. Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1953, 10, 163-175.—The self-fulfilling prophecy, a principle which states that "your own beliefs about the outcome of any social situation of which you are a part are a factor in the outcome," is applied to the problem of Negro in mixed society. The Negro may unwittingly accept the stereotyped image which exists in the minds of many whites; his consequent reactions serve to confirm, in some cases, his own expectations and those of other whites. Specific viewpoints and actions are suggested to assist Negroes to live with minimum defeat and disappointment in their present—continually changing—situation.—(J. Caffrey)

5882. Kessler, John J. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) *Getting semantics down to earth: three case histories. Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1953, 10, 195-200.—Three attempts to "apply extensional methods to human-rights problems" are described. (1) Verifiable reports concerning the location, facilities, and expenditures of schools for Negro children were published and without further argument occasioned constructive public action. (2) A study of the financial loss to the city resulting from its being passed over as a convention site by many organizations opposed to racial discrimination in hotels was followed by changes of policy in this regard. (3) A factual study of the use of swimming pools resulted in similar modifications. A marked characteristic in such cases is the absence of moralizing or impassioned appeals or argument.—(J. Caffrey)

5883. Langner, Thomas S. (Columbia U., N. Y.) *A test of intergroup prejudice which takes account of individual and group differences in values. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 548-554.—"A trait-scoring sheet was added to a trait list of 30 items in an attempt to make the resulting prejudice scores more reliable... The analysis of the trait-scoring sheet showed marked subcultural differences in value systems... The reliability of seven items selected by the trait-scoring sheet was as high as that of the 30 original items... The trait-attribution method of testing prejudice was shown to be valid within certain broad limits by means of sociometric and observational materials."—(L. N. Solomon)

5884. McGurk, Frank C. J. (Lehigh U., Bethlehem, Pa.) *Socio-economic status and culturally-weighted test scores of Negro subjects. J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 276-277.—213 pairs of white and Negro high-school seniors in Pa. and New Jersey had been matched for age, school attendance and curriculum, and 11 socio-economic factors. The score on a revision of the Sims Record Card was used to define socio-economic status. The present study found that "... in the comparison between the highest and lowest socio-economic group of Negroes, a greater difference

is obtained on the non-cultural, not on the cultural, questions. The difference between the two H-L differences is significant only at the 20% level."—(S. S. Zalkind)

5885. Maxwell, James. *The use of intelligence tests in social surveys. In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., Current trends in British psychology, (see 28: 5132), 185-195.*—The author discusses the importance of, and problems related to, surveys of national intelligence. Two proposals by R. B. Cattell, and Fraser Roberts are briefly outlined.—(H. H. Strupp)

5886. Métraux, Alfred. *Réactions psychologiques à la christianisation de la Vallée de Marbial (Haïti). (Psychological reactions on the Christianization of the Valley of Marbial in Haiti.) Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1953, 8, 250-267.—This an eye-witness account of the futile outcome of priestly effort sustained by the government to eliminate voodooism in the Valley of Marbial in Haiti. This valley is taken as an example of the whole republic in respect to voodooism. Resistance was sometimes violent. Threats included penalties in the next world. A general social crisis developed. Voodooism seems to have disappeared from other causes.—(H. L. Latham)

5887. Morsh, Joseph E., & Smith, Madorah E. (603 West White St., Champaign, Ill.) *Judgment of prejudice before, during, and after World War II. J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 31-37.—"This study... is a repetition of studies made of student populations at the Univ. of Hawaii in 1938 and 1942 in which 20 racial and national groups were ranked according to the degree of liking for or prejudice against them that the raters considered the average white American felt." From the results, "ratings of 1950 are more similar to those of 1938 than they are to the ratings of 1942" which were affected by the war, and "some evidence of projection is shown in that students apparently ranked the 20 peoples according to their own prejudices rather than according to their interpretation of the opinion of the average white American."—(J. C. Franklin)

5888. Mussen, Paul H. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *Differences between the TAT responses of Negro and white boys. J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 373-376.—"The TAT protocols of 50 white and 50 Negro lower-class boys were analyzed and scored in terms of 50 categories of need and press." Significant differences included the following: (1) Negro boys' stories showed more aggressive press from the environment, mild verbal aggression from heroes; they displayed less interest in having friendly relations with others and relative indifference to achievement. The white boys suffered more from feelings of rejection, showed more extreme hostility, saw others as respecting them, were interested in establishing friendly relations, and had the desire to achieve something creditable. Dynamic interpretation of these stories, like similar projective material, can be meaningful only when cultural background of the subjects is considered.—(F. Costin)

5889. **Peter of Greece and Denmark.** (H. R. H. Prince.) *Melgarsh—the study of a Toda polyandrous family.* In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 327-369.—The polyandrous society of the Nilgiris tribe in South India is described in this anthropological study with a psychoanalytic orientation. The close observation of one family yielded suggestive information about the unconscious of the individuals, confirmation of which requires prolonged study and the full use of the psychoanalytic technique.—(C. T. Bever)
5890. **Radcliffe-Brown, A. R., & Forde, Daryll.** *Systèmes familiaux et matrimoniaux en Afrique.* (African systems of kinship and marriage.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1953. viii, 527 p. 1,800 fr.—A French translation of "African systems of kinship and marriage" (see 26: 3363).
5891. **Radke-Yarrow, Marian, & Landa, Bernard.** (Nat'l Institutes of Hlth, Bethesda 14, Md.) *Personality correlates of differential reactions to minority group belonging.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 253-272.—"The data of this study (based on 60 Jewish men and women of college age) support the general hypothesis that the individual's reactions to his minority group membership are, in part, expressions of underlying personality trends. These findings on minority group members are in essential agreement with the findings of... studies at the University of California on the prejudiced personality in the majority group."—(J. C. Franklin)
5892. **Roberts, Harry W.** (Virginia State Coll., Ettrick.) *Prior-service attitudes toward whites of 219 Negro veterans.* *J. Negro Educ.*, 1953, 22, 455-465.—A significant difference in the attitudes of Negro youths toward whites depends on whether they lived primarily in the North or the South. The Negro's attitudes, positive or negative, apparently depend upon the attitude of the whites. Of the Southern-born Negro, 81% as compared with 47% of the Northern-born held negative attitudes. Positive reactions on the part of the whites tended to produce positive attitudes in the Negro and vice versa.—(C. K. Bishop)
5893. **Róheim, Géza.** *The milky way and the esoteric meaning of Australian initiation.* In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 370-379.—Some primitive Australian folk legends are explored for their underlying sexual symbolism. 23 references.—(C. T. Bever)
5894. **Rose, Arnold M., Atelsek, Frank J., & McDonald, Lawrence R.** (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis) *Neighborhood reactions to isolated Negro residents: an alternative to invasion and succession.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 497-507.—Interviews with white Minneapolis residents living in neighborhoods in which also live one or two Negro families suggested that "there is a tendency to accept or to accommodate to the Negro as a neighbor." Among other findings, the interviews showed that whites who live close to the Negro families have more contact with them and are more favorable to them and to interracial association generally than those who live farther away, especially in neighborhoods where the Negro family has resided for ten years or more. Families with school age children are more favorable to interracial association than are families with younger children.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)
5895. **Roucek, Joseph C.** (U. Bridgeport, Conn.) *Aspectos sociológicos del problema de las minorías.* (Sociological aspects of the problem of minorities.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1953, 15, 211-216.—The presence of national minorities constitutes a serious problem for the state which is anxious to preserve its independence and to strengthen against foreign aggression. In the new European order it is necessary not only to secure certain guarantees to minorities, but also to teach the proposition that the government by the majority is not a crime in a democracy or in any other form of government.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)
5896. **Saenger, Gerhart.** (New York U.) *The social psychology of prejudice; achieving intercultural understanding and cooperation in a democracy.* New York: Harpers, 1953. xv, 304 p. \$4.00.—The 17 chapters in this volume are divided into four parts that deal with the nature and problem of prejudice, its causes, means of reducing tensions, and there is a final chapter on "The ways ahead."—(G. K. Morlan)
5897. **Smythe, Hugh, & Kono, Shigemi.** (Yamaguchi U., Japan.) *A social distance test of the Eta caste of Japan.* *Sociol. Soc. Res.*, 1953, 38, 26-31.—A modified form of the Bogardus social distance scale translated into Japanese was administered to 54 college students. None of these were members of the Eta caste. Results of the study included: (1) Social distance is less than the traditional taboos suggested was the case before the Pacific War. (2) Majority expression is against marriage with the Eta and entering their occupations. (3) Opinion is divided quite evenly in regard to taking up residence in segregated caste communities. (4) Most students are willing to join Eta clubs, form friendships with them, and have them visit their homes. Opinion is nearly unanimous in favor of the Eta remaining a part of the Japanese society and allowing them to have access to education on terms of equality.—(S. M. Amatora)
5898. **Sodhi, Kripal Singh, & Bergius, Rudolf.** *Nationale Vorurteile.* (National prejudice.) Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1953. 94 p.—881 West Berlin Germans of middle socioeconomic status were asked to indicate which of a list of 206 adjectives they thought best described Americans, American Negroes, Chinese, English, French, Indians, Italians, Jews, Poles, Russians, Spaniards, Czechs, and Turks. Americans, English and French were the most favorably regarded; Russians, Poles and Czechs were the least. The authors also compare their results with a similar 1933 study of 100 Princeton University (U.S.) students by Katz and Braly. There is not much difference between the German and American attitudes toward Jews and Negroes. 35 references.—(E. Q. Miller)
5899. **Tietze, Christopher, & Lewitt, Sarah.** *Patterns of family limitation in a rural Negro community.*

Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 563-564.—The reproductive histories of 357 Negro women in rural Maryland were obtained by a trained social worker. Statistics regarding pregnancies, live births, methods of contraception and their success are summarized and compared with the results of other studies.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5900. van Bergen, Gerhard. *Betrachtungen über Amok, unter Berücksichtigung der eigengesetzlichen, schwer verständlichen seelischen Äusserungsformen der Bevölkerung im Raum seines Auftretens.* (Considerations regarding amok, with special reference to the mental phenomena which are hard to understand and peculiar to the population of the region where it occurs.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 226-231.—Amok and lartah, found in women, are phenomena observed in Indonesia, particularly Java. Various explanations regarding their origin have been given. Based on direct personal observations, van Bergen considers the geographical and cultural peculiarities, especially the affective and intellectual life of the population, as main factors in the origin of amok.—(E. Ochs)

(See also abstracts 5124, 5736, 5755, 5759, 5774, 6073, 6535, 6547)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

5901. Adelson, Joseph. (Bennington Coll., Vt.) *A study of minority group authoritarianism.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 477-485.—"A sample of seventeen Jewish college men was interviewed intensively for the purpose of formulating hypotheses as to the nature of Jewish authoritarian ideology. Statements thought to represent this ideology were included in a 22-item Likert-type scale which was administered to 242 Jewish college students." The constituents of Jewish authoritarianism are analyzed.—(L. N. Solomon)

5902. Andrews, Edward Deming. *The people called Shakers; a search for the perfect society.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1953. xvi, 309 p. \$6.00.—The Shakers as a religious sect began in the late 18th century, rose to a maximum just before the Civil War, and has declined to almost extinction in the first half of the 20th century. With celibacy and isolation from the world as fundamental tenets the group developed special forms of behavior in living, work, and worship. In this volume the author traces the history of the group and describes their beliefs, contacts with the world, and behavior.—(C. M. Lourtit)

5903. Baber, Roy E. (Pomona Coll., Claremont, Calif.) *Marriage and the family.* (2nd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953. xi, 719 p. \$6.00.—The framework and organization of the first edition (see 14: 1950) have been retained but every chapter has been reworked to take into account relevant research since the first edition. Chapters on The natural history of the family, and Ancient family patterns have been omitted; chapters on Irregular sex experiences: social costs, and Some economic aspects of family life have

been added. All statistics have been brought up to date, and the facts have been interpreted in the light of current sociological theory.—(A. J. Sprow)

5904. Baltzell, E. Digby. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *Social mobility and fertility within an elite group.* *Milbank mem. Fd Quart.*, 1953, 31, 411-420.—"This paper has attempted to indicate how, within a group of distinguished Philadelphians, fertility tends to be inversely related to upward social mobility. While the evidence is limited quantitatively, the consistent differences in fertility, as between the various sub-groups within this relatively homogeneous elite, provide some insight into the nature of differential fertility."

5905. Brookover, W. B. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) *Teachers and the stratification of American society.* *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1953, 23, 257-267.—The influence of education on the development of an increasingly rigid class system in American society has not been sufficiently investigated. Two areas of research concerning the function of the teacher in the social structure are proposed: (1) the position of the teacher in the class system; (2) the impact of various types of teachers as social class models. Specific hypotheses within these problem areas which warrant empirical testing are outlined.—(R. C. Strassburger)

5906. Brownfield, E. Dorothy. (U. Vermont, Burlington.) *Communication—key to dynamics of family interaction.* *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1953, 15, 316-319.—A discussion of the means of communication not only by the use of verbal and written language but by the emotional responses of childhood and later, by gestures, body motions, etc. While learning language a child learns meanings, facts, social ideas, attitudes, habits and customs.—(M. M. Gillet)

5907. Buchanan, William, & Cantril, Hadley. *How nations see each other; a study in public opinion.* Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1953. ix, 220 p. \$5.00.—A UNESCO sponsored poll undertaken to determine "the conceptions which the people of one nation entertain of their own and of other nations." 21 questions were asked of 11,000 individuals in 9 countries: Australia, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, and United States. Results are analyzed in terms of national patterns of class consciousness, security and satisfaction with opportunities, friendliness and tensions, national stereotypes, and human nature, national character, world peace, and international government. All the findings are summarized and suggestions offered for action by those interested in international amity.—(A. J. Sprow)

5908. Burgess, Ernest W., & Locke, Harvey, J. *The family from institution to companionship.* New York: American Book Co., 1953. xiv, 729 p. \$5.75.—"This Second Edition [see 20: 1576] includes extensive revisions of practically all the chapters. New research findings have been added, as well as data from the 1950 United States Census."

5909. Burton, W. H. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Education and social class in the United States.* *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1953, 23, 243-256.—The American

school system has successfully met the first challenge of democracy, that of developing a minimum literacy and the fundamentals of citizenship. This has been accomplished largely on the elementary level, with adjustment to a wide range of individual differences. A second challenge, affecting chiefly the secondary school, remains: to develop cultural unity within a diverse society simultaneously with the cultivation of individual talent. The educational implications of social class structure, with special reference to teacher preparation, are discussed in detail.—(R. C. Strassburger)

5910. Charters, W. W., Jr. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **Social class analyses and the control of public education.** *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1953, 23, 268-283.—The thesis that American public schools serve the interests and support the values of the dominant social class of the community is examined. Special attention is given to the evidence for a dominant class bias in the administrative and policy forming functions of the school. Review of research on the social composition of school boards, the social status of administrators, and the class status of teaching personnel shows a predominantly middle class membership. Yet certain assumptions basic to the argument of class bias appear to be of doubtful validity as applied generally to American school systems. There is need for a broadened social theory which provides for the effects of the community's class structure as well as other conflicting forces acting on the school.—(R. C. Strassburger)

5911. Chodoff, Paul. **Loyalty programs and mental health in the Washington area.** *Psychiatry*, 1953, 16, 399-400.—As a Washington psychiatrist, the author notes the adverse effects of the current government security-loyalty program upon the mental health of the community. He stresses: (1) the precipitation of overt episodes of mental illness, (2) penalty for having received psychiatric treatment, (3) stereotyping the "homosexual," (4) the demand for excessive conformity.—(C. T. Bever)

5912. Deutsch, Karl W. (MIT, Cambridge, Mass.) **Nationalism and social communication; an inquiry into the foundations of nationality.** Cambridge, Mass.: Technology Press of MIT, and New York: John Wiley, 1953. x, 292 p. \$5.00.—Some of the ideas of communication theory are applied to the problem of nationalism, and how these ideas may be combined with other social science methods is suggested. A structural and quantitative analysis of national assimilation and differentiation is developed, and the same approach is used in considering the processes of national consciousness and will. Research and methods of research are emphasized. 16-page classified bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

5913. Dixon, Norman R. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Social class and education: an annotated bibliography.** *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1953, 23, 330-338.—69-item bibliography.

5914. Ellis, Albert. **The American sexual tragedy.** New York: Twayne Publishers, 1954, 288 p. \$4.50.—

This volume is part of a two-volume study, the first volume of which, "The folklore of sex," dealt with an analysis of American sex attitudes (see 26: 1446).

"The present volume stands, in its own right, as a study of present-day American attitudes on love, marriage and family relations." The several thousand attitudes were gleaned from an inspection of American mass media, popular publications and productions of January 1, 1950. 13-page bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

5915. Folger, John, & Rowan, John. **Migration and marital status in ten southeastern cities.** *Soc. Forces*, 1953, 32, 178-185.—"The hypothesis that the migrants would have a higher percent single and a lower percent married than the total population of comparable age was tested for both in-migrants and out-migrants for 10 large cities in the Southeast. For in-migrants the hypothesis was not substantiated. . . . Only the nonwhite male out-migrants conformed to our hypothesis. . . ."—(A. J. Sprow)

5916. Gross, Neal. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **A critique of "Social class structure and American education."** *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1953, 23, 298-328.—Each of 11 papers dealing with various aspects of the impact of social stratification on education is evaluated. Special reference is made to the limitations of an approach applying the methods of the behavioral sciences to educational problems.—(R. C. Strassburger)

5917. Gump, Paul V. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) **Anti-democratic trends and student reaction to President Truman's dismissal of General MacArthur.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 131-135.—"The basic problem was to discover whether high anti-democratic tendencies tended to be less associated with a *for dismissal* opinion than with an *against dismissal* position." Analysis of F-scale scores of more than 400 college students supported the hypothesis and "it is the author's belief that enough students of relatively high authoritarian tendencies were attracted to the authoritarian symbol [Gen. MacArthur] to produce the results obtained." This study "illustrates the possibility of discovering some of the dominant personal value factors which operate in large groups when they choose or reject a political symbol and when they take sides in a political conflict."—(J. C. Franklin)

5918. Hartung, Frank E. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) **Common and discrete group values.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 3-22.—The hypothesis "that civil law is an index of social differentiation" was tested by determining "whether or not there existed a significant difference in attitude between the general public and the management of the wholesale meat industry in relation to OPA violations committed by the latter." With qualification results confirmed the theory of differing group values and are "directly in conflict with the view which claims that a heterogeneous society signifies the decreasing influence of existing rules upon the behavior of individuals and groups." This study "indicates that in a heterogeneous society the

constraining influence of one value system is substituted for that of another."—(J. C. Franklin)

5919. Hemsing, Walter. *Der deutsche Geistes-mensch in der Kriegergefangenschaft.* (German mentality in war captivity.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1952, 3, 291-302.

5920. Hetsler, Stanley Arthur. (Ohio State U., Columbus) *An investigation of the distinctiveness of social classes.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 493-497.—Randomly selected residents of a small Ohio town were asked to indicate their own position on a line after designating two reference points indicating the positions of the "highest" and "lowest" residents in the community. The positions related to 9 aspects of social class membership, such as occupational prestige, family wealth, personal influence, etc. Correlations of ratings between spouses were substantially lower than test-retest coefficients. 5 local judges rated 35 of the respondents, but the judge-respondent correlations were approximately the same as correlations between interviewers' ratings and respondents' self-ratings, even though judges were lifetime residents and interviewers had no prior acquaintance with the community.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5921. Hsü, E. H. (Catholic U., Washington, D. C.) *A note on factor analysis of American culture: a criticism.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 137-140.—While "it is not the purpose of this paper to belittle Dr. Hofstaetter's efforts to arrive at a comprehensive approach to American cultural patterns," the author thinks it necessary "to point out the tentative nature of his results and interpretations" focusing criticism on the methodology of Hofstaetter's factor analysis.—(J. C. Franklin)

5922. Jaco, E. Garly, & Belknap, Ivan. (U. Texas, Austin) *Is a new family form emerging in the urban fringe?* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 551-557.—Until World War II it had appeared that the American family was moving toward a form uniquely adapted to urban living—the small "companionship" family. The trend was interrupted by the war, and sociologists speculated about whether or not the interruption was temporary. The author brings together data suggesting that, at least with respect to the rapidly growing fringe areas of American cities, the interruption has become sustained and a new form of family is emerging. The fringe family seems to retain the manifold functions associated with the traditional family of American history.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5923. Lane, Robert E. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Political character and political analysis.* *Psychiatry*, 1953, 16, 387-398.—Based on Riesman, the author examines the group-structured society, the role of the political character types upon these groups, and the usefulness of such concepts in political analysis.—(C. T. Bever)

5924. Lenski, Gerhard E. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor) *Social correlates of religious interest.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 533-544.—In connection with the Milbank Fund survey of factors affecting fertility in Indianapolis, data were collected regarding the extent

of religious interest since marriage among nearly 1000 native white, Protestant couples. The author presents the relationships between religious interest and the key sociological variables of sex, parenthood, wealth, income, education, vertical mobility, and occupation. Variations in religious interest also are shown among Protestant denominations and for mixed and unmixed marriages. 22 references.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5925. Loomis, Charles P., & Proctor, Charles. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) *The relationship between choice status and economic status in social systems.* *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 307-313.

5926. Lorge, Irving. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.), & Malfant, Kenneth. *The independence of chronological age and sociopolitical attitudes.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 598.—"For the age range of adults tested, there is no evidence of increasing conservatism in the older years."—(L. N. Solomon)

5927. Park, Robert Ezra. *Human communities; the city and human ecology.* Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1952. 278 p. \$4.50.—This is the second volume of the collected writings of the author (see 24: 4082). Except for one unpublished essay, these are previously published articles and book introductions dealing with the city as a sociological phenomenon. In Part I are selections from the author's early studies of the influence of city life on human behavior, and the impact of community organization on personality development. In Part II are articles on human ecology and the relation of various aspects of urban communities to social equilibrium and change.—(E. A. Rubinstein)

5928. Rose, Arnold. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis) *The popular meaning of class designation.* *Sociol. Soc. Res.*, 1953, 38, 14-21.—The study is conceived of as a step in acquiring information about class designation, as distinguished from class identification, when both can be considered as factors in class consciousness. Data were provided by officers of 110 groups constituting a rough cross-section of voluntary associations of all types in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Significant and revealing average differences in the popular meaning of the various classes are pointed out by the study. Though there is overlapping, indicating a lack of consensus even among fairly homogeneous groups, the sample studied indicated clearly that classes could not be said to be perceived as discrete and clearly separable groupings.—(S. M. Amatora)

5929. Sanders, Irwin T. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) *The use of block leaders in effective community mobilization.* *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 265-275.

5930. Sirjanaki, John. *The American family in the twentieth century.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1953. viii, 227 p. \$4.25.—To interpret the American family to the general reader, the author reports the findings of social scientists on the family as a national institution, its European backgrounds, and its social universality. Viewing the American family from the perspectives of history, anthropology,

sociology, and law, he considers the psychological consequences of change upon the relationships within the family.—(A. J. Sprow)

5931. Solberg, Patricia Anne. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) Attitudes of Canadian veterans to political and economic issues. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 73-86.—Based on interpretations of news items in interviews the veterans differed significantly from the nonveterans on all attitudes measured. Education and age narrowed but did not bridge the differences in attitudes of these two groups. "Nonveteran values centered around the 'wealth-prestige' motif. The veteran values stressed Canadian nationhood and unity. A unity of purpose was evidenced by the veterans but apparently was lacking among nonveterans."—(J. C. Franklin)

5932. Stogdill, Ralph M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The sociometry of working relationships in formal organizations. *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 276-286.

5933. Stone, Abraham, & Levine, Lena. The dynamics of the marital relationship. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1953, 37, 606-614.—A review of the fundamental factors involved in marital success or failure.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5934. Stroup, Atlee L. (Coll. Wooster, Wooster, Ohio) Predicting marital success or failure in an urban population. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 558-562.—Within a random sample of Akron, Ohio, couples a correlation of .36 was found between the Burgess-Cottrell marriage adjustment scale and the marriage prediction scale when the original item weights were applied. Calculation of new weights for the Akron sample improved the correlation significantly. Contrary to the assumption of Burgess and Cottrell, the premarital background scale predicted marital adjustment in the later years of marriage as well as in the early years.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5935. Sutton, Willis A., Jr. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) A conceptual scheme for the sociological analysis of election campaigns. *Soc. Forces*, 1953, 32, 131-137.—Presents the main outlines of a conceptual framework to facilitate: "(1) a clearer understanding of the relationship between an election campaign and the social conditions within which it occurs; (2) the identification of the important variables and their interrelationships operative in determining the outcome...; and (3) the specification of the characteristics of election campaigns which, on the one hand, reinforce values, and on the other, define policy."—(A. J. Sprow)

5936. Theodorson, George A. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Acceptance of industrialization and its attendant consequences for the social patterns of non-western societies. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 477-484.—"It is the main thesis of this paper that the industrialization of non-machine societies will eventually lead to the development of new societal patterns. The patterns will resemble, in time, certain dominant patterns of Western industrialized society, which may not be rejected by any people who accept the machines of the West." The author develops his thesis

by referring first to the disorganization in social relationships which are engendered by a machine-oriented population and second to the new relationships which inevitably develop in response to the demands imposed by machines.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5937. Uribe-Villegas, Oscar. La libertad como problema psico-sociológico. (Liberty as a psycho-sociological problem.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1953, 15, 229-249.—Free is the being who develops according to his own nature. Everything which favors man's sociability will increase his freedom. Human sociability manifests itself in the participation of the individual in social life, especially that participation related to the values or goals accepted by the group. Freedom is closely connected with cultural factors.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

5938. Weinberg, Abraham A. (Israel Ment. Hlth Found., Jerusalem.) Problems of adjustment of immigrants to Israel, Part II. *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth*, 1953, 5, 129-135.—"An outline of adjustment problems... is presented as a contribution to an international discussion of mental health problems connected with resettlement of refugees and other migrants. Level of expectation, motivation of immigration, attachment to values in country of origin, age, psycho-sociological and anthropological background of immigrant groups, intergroup relations, social distance, homogeneous and heterogeneous settlement, rapid socio-economic changes brought about by the establishment of the State and by the heterogeneous mass immigration, and the state of mental and physical health are among the factors which have been proved so far to be influential on adjustment."—(J. C. Franklin)

5939. Winch, Robert F., & McGinnis, Robert. (Eds.) (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Selected studies in marriage and the family. New York: Henry Holt, 1953. xiii, 578 p. \$4.00.—An introductory chapter summarizes some of the elements of scientific procedure to provide some means of evaluating the book's 54 readings on marriage and the family which are arranged in 19 chapters in an organization similar to that of Winch's "The modern family."—(A. J. Sprow)

(See also abstracts 5655, 5977, 6307, 6458, 6527, 6529, 6541, 6713)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

5940. Angrist, Arthur W. A study of the communications of executives in business and industry. *Speech Monogr.*, 1953, 20, 277-285.—An inventory of 110 statements from writings on business communications was given to 273 executives. Executives of different levels and from companies of different size indicated no significant difference in the frequency of communications acts. Those of different age groups and with different years of management experience did report a difference. A significant difference in the value assigned to communications acts was reported by all 4 executive groups. There was also a significant difference in the ease of performing the various communi-

cations acts reported by all executive groups save that of different ages.—(D. Lebo)

5941. **Bar-Hillel, Yehoshua.** (Massachusetts Inst. Tech., Cambridge.) **A quasi-arithmetic notation for syntactic description.** *Language*, 1953, 29, 47-58.

—The methods of the Polish logician Ajdukiewicz and of American structural linguists are combined to produce a method for presenting the results of syntactic analysis of linguistic materials and for mechanically testing the syntactic connexity of a given utterance. The method can also be used to find the immediate constituents of any syntactically connex string.—(J. B. Carroll)

5942. **Basilius, Harold.** (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) **Neo-Humboldtian ethnolinguistics.** *Word*, 1952, 8, 95-105.—A brief review of the work of several German linguists, principally Weisgerber and Trier, who have been stimulated by Humboldt's notion of language as an embodiment of human experience and culture rather than merely as a means of communication. Weisgerber, for example, has investigated the structuring of German vocabulary as a reflection of the function of the human sense-perception apparatus. Trier has investigated the German "word-field" relating to the concept of reason (or intellect). Parts of speech and syntactic relations have also been studied from this point of view.—(J. B. Carroll)

5943. **Belghey, K. C.** (Stockton Coll., Calif.) **A summary of experimental studies dealing with the effect of organization and of skill of speaker on comprehension.** *J. Communication*, 1952, 2(2), 58-65.—While a review of the literature indicates that organization of verbal materials aids comprehension, the author's own research fails to support this proposition. Evidence concerning the effect of speaker skill on comprehension is both meager and conflicting. It is concluded that additional experimentation is needed to study these variables.—(D. E. Meister)

5944. **Bendig, A. W., & Hughes, J. B., II.** (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Effect of amount of verbal anchoring and number of rating-scale categories upon transmitted information.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 87-90.—Subjects "rated themselves on their knowledge of 12 foreign countries on rating scales with 3, 5, 7, 9, or 11 categories and with these scales verbally anchored either in the center, at both ends, or at both center and ends. The data were analyzed within an information theory syntax as to the effect of variations in number of scale categories and amount of verbal anchoring upon the information transmitted by the scale. Results indicated an increase in the absolute amount of transmitted information as the number of scale categories was increased. Increased verbal anchoring of the rating scale resulted in a slight increase in the information transmitted by the scale."—(J. Arbib)

5945. **Benveniste, E.** **Animal communication and human language: the language of the bees.** *Diogenes*, 1953, No. 1, 1-7.—Von Frisch's report of communication of bees is related to human language. While it cannot be denied that a foraging bee does communicate information to other members of the hive, this must be

defined as a signal code rather than a language. The bee communication cannot be analyzed into "morphemes," and it cannot be carried to other bees except as the communicating individual is "reporting" its own direct experience.—(C. M. Louttit)

5946. **Brown, William Fuller, Jr.** **On building a language about language.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1953, 10, 111-119.—Thinking processes have been analyzed partly by analysis of language. Korzybski analyzed a language in the language itself. Whorf compared "metaphysical implications" of one language with those of another. Mathematicians develop a metalanguage, "a self-consistent set of rules for playing with a specified set of symbols." Another technique would involve creation of a language with a "structure more closely parallel to that of our pattern of concrete experiences." A hierarchy of orders of approximation to experimental structures may be envisioned. A notation is proposed and applied to specific examples, but merely as a suggestion or illustration. Implications for everyday use of such a "product" language are explored briefly.—(J. Caffrey)

5947. **Carroll, John B.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **The study of language: a survey of linguistics and related disciplines in America.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1953. xi, 289 p. \$4.75.—This book describes the approaches to language which are made in the fields of linguistics, psychology, anthropology, sociology, philosophy, education, and communication engineering. Relations between these approaches are pointed out, with considerable attention to applications (e.g., the problem of an international language; foreign language teaching). The final chapter presents recommendations on needed research and development. 23-page bibliography.—(J. B. Carroll)

5948. **Cassirer, Ernst.** **The philosophy of symbolic forms. Vol. I: Language.** New Haven: Yale University Press, 1953. xiv, 328 p. \$5.00.—The problem of language is examined in the idealism of Plato, Descartes, and Leibniz, in the empiricism of Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, and Berkeley, and in the philosophy of the French Enlightenment. Further historical discussion treats the problem of the origin of language and the development of modern linguistic science. The view of language as an expressive movement is developed, and the role of language in the representation of space, time, number, and the I-concept is considered. The author's treatment proceeds to a discussion of concept and class formation in language and concludes with an inquiry into the sphere of logical judgment and the concepts of relation. The volume includes an historical and interpretive introduction by Charles W. Hendel.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

5949. **Delattre, Pierre; Liberman, Alvin M., Cooper, Franklin S., & Gerstman, Louis J.** **An experimental study of the acoustic determinants of vowel color; observations on one- and two-formant vowels synthesized from spectrographic patterns.** *Word*, 1952, 8, 195-210.—16 sounds (out of 235 two-formant patterns synthesized on the pattern playback device) were selected as being closest, in the collective judgment of

the authors, to the 16 IPA cardinal vowels. These were "rather highly identifiable" by a group of students in phonetics. Variations in the relative intensities of the formants produced changes in color consistent with the assumption that the ear "averages" the two formants, except when they are relatively far apart. This assumption was also in general supported by studies in the identifiability of single-formant sounds.—(J. B. Carroll)

5950. Gilkinson, Howard; Paulson, Stanley F., & Sikkink, Donald E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Conditions affecting the communication of controversial statements in connected discourse: forms of presentation and the political frame of reference of the listener.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1953, 20, 253-260.—Three studies using students in a Fundamentals of Speech course revealed: (1) facility in recognizing statements in harmony with an existing frame of reference; (2) the trend toward "biased" listening was equally strong among men and women; (3) this trend was not affected by the forms of presentation employed; (4) this trend was strong and consistent among the Republican subjects, it was not so among the Democrats. "No ready explanation for this unexpected outcome occurs to these writers."—(D. Lebo)

5951. Hertzler, J. O. **Toward a sociology of language.** *Soc. Forces*, 1953, 32, 109-119.—Presents an overview of a sociology of language in terms of its hypothetical features: the conceptual components of a sociology of language and the dimensions of a sociology of language as indicated by areas of examination: studies in the societal functions, uses, and effects of language and studies in the sociocultural (and geocultural) influencing and determination of the linguistic content of language-communities. 103-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

5952. Hovland, Carl I., Janis, Irving L., & Kelley, Harold H. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Communication and persuasion; psychological studies of opinion change.** New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1953. xii, 315 p. \$4.50.—Based on a program of coordinated research on the modification of attitudes and beliefs through communication, this study analyzes the effectiveness of arguments and appeals, personality factors underlying susceptibility to persuasion, and the influence of social roles on resistance to acceptance of new ideas. The importance of motivation and the higher thought processes, their relevance to social influence in everyday life and the problems of effective mass communication are stressed. Chapter references.—(A. J. Sprow)

5953. Jackson, Willis. (Ed.) **Communication theory; papers read at a symposium on "Application of communication theory" held at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, September 22nd-26th, 1952.** New York: Academic Press, 1953. xii, 532 p. \$11.00.—Following an introductory address by the editor, communication theory is summarized. The 37 other papers are grouped into Transmission systems and coding (9), Transmission in the presence of noise—signal discrimination (8), Characteristics of transmission chan-

nels (4), Application to television (3), Hearing (1), Transmission and analysis of speech (8), and associated studies (4). A concluding discussion reviews the entire symposium.—(A. J. Sprow)

5954. Jameson, Fenton. [Tr.] **A Soviet account of semantics.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1953, 10, 183-184.—This is a translation of the entry 'Semantic Philosophy' in Rosenthal and Yudin's "Short philosophical dictionary," Moscow, USSR: State Publishing House for Political Literature, 1951. The author identifies semantics as "a fashionable subjective-idealist movement in bourgeois philosophy" represented by Carnap, Richards, Ogden, Korzybski, and Hayakawa. It is "a pitiful attempt of the reactionary ideologists of the class struggle to counterpoise to the workers' yearning for the overthrow of capitalism a semantic scholasticism and a reform of language as a magical means for overcoming all difficulties in science and all the evils of life." The official Soviet critique is illustrated; purported tenets of general semantics are denounced vigorously.—(J. Caffrey)

5955. Kamala, M. N. **The effect of language on value preferences.** *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1953, 11, 161-169.—The author's conclusions are: "1. A few factors involved in language, such as meaning, familiarity, convention and association profoundly affect value preferences. 2. Contrary to our expectation, the English lists yield better results than the Kannada ones, in spite of the greater familiarity of the latter to the subjects. 3. Familiarity seems to be a factor of disadvantage for Kannada words, for spurious but popular association seems to distort their meaning. 4. The universal-personal values scheme is but meagrely borne out by the results. 5. There is a tendency for individuals who like a particular quality to hate its opposite."—(C. Schmehl)

5956. Lee, Irving J. (Northwestern U., Chicago, Ill.) **General semantics, 1952.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1952, 9, 103-118.—This paper reviewing the nature and contributions of general semantics is reprinted from *Quarterly Journal of Speech*, 1952, 39, 1-12.

5957. Lees, Robert B. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **The basis of glottochronology.** *Language*, 1953, 29, 113-127.—The mathematical and empirical bases are presented for a method of dating languages and measuring the degree of relatedness among cognate dialects. The method rests on the assumption that items in a linguistic system tend to disappear in time at some constant rate determinable from computations with language families with known chronologies (e.g., the Indo-European family). Analysis of thirteen sets of such data suggests that the average rate of retention of basic-root-morphemes is .8048 per millenium. Sampling errors and confidence limits are also derived. Some of the estimates arrived at by the method compare favorably with historical, archeological, and carbon-14 estimates.—(J. B. Carroll)

5958. Lenneberg, Eric H. (Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge.) **Cognition in ethnolinguistics.** *Language*, 1953, 29, 463-471.—This concerns the hypothesis

that the structure of a given language affects the cognitive processes of speakers of the language. After a critique of what the author calls Whorf's "translation" method for verifying this hypothesis, Lenneberg proposes an "intra-cultural" method, which seeks behavioral phenomena which can be shown experimentally to depend on linguistic codification phenomena. An experiment relating color recognition ability to the linguistic codeability of colors appears to support the hypothesis under consideration. Cross-cultural validation is desirable but not crucial.—(J. B. Carroll)

5959. **Martinet, André.** (Columbia U., New York.) **Concerning the preservation of useful sound features.** *Word*, 1953, 9, 1-11.—A discussion, with examples from Germanic and Old Irish, of the difficulties of supporting the "functional yield" hypothesis, which states that phonemic oppositions which might otherwise be lost through regular sound changes tend to be retained in order to avoid homonymy.—(J. B. Carroll)

5960. **Martinet, André.** (Columbia U., New York.) **Function, structure, and sound change.** *Word*, 1952, 8, 1-32.—An attempt to identify some of the causes of diachronic phonetic change in language systems. Phonetic patterns are viewed as in a continual process of "structural integration." "Linguistic evolution in general can be conceived of as regulated by the permanent antinomy between the expressive needs of man and his tendency to reduce his mental and physical exertions to a minimum."—(J. B. Carroll)

5961. **Miller, George A.** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.) **Communication.** *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 401-420.—In this review, the author has selected "only those studies . . . that interested the reviewer." He has examined the work of nine writers who have written on communication from individual fields of specialization. In the studies, he points out that three themes run through recent work, viz., context, meaning, and the optimizing of characteristics. 35-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

5962. **Mintz, Alexander.** (City Coll., New York.) **The failure of a propaganda campaign attempting to influence the behavior of consumers in the national interest by predominantly selfish appeals.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 49-62.—"...the relevant facts which made a voluntary reduction of gasoline consumption desirable for the national welfare were presented to the public with hardly any explicit urging. This simple presentation of facts appears to have resulted in a moderate reduction in consumption." Subsequent propaganda, however, which promised personal advantages to the people who complied—e.g., "if you use gasoline sparingly there will be enough for everybody" was unsuccessful because "such advantages are forthcoming only if the compliance is nearly universal and no individual can achieve them only by personal compliance. The discrepancy between the propaganda promises and the immediate effect of individual actions is obvious enough to justify a prediction that it is unlikely to be successful . . . as in the case of gasoline consumption in the summer of 1941."—(J. C. Franklin)

5963. **Newcomb, Theodore M.** **An approach to the study of communicative acts.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1953, 60, 393-404.—An attempt is made to analyze interactive social behavior in terms of communicative acts. The basic assumption is, . . . "that communication among humans performs the essential function of enabling two or more individuals to maintain simultaneous orientation toward one another as communicators and toward objects of communication." A rationale for this assumption is presented and then a set of propositions derived from and consistent with it are shown to be supported by much existing empirical evidence.—(E. G. Aiken)

5964. **O'Connor, J. D., & Trim, J. L. M.** (U. London, Eng.) **Vowel, consonant, and syllable—a phonological definition.** *Word*, 1953, 9, 103-122.—An attempt to show, for Received Southern British, "that a study of phoneme distribution is the proper theoretical basis for the establishment of the vowel and consonant classes; and that the syllable is best regarded in phonology as a structural unit most economically expressing the combinatory latitudes of vowels and consonants." Tabulations of phoneme combinations are presented.—(J. B. Carroll)

5965. **O'Connor, John Joseph.** **Philosophical aspects of communication; a study in social philosophy.** *Cath. Univ. Amer. Phil. Stud.*, 1953, No. 145, v, 29 p.—As an approach to mass-communication the propaganda and teaching functions of the press are examined for principles which are compared with Thomistic principles. The communications process is a natural consequence of the social nature of man, but modern press values are transitory.—(W. L. Wilkins)

5966. **Ohman, Suzanne.** **Theories of the linguistic field.** *Word*, 1953, 9, 123-134.—A further analysis and critique of the theories of Trier, Weisgerber, and others, reviewed previously by Basilius (see 28: 5942), concerning the structuring of semantic fields. Trier distinguishes conceptual and lexical fields; his field concept was strongly influenced by Gestalt psychology. Porzig's field concept differs from Trier's in that it seeks "essential semantic relationships," e.g. between verbs and nouns. Weisgerber emphasizes the multi-dimensionality of semantic fields.—(J. B. Carroll)

5967. **Polak, Fred L.** **Television and leisure.** *J. Communication*, 1952, 2(2), 15-25.—TV as an unparalleled mass-communicator may eventually lead to "materialism . . . and passivity, mass-propaganda and political depravity, corruption of youth, cultural deterioration, vulgarization of art, neurosis and frustration." The remedy for this is "public control and participation of the community in the development of this almighty mass-medium of the future."—(D. E. Meister)

5968. **Poulton, E. G.** (Medical Research Council, Appl. Psychol. Research Unit, Cambridge, Eng.) **Two-channel listening.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 91-96.—"Selecting information from two simultaneous sources of speech was evaluated in terms of omissions

(of which S was generally unaware) and mishearings, which were distributed independently. When relevant information was surrounded by irrelevant on the same channel, omissions exceeded mishearings. When it was covered by simultaneous irrelevant information on the other channel, mishearings predominated." The effect of instruction to listen to both sources or to one of them, the placement of the speakers, and the similarity of irrelevant to relevant material is discussed.—(J. Arbit)

5969. Roethlisberger, F. J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Barriers to communication between men.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1952, 9, 89-93.—Two concepts of communication are contrasted: (1) The object of communication is agreement by A with B. (2) "Communication is facilitated when on the part of A or B there is a willingness to express and accept differences." The concept of the nature of the act of communication itself is an important determiner of the success of a discussion. Assumptions about symbolic behavior are seldom explicit; yet failure to agree on, for example, the nature of relations between symbols and referents, even when these are not the subject of discussion, may preclude agreement. "The biggest block to personal communication is man's inability to listen intelligently, understandingly, and skillfully to another person."—(J. Caffrey)

5970. Silverstein, B., Bilger, R. C., Hanley, T. D., & Steer, M. D. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **The relative intelligibility of male and female talkers.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 418-428.—Tests of 138 subjects indicated that, before training, male voices tended to be more intelligible than female voices. For all groups tested, training improved intelligibility and it also served to eliminate sex differences in this respect. The testing device used in this study made it possible to combine voice sounds with noise of known level, for transmission to the ear-phones of a panel of auditors. Scores for intelligibility were based on true-false tests on the spoken material, taken by the auditors.—(E. B. Mallory)

5971. Snell, Bruno. **Der Aufbau der Sprache.** (The structure of language.) Hamburg: Claassen, 1952. 221 p. DM 14.50.—This book is essentially an attempt to present a subjective psychology of grammar. Slightly modifying Bühler's analysis of speech-functions, the author classifies various elements, grammatical categories, etc., in gesture and language. For example, the "expressive" function embraces phonemes, interjections, adjectives; the "descriptive" function, nouns; the "dynamic" function, verbs and sentences. Implications for semantic change, the perception of time, space, and causality, literature, and philosophy are discussed. Many examples of apparent phonetic symbolism are presented.—(J. B. Carroll)

5972. Sordel, Bess. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Semantics, a means of togetherness.** *J. Communication*, 1952, 2(2), 41-44.—Semantics provides us with "structural devices for understanding" in the broad sense of including "not only togetherness on what is said but

also on why it is said." Semantic techniques are useful not only in accomplishing our own purposes but also in evaluating the purposes of others.—(D. E. Meister)

5973. Thompson, Wayne N. (U. Illinois, Chicago.) **A study of the factors considered by students in evaluating public discussion.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1953, 20, 268-272.—268 students in ten speech classes rated 14 recorded discussions. Most students seemed apathetic. Ratings of amount, quality, and relevance of material had a significantly lower correlation with an over-all rating than did ratings of originality and accuracy of thought, organization, interestingness, or delivery. Phrases such as "originality and accuracy of thought" may not be meaningful to students. Only the concept of "material" seems to have had discrete meaning. This finding casts doubt upon data from ratings of a series of presumably discrete items. Rating scales recording an over-all measurement are as accurate as complex devices combining several evaluations. Unless student raters are trained and motivated, judging a series of discrete items may not provide meaningful data.—(D. Lebo)

5974. Tiffany, William R. (U. Washington, Seattle.) **The threshold reliability of recorded sustained vowels.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1953, 18, 379-385.—In a preliminary exploration of the thresholds of recorded sustained vowels continuous tape loops of nine General American vowels were found among the vowels tested. There was a high correlation between vowel threshold and formant location, a moderate correlation between vowel threshold and peak power. Variations resulting from various errors appeared to be extremely slight. Tape recorded sustained vowel loops constitute reliable testing stimuli.—(M. F. Palmer)

5975. Wilson, D. K. (Northern Illinois State Teachers Coll., DeKalb.) **Speech intelligibility related to motor activity in the presence of high level noise.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1953, 20, 286-292.—Experimental groups were given a speech intelligibility test with a concurrent motor task and then given training in either speech intelligibility, motor performance, or intelligibility test taking. Training was followed by a test of speech intelligibility with the motor task. A control group received two intelligibility tests only. Results: (1) The manual task had no effect upon speech intelligibility; (2) 1-hour training in intelligibility produced higher intelligibility test scores than 1-hour of motor training; (3) training of 1 additional test period or 1-hour of speech intelligibility did not result in significantly different intelligibility levels; (4) training in intelligibility was not accompanied by an increase in motor test performance.—(D. Lebo)

(See also abstracts 5148, 5560, 5684, 6280)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

5976. Ansbacher, H. L. (U. Vermont, Burlington.) **Purcell's "Memory and psychological security" and Adlerian theory.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48,

596-597.—Purcell's test of Adler's opinion concerning the fundamental importance of the very earliest incident an individual can recall is said to be founded on an incomplete understanding of Adler. Additional quotations from Adler show that early and late recollections are essentially of similar significance, but that from the practical, clinical point of view, the earliest recollections do offer certain advantages for diagnosis and particularly for treatment.—(L. N. Solomon)

5977. **Belgel, Hugo G.** (Long Island U., N. Y.) **Problem of prevarication in marital counseling.** *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1953, 15, 332-337.—"Prevarication of any kind may prejudice the ultimate outcome of counseling... even the plausible conclusion... may be the incorrect one." The author gives 3 puzzling cases where hypnosis was of great assistance in detecting not only the prevarications but also their causes.—(M. M. Gillet)

5978. **Berman, Leo.** **Mental hygiene for educators.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1953, 40, 319-332.—A group approach to enhance self-understanding and the understanding of others with the chief purpose of improving the group members is presented. The approach is so oriented as to encourage the active participation in the group of individuals fulfilling important functions in the community.—(D. Prager)

5979. **Davidson, M. A.** **Current trends in clinical psychology.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 72-86.—A brief historical introduction is followed by a description of the functions of clinical psychologists. With regard to training, the author reports that in the adult field there is not yet any training in Britain comparable with the four year course for clinical psychologists which has been developed in the United States. 20 references.—(H. H. Strupp)

5980. **Freed, H.** **Mental hygiene.** In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 436-444.—Attempts at defining normality are presented as are mental hygiene interrelationships with religion, aging, television and children, juvenile delinquency, epidemiology of mental illness, and some general problems in this area. 65 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5981. **Grunmon, Donald L., & Butler, John M.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Another failure to replicate Keet's study, "Two verbal techniques in a miniature counseling situation."** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 597.—The authors report a failure to find a selective forgetting of traumatic words over neutral words on a reproduction test, in an attempt to replicate Keet's study. They view with skepticism Keet's conclusions.—(L. N. Solomon)

5982. **Hubbard, Ruth M.** **The psychological department of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Waco, Texas.** *Case reports clin. psychol.*, 1953, 3, 3-5.—Describes the therapeutic and research activities of the psychology department of a 2040 bed neuropsychiatric hospital.—(F. Costin)

5983. **Johnson, Paul E.** (Boston U., Mass.) **Psychology of pastoral care.** New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1953. 362 p. \$4.75.—The author proposes "to view the pastor in his working relationships from the standpoint of dynamic, interpersonal psychology." There are chapters on the pastor, his job, confession, responsive counseling, marriage counseling, counseling on family problems, ministry of healing, meeting death, the pastor's own adjustment, and a final chapter on motivation. 198-item bibliography.—(G. K. Morlan)

5984. **Kallmann, Franz J.** **Genetics in mental health planning.** *Eugen. News*, 1953, 38, 130-133.—Adequate counseling facilities are needed in every district to aid people in getting the truth about possible genetic implications of their family problems, expectancy rates of known familial disorders, and the advisability of marrying and having children under certain circumstances.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

5985. **Lumkau, Paul V.** (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.), **Pasamanick, Benjamin, & Cooper, Marcla.** **The implications of the psychogenetic hypothesis for mental hygiene.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 436-442.—Mental hygiene with its primary interest in prevention rather than therapy has 2 avenues of work. The first is the prevention of psychiatric illness secondary to damage of the central nervous system. The second has to do with the hypothesis of psychologic determinism and of its psychiatric derivative, psychogenesis. Since this is so, there rests upon mental hygienists an inescapable logical and ethical responsibility to accumulate a body of knowledge and to disseminate it to all who help in mental hygiene work. 26 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

5986. **Levine, David L.** (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) **Teacher-counselor: role and qualifications.** *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1953, 15, 313-315.—In the Minnesota Family Life Program course, "Preparation for Marriage and Family Life," the instructor serves as counselor on matters relating to the course. This teacher-counselor may come from any of the "social sciences and related disciplines," but he must be a good teacher, have "personal maturity" a "genuine interest and respect for people."—(M. M. Gillet)

5987. **Lizano Vargas, Edgar.** **Higiene mental: algunos de sus aspectos en el Uruguay.** (Mental hygiene: some of its aspects in Uruguay.) *Bol. Inst. int. amer. Prot. Infanc.*, Montevideo, 1953, 27, 229-240.—Part of a seminar held in Montevideo in 1953, this gives a summary of the activities of various institutions and organizations dealing with mental hygiene in Uruguay. Among the subjects covered are school problems, sensory defects, prevention of emotional disorders, marital difficulties as they affect children, and mental deficiency.—(K. K. Fassett)

5988. **Maddux, James F.** (U. S. Public Health Service, Region 7, Kansas City, Mo.) **Psychiatric consultation in a rural setting.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 775-784.—This paper reports an experiment in providing psychiatric consultation over a period of two years to a group of health and welfare workers in a

rural setting where no diagnostic and treatment resources were available. The process had some similarity to group psychotherapy and the somewhat rocky course it followed due to the heterogeneity and inconsistent composition of the group and other difficulties might have been predicted. A few of the group showed progressive change, a small number were unchanged, and for the great majority the evidence of change was inconclusive. Discussion by Robert L. Stubblefield. —(R. E. Perl)

5989. **Magner, James A.** (Catholic U. America, Washington, D. C.) *Mental health in a mad world.* Milwaukee: Bruce, 1953. viii, 303 p. \$3.75.—Maximal utilization of one's physical and personality resources and of situational factors is stressed in this text, which discusses methods of relaxing, appreciating, and accenting the positive, use of indignation, self-confidence, maturity, and service, and the function of will and of effective religion as aids to mental health. —(W. L. Wilkins)

5990. **Maves, Paul B. (Ed.)** (Drew U., Madison, N. J.) *The church and mental health.* New York: Scribners, 1953. xiv, 303 p. \$4.00.—14 pastors, psychiatrists and educators have contributed articles on the meaning of mental health, the relation of religion to illness and health through the centuries, the potentialities in the Christian community for illness and health, fostering mental health through the church program, a ministry to the mentally ill, the relation of the parish minister to the psychiatrist, a strategy for churches in relation to illness and health. 88-item bibliography. —(G. K. Morlan)

5991. **Mette, A.** *Psychische Hygiene.* (Mental hygiene.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1953, 5, 346-350.—Ascribing some importance to childhood experiences in personality formation, social conditions primarily are emphasized in preventive mental health. Reference is made particularly to the work of Makarenko with juvenile delinquents. 18 references. —(C. T. Bever)

5992. **Rabin, Albert I.** (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) *A bibliography of doctoral dissertations in clinical psychology training programs, 1948-1953.* East Lansing, Mich.: Author, 1953. 44 p. (Mimeo.). —A classified compilation of the titles of 780 doctoral dissertations, 1948-1953, from the 41 schools on the list of APA-approved training programs in clinical psychology. —(A. J. Sprow)

5993. **Rose, Charles L.** (V. A. Hosp., Bedford, Mass.) *Group research by student social workers in a veterans hospital.* *J. psychiat. soc. Wk*, 1954, 23, 93-98.—The author describes a program in which social work students complete their master's dissertations through group research projects. Factors bringing about such a program are discussed, as well as what has been learned in helping students work together, liaison with the schools, and improved research procedures. —(L. B. Costin)

5994. **Schwabel, Milton.** (New York U.) *Role-playing in counselor-training.* *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1953, 32, 196-201.—Some of the purposes and methods for

role-playing are discussed and illustrated. It is concluded that supervised role-playing in a permissive atmosphere supplies a practical instrument for the improvement of counseling. —(G. S. Spear)

5995. **Shaw, Franklin J.** (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.), & **Ort, Robert S.** *Personal adjustment in the American culture.* New York: Harper, 1953. ix, 388 p. \$4.00.—Concepts and principles of personal adjustment in our culture are presented, with "interaction" serving as a central and unifying theme. Chapter 1 discusses basic ideas of man's social relationships. In the remaining 11 chapters these topics are covered: interactive development; interactive adjustment; interactive adaptability; interactive learning; interactive integration; protective interaction; interaction in age positions; masculinity and femininity; interaction in hierarchy positions; adaptive interactions in social positions; theory of personal adjustment. Numerous case histories are integrated with the text. 88-item bibliography. —(F. Costin)

5996. **Smucker, Orden.** (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) *Near-sociometric analysis as a basis for guidance.* *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 326-340.

5997. **Tyler, Leona E.** (U. Oregon, Eugene.) *The work of the counselor.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1953. xi, 323 p. \$3.00.—This is written from the point of view of the general counselor who attempts to help clients with a variety of problems rather than from that of the specialist in vocational guidance. It stresses the principles underlying the many types of counseling activity rather than specific methods in each case. By organizing around the two-fold idea of unity of attitude and aim and diversity of work and action, the author hopes to avoid the necessity for controversy over the directive-non-directive issue. Illustrations and case material are used as samples of ways of meeting certain situations, rather than as models to be followed. Research summaries are given at the ends of chapters. 193-item bibliography. —(S. M. Amatora)

5998. **von Eckardt, Marianne. (Ed.)** *Health and human relations; report of a conference on health and human relations held at Hiddesen near Detmold, Germany, August 2-7, 1951.* New York: Blakiston, 1953. xx, 192 p. \$4.00.—This report of the third conference on problems of mental health in Germany, which was held at Detmold in 1951, considers action on problems raised at the two American conferences. Working groups reported on relations of mental hygiene to education and to modern society, sources of tension in postwar Germany, and the promotion of a mental hygiene movement in Germany. —(W. L. Wilkins)

5999. **Wattenberg, William W.** (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) *Who needs counseling?* *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1953, 32, 202-205.—Every guidance service should give some attention to the problem of seeing to it that its services are so planned as to reach those who can most profit from counseling. —(G. S. Spear)

6000. **Wrenn, C. Gilbert.** (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *Building self-confidence.* (2nd ed.) Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1953. v, 29 p.—

The second edition (first edition 1948) of a booklet for adolescents and older people on the problem of self-confidence. The material is organized into 4 chapters: Believing in yourself; Overcoming feelings of inferiority; Getting along with others; and Determining what is right.—(A. J. Sprow)

6001. Wrenn, C. Gilbert. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *Counseling methods*. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 337-356.—The literature for the year ending May 1953 reviewed in this chapter is concerned with counseling or psychotherapy carried on in a nonmedical setting. The major headings are: counseling as a profession, systematic formulations and theory, research and evaluation methodology, psychological measurement in counseling, counseling procedures, and vocational choice and occupational information. 89-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstracts 5122, 5250, 5711, 5726, 5911, 6578, 6651)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

6002. Babcock, Charlotte G. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) *Social work as work*. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1953, 34, 415-423.—The author identifies and discusses 4 areas of work stress which complicate the professional task of the social worker and contribute to work inhibition: (1) reconciling self-need to client need; (2) confusions in knowledge; (3) anxiety stimulated by recording and evaluation; (4) the ultimate role of the caseworker. It is suggested that it might be helpful for social work to look again at its ways of operating in order to reduce the frustrations, anxieties, and work inhibitions of its staff members.—(L. B. Costin)

6003. Borgatta, Edgar F., & Philip, Hugh. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The definition of some problem areas for research: a theoretical formulation of some problems of relevance to diagnostics. *Group Psychother.*, 1953, 6, 90-101.—The diagnostician infers what the situation is, and generalizes the forces operating to define the situation. The therapist meets these two expectations, and then must induce the changes, which is usually identified as the therapeutic procedure itself. Information may be obtained clinically in terms of trained "expectancy" by the professional in the situation; from the patient; from other persons; and from written reports such as the medical history. "Quantification is essential if there is to be an increasing probability of accurate prediction based upon fewer and more precisely defined sets of variables and if the same predictions are to be made by all trained people and not merely by the sensitive few."—(V. Johnson)

6004. Dunsdon, M. I. (Stoke Park Colony, Bristol, Eng.) A comparison of Terman Merrill scale test responses among large samples of normal, maladjusted and backward children. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 720-731.—Distribution of deviation scores for CA, MA, IQ, and sex for 1,955 children ages 7 to 14 showed no significant association between such scores and the factors, except for sex difference in mean scores for

the mentally defective. Direction of deviation gave no indication of behavior problem, but scoring for response pattern may give a rough measure of personal integration and social adjustment.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6005. Feudell, Peter. *Erfahrungen mit pharmakologischen Provokationsmethoden in der Psychodiagnostik*. (Experiences with pharmacologic provocation methods in psychiatric diagnosis.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1953, 5, 350-355.—Barbiturates for narcoanalysis and Pervitin for arousal analysis are suitable pharmacologic tools in psychiatry because of their low toxicity and enhancement of individual traits. Their effects are described on the basis of self administration and experience with more than 100 patients. Verbal productions are increased in pressure but seldom reveal new content. The diagnostic usefulness is particularly evident when motor, mimic, and other behavioral manifestations are considered. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

6006. Gordon, Hiram L. (V. A. Hosp., Roanoke, Va.) *A comparative study of dreams and responses to the Thematic Apperception Test: A need-press analysis*. *J. Pers.*, 1953, 22, 234-253.—"The data support the hypothesis that some, but not all, differences in content between a subject's dreams and TAT stories can be explained by assuming a greater concern with defending and enhancing an idealized concept of the self in the TAT stories. It appears that in his TAT stories the subject attempts, consciously or unconsciously, to keep the central character of his projections from expressing any material that is clearly inconsistent with his concept of self, or that violates cultural sanctions." 15 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

6007. Krim, Elaine. *A study in non-verbal communications; expressive movements during interviews*. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1953, 24, 41-80.—An exploration of (1) the relationship between the expressive behavior and verbal report of interviewed patients, and (2) of the responsiveness of social caseworkers to non-verbal cues. Analysis of the expressive behavior noted by an independent observer led to the conclusions that: (1) expressive behavior reveals characterological and emotional attitudes, and (2) therapists would profit from observing such behavior in addition to the verbalizations of the clients.—(G. Elias)

6008. Schmideberg, Melitta. *Some clinical implications of the sense of bodily reality*. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1953, 2, 207-212.—The integration of a unified conception of self in the individual is illuminated by clinical data on patients who complain of depersonalization.—(C. T. Bever)

6009. Tennyson, Wes. (Franklin High Sch., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.) *Playback of interviews*. *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 279-281.—Excerpts from written case notes and published typescripts were recorded and played for counselors training sessions to stimulate technique consciousness.—(G. S. Speer)

6010. Wessel, Sally L. *A study of the Hunt Movement Scale at Family Service of Philadelphia*. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1953, 24, 7-40.—The Hunt Move-

ment Scale, which rates the client's progress at end of social work assistance, was used for 10 months in Family Service of Philadelphia, and the following findings were noted: (1) Caseworkers are more apt to record slight positive than slight negative improvement, (2) about one-half of the clients were rated improved, but only 15% were rated as highly improved, (3) Twice as many fee as non-fee cases were highly improved, (4) Negro clients improved more than others, (5) Up to a point, the greater the number of the interviews the greater the degree of improvement of the clients. 45 references.—(G. Elias)

(See also abstracts 6221, 6351, 6357, 6639)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

6011. Altus, W. D., & Tafeljan, T. T. (Santa Barbara Coll., Calif.) *MMPI correlates of the California E-F Scale*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 145-149.—"When 150 MMPI answer sheets were item-analyzed on the basis of scores earned on an E-F scale derived from the California Study, some 40 items were found which appeared to be linked with attitudes found on the validating scale. On a new group of 58 college students the 40 items yielded a linear correlation of .62 with the E-F scale. Gough's Pr scale, validated originally against an anti-semitism scale, gave *r*'s of .30 and .37 for the two groups when correlated with the E-F scale. The cross validating *r* of .62 between the 40 items and E-F scale would appear to imply a fair amount of validity for the MMPI items..."—(J. C. Franklin)

6012. Ames, Louise B., Learned, Janet, Metraux, Ruth, & Walker, Richard. *Development of perception in the young child as observed in responses to the Rorschach test blots*. *J. genet Psychol.*, 1953, 82, 183-204.—50 subjects at each of 6 month age levels from 2 to 6 years of age and at yearly levels from 6 to 10 were tested on the Rorschach. A summary of the results for the age groups is given. "At every age from 2 through 10 years, with the sole exception of 9 years of age, 50% or more of the child's responses encompass the entire blot."—(Z. Luria)

6013. Arluck, Edward W., & Bolinsky, Benjamin. (City Coll., New York.) *Possible shifts in functioning through hypnotic suggestion*. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 447-454.—Comparisons of both the Rorschach and Sentence Completion tests given to 11 college students under (1) normal waking conditions, (2) hypnotic trance, and (3) hypnotically-induced role-playing showed significant mean differences. The greatest degree of change was from the waking condition to the hypnotic role-playing condition. The changes also varied from subject to subject in terms of individual personality structure.—(A. R. Jensen)

6014. Baumgarten, Franziska. (U. Berne, Switzerland.) *Orientation et sélection professionnelles par l'examen psychologique du caractère*. (Professional orientation and selection by psychological character examination.) Paris: Dunod, 1954. vii, 192 p. Fr. 750.—In this reprint of the 1949 (2nd) edition (see 24:

2117), no textual changes have been made in the exposition of the principles and practice of characterological testing. An appendix has been added, however, containing a brief review of subsequent work with the author's tests, and a discussion of the relationship of these "evocative" tests to "projective" tests such as the TAT, Rorschach, etc.—(P. Ash)

6015. Bell, John Elderkin. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) *Projective techniques and the development of personality*. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 391-400.—The advancement of projective psychology depends upon improving the classification and the underlying theory of projective test variables as well as of life history variables, so that, with correlational methods, the power of prediction may be increased. The need for improving the life history variables is emphasized, with examples from recent research, principally Rorschach, and a critique of experimental designs in projective research. 24 references.—(A. R. Jensen)

6016. Bellak, Leopold, & Brower, Daniel. *Projective methods*. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 517-526.—Recent work in projective tests is in the direction of "tightening and re-evaluating the techniques we have rather than mass-producing projective techniques." No new book or projective method was reported last year. Research with Rorschach, Apperceptive tests, finger painting and human figure drawings is reviewed. 27 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6017. Bender, Irving E. (Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.) *The development of a scale for attitudinal motives*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 486-494.—"Intensive case studies of Dartmouth students were used as a basis for a test-form comprising 25 skeletonized case descriptions concerning particular problems or anxieties of students. Free statements of motives thought to be applicable were collected from 200 students and the statements summarized and classified into what are called attitudinal motives. These statements constituted the basis of the four alternatives for each of the 25 case descriptions. A study was made of the responses for the rank order of importance of these alternatives for more than 300 students and 69 psychologists." The results are presented and analyzed.—(L. N. Solomon)

6018. Berger, David. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) *The Rorschach as a measure of real-life stress*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 355-358.—"Two matched groups of tuberculous patients were tested with the Rorschach and retested six weeks later. One group was seen initially on the day of their admission to a tuberculosis treatment facility. The second group was seen after they had been hospitalized for at least 6 months." The major hypothesis, that the initial admission situation would provoke a stress reaction recognizable on the Rorschach, was substantiated. The Rorschach was also found to be useful as a measure of total personality adjustment in a stress situation.—(F. Costin)

6019. Biersdorf, Kathryn R., & Marcuse, F. L. (State Coll., Washington, Pullman.) *Responses of*

children to human and to animal pictures. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 455-459.—Testing the hypothesis that children identify more readily with animals (Bel-lak) than with humans and that therefore animal pictures will elicit greater story-telling productivity than human pictures, 30 first-graders were asked to tell stories in response to six human and to six animal pictures, equivalent in scene and situation. The results were contrary to previous findings reported in the literature; no significant difference in productivity, as judged by multiple criteria, was found between stories told in response to animal and to human pictures which utilize the same scene and situation.—(A. R. Jensen)

6020. Brown, Fred. Reply to a critique of "An exploratory study of dynamic factors in the content of the Rorschach protocol." *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 462-464.—Clinical versus statistical validation of the Rorschach is discussed. "Statistical evaluations of the Rorschach test... have yielded disconcertingly negative results, while the degree of agreement between dynamically sophisticated interpretations of material obtained from projective techniques and clinical analysis of the patient's personality has been sufficiently promising to encourage continued use of these methods." (See 28: 6021.)—(A. R. Jensen)

6021. Charen, Sol. A critique of "An exploratory study of dynamic factors in the content of the Rorschach protocol." *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 460-462.—A previously published paper (see 28: 4335) is criticized on the basis of ambiguity of certain terms and a lack of rigorous statistical treatment based on quantification of dynamic qualitative material. Statistical validation of Rorschach variables is discussed, with references to 12 such studies.—(A. R. Jensen)

6022. Dörken, Herbert Jr. (Verdun Protestant Hosp., Montreal, Que., Can.) Projective tests and the consistency of the personality structure: a pilot study. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 525-531.—"The results of fingerprinting and Rorschach tests for normal and psychotic Ss were analyzed with particular attention to the obtained inter- and intra-test correlations among objective test factors. It was found that intratest correlations between basic components were higher among abnormal Ss and that, therefore, their test results could be considered internally more uniform for a particular test. By contrast, no significant intertest correlations could be obtained for the psychotic group, suggesting that projective tests of different nature may yield results with no necessary relation. The consistency of the normal personality structure was thought to account for the substantial interest correlations found in the normal group." 19 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

6023. Dreger, Ralph Mason. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) Different I. Q.'s for the same individual associated with different intelligence tests. *Science*, 1953, 118, 594-595.—An investigation of the constancy of the same individual's IQ as reported on different tests at approximately the same time demonstrates that whereas group means on different tests of

intelligence may not differ except by chance from one another, individual's IQ's may differ widely and significantly from one another on different tests.—(A. J. Sprow)

6024. Fields, Sidney J. (U. Arkansas, Little Rock.) Discrimination of facial expression and its relation to personal adjustment. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 63-71.—Among 200 representative adults the ability to discriminate facial expressions seemed to be normally distributed with this exception: on a group basis this ability was correlated with social adjustment. Emotional adjustment was not related. The author points out that if this ability both tends to be normally distributed and better in those socially well-adjusted "this is a factor to be accounted for and controlled in studies dealing with this general subject."—(J. C. Franklin)

6025. Forteza, Marti. El dibujo como test imaginativo en la selección de aprendices. (Drawing as an imaginative test for the selection of apprentices.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl. Valencia*, 1952, 3, 251-261.—The possibility of using drawing as a means of discovering the capacity of imagination is considered. An analysis is made of drawings made by 995 apprentices at Valencia and a method for examining and evaluating such drawings is described.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6026. Garmendia de Otaola, A. El Test de Rorschach y el examen de los talentos. (The Rorschach Test and the examination of talents.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl., Valencia*, 1952, 3, 237-250.—The Rorschach Test cannot be used to derive the IQ, but it gives a diagnosis, very differentiated, of intelligence, covering many factors. The Test examines the formal aspect of intelligence. It constitutes a means for analyzing personality, and, therefore, understanding. With this instrument, one can examine the mechanism of mental life from the points of view of mental availability, aptitudes, equilibrium, organization, and rhythm of functioning. A didactic scheme of talents, as revealed by the Rorschach, is included.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.)

6027. Gibby, Robert G., & Stotsky, Bernard A. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Detroit, Mich.) The relation of Rorschach free association to inquiry. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 359-363.—On the basis of Rorschach responses obtained from 240 patients, this study concludes that: (1) free association records differ significantly from inquiry responses; (2) free association is relatively free of examiner influence, while such influences which do occur can be attributed to the inquiry; (3) personality characteristics of individuals changing the most differ significantly from those changing the least. Implications of these findings for the clinical use of the Rorschach and for research are discussed.—(F. Costin)

6028. Gibson, David. (U. Toronto, Ont., Can.) Hovland and Sherif's "Judgmental phenomena and scales of attitude measurement; Item displacement in Thurstone scales." *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 605-606.—Various points, not adequately covered

by Hovland and Sherif, are presented for further discussion for the benefit of those using the Thurstone and Chave scales purely as a psychological tool. Such issues as the number of sorters used, the elimination of items for ambiguity, and the effect of the cultural milieu from which judges of like or differing opinion derive are mentioned.—(L. N. Solomon)

6029. Hammer, Emanuel F. (Psychiatric Institute, New York.) *An investigation of sexual symbolism: a study of H-T-P's of eugenically sterilized subjects.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 401-413.—To test the Freudian theory of genital symbolism drawings of House, Tree and Person of 20 subjects undergoing surgical sterilization were compared to similar drawings of 20 subjects undergoing operations other than sterilization. The drawings of the two groups showed significant differences when compared for indices of genital symbolization and castration feelings. Tentative H-T-P signs of feelings of genital inadequacy and castration anxiety are given, along with suggestions for future research. 17 references.—(A. R. Jensen)

6030. Huth, Albert. *Handbuch psychologischer Eignungsuntersuchungen.* (Handbook of psychological aptitude tests.) Speyer am Rhein: Pilger, 1953. 436 p. DM 18.00.—This handbook is divided into two major sections, the first dealing with problems of psychological evaluation met by the practitioner in the area of personality evaluation. The second part presents a series of problems used in the evaluation of people for diverse tasks, including such problems as intellectual evaluation and vocational aptitudes.—(J. A. Stern)

6031. James, W. S. (U. Bristol, Eng.) *Symposium on the effects of coaching and practice in intelligence tests. II. Coaching for all recommended.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 23, 155-162.—Coaching for the intelligence test of the secondary school selection examination is widespread. The suggested alternative of unassisted practice without coaching is impracticable. Official coaching and practice tests for all candidates restricted to a minimum, is the only feasible solution. The introduction of systematic coaching in one area where candidates were already receiving covert assistance produced a mean increase in IQ of 4.3 points for boys and 5.5 for girls. The increase was fairly uniformly distributed throughout the scale.—(R. C. Strassburger)

6032. Kapat, G., & Bhattacharyya, C. C. *Some critical observations on Pass-along test.* *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 51-54.

6033. Kavazanjian, Thomas, & Gurvitz, Milton S. *The W% on the Rorschach as a measure of orality.* *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1953, 2, 213-218.—The hypothesis is tested that in the Rorschach test all oral individuals will "devour each ink blot... in its entirety," eliciting a high W%. Tests of 69 alcoholic addicts, admittedly suffering from oral regression, are compared to those of 100 controls. Results and suggestions for further investigation are appended.—(C. T. Bever)

6034. Lazlo, Carl. *Über die Modifikation des Szondi-Tests.* (On the modification of the Szondi

test.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1953, 22, 308-312.—In this modified Szondi test 4 additional types of positive and negative choices are used on only 1 set of pictures to obtain a series of 5 profiles. Administration time is cut to 40-60 min. 2 cases are analyzed to illustrate close agreement of the results with those from the original test.—(D. F. Mindlin)

6035. Lee, S. G. *Manual of a thematic apperception test for African subjects.* Pietermaritzburg, South Africa: University of Natal Press, 1953. ii, 43 p. 12s.6d.—"This version of the thematic apperception test has been specifically designed as an instrument for the investigation of the personality of African subjects." The test material, 21 pictures and 1 blank card, is based on the fantasy productions of hospitalized Bantu patients. The manual reports results obtained from testing 140 Africans, lists common responses to individual pictures, discusses individual and group administration, and suggests methods for analyzing story form and content. One illustrative test protocol is analyzed in detail. "Wherever possible the test should be administered by an African." 14-item bibliography.—(H. P. David)

6036. Levin, Max M. *The two tests in the Rorschach.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 471-473.—It is suggested that the "performance" and the "inquiry" parts of the Rorschach constitute two different psychological tests, and that there is no evidence for the assumption that the inquiry reveals the basis of the responses in the performance proper. "Conceivably, these two tests evoke different projection responses." The validity of the S's introspection concerning the determinants of his responses, as required in the inquiry, is questioned. Comments by W. G. Klopfer and S. J. Beck, p. 473-476.—(A. R. Jensen)

6037. Lodge, George T. *A method for the dynamic representation of personality data.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 477-481.—A method is proposed for plotting Rorschach variables of "control" and "affect" on Haskell's Coaction Compass (a circular graph) and determining the resultant vector of these two forces within the personality. The length and direction of the vector are claimed to have clinical diagnostic significance. Examples are given.—(A. R. Jensen)

6038. Lodge, George T., & Gibson, Robert L. *A coaction map of the personalities described by H. Rorschach and S. J. Beck.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 482-488.—75 Rorschach protocols of neurotics and psychotics taken from Rorschach and Beck were plotted on the Haskell Coaction Compass. The resultant vectors of the neurotics and the psychotics fall into different sectors of the Coaction Compass, a circular graph divided by "fluidity-rigidity" and "integration-disintegration" axes. "The determination of the area in which the vector for a given personality falls, affords an objective method for arriving at a first approximation in psychodiagnostic problems. Definite areas of the intrapsychic coaction sphere are associated with broad but, nevertheless, definite psychiatric conditions."—(A. R. Jensen)

6039. Luchins, Abraham S., & Luchins, Edith H. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Effects of varying the administration of the digit symbol subtest of the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1953, 49, 125-142.—The instructions for the digit symbol test were changed in various ways with also introducing speed factors in some groups. A code test and retest followed the first administration. The results do not support the prevalent use of the digit symbol score as an index of new learning.—(M. J. Stanford)
6040. Luft, Joseph. (Stanford U., Calif.) Interaction and projection. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 489-492.—"Thirty freshmen were interviewed in a warm friendly manner and then were asked to express their preferences for 10 home made ink blots. Another 30 freshmen were interviewed in a cool or less friendly manner and they too divided the same ink blots into those liked and those disliked. The hypothesis that those treated in a warm way would like more of the blots than those treated in a cool manner was upheld. The difference between means was significant at beyond the .001 level. It would appear that interaction between S and E is a potent factor having direct bearing on projective productions." Suggestions for further research are given.—(A. R. Jensen)
6041. McArthur, Charles. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The effects of need achievement on the content of TAT stories: a re-examination. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 532-536.—"It is suggested that the premise of Self Projection (if made to include projection of both needs and press) is sufficient to explain and predict a large portion of the content of TAT stories."—(L. N. Solomon)
6042. MacCora, Elizabeth. (Victoria Gen. Hosp., Halifax, N. S.) The Wechsler memory scale with average and superior normal adults. *Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*, 1953, (Dec.), 30-33.—"Research was carried out to check the hypothesis that superior subjects normally show more and greater IQ-MQ discrepancies than average subjects.... It was suggested that IQ-MQ discrepancies may not be as significant in the records of subjects of superior intelligence as they are in the records of average subjects; that anxiety might have caused the MQ's of some of the superior subjects tested to fall below their IQ's; and finally, that Wechsler's test measures rote or learning memory, which is subordinate in the superior individual to abstract reasoning ability and memory for logically-relevant material."—(W. F. Grether)
6043. McKenna, Frank S. (DePauw U., Greencastle, Ind.) An analysis of nine personality scales. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 62, 294—Abstract.
6044. MacLean, Angus G., Tait, Arthur T., & Catterall, Calvin D. (California Test Bureau, Los Angeles.) The F minus K index on the MMPI. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 315-316.—The tendency to dissemble on the MMPI was studied in a selection situation. Data were obtained on 200 candidates for nursing who appeared motivated to present themselves in the best light. Ranges for the use of F-K scores are suggested.—(S. S. Zalkind)
6045. Marks, Melvin R. (AGO, Dept. Army, Washington 25, D. C.) A criticism of the use of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale as a diagnostic instrument. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1953, 49, 143-152.—An analysis of the Wechsler-Bellevue in regard to "efficiency, validity, and univocality" results in rejecting this test as a diagnostic tool.—(M. J. Stanford)
6046. Mech, Edmund. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Item analysis and discriminative value of selected Wechsler-Bellevue subtests. *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 241-260.—Study of the relative difficulty of items in each of 7 of the Wechsler-Bellevue sub-tests as administered to 12th grade high school students indicates that for this group the items are in many instances not arranged in order of difficulty. Point biserial coefficients of correlation were calculated for each item in each of the sub-tests studied and these coefficients are used to compare the discriminative powers of the tests.—(M. Murphy)
6047. Phillips, J. J., Green, M. C., & Kjerland, R. N. The validity of a pencil and paper version of the O'Connor Block Test. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 392.—Abstract.
6048. Pratt, Carolyn. (V. A. Hosp., Indianapolis, Ind.) A validation study of intro-punitive and extro-punitive signs on the Rorschach test, based upon records given by suicidal and homicidal subjects. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 62, 296.—Abstract.
6049. Ricciuti, Henry N., & Schultz, Douglas G. (ETS, Princeton, N. J.) Development of group measures of level of aspiration: an exploratory study. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-51, iii, 24 p.—Several exploratory investigations were conducted to determine suitable group testing techniques for obtaining level of aspiration measures. Level of aspiration statements were obtained for both regularly scheduled college course examinations and three experimental tests. Separate groups of subjects were used to obtain "expected" scores and "goal" scores. All tests were found to be administratively feasible, and the usual discrepancy scores showed acceptably wide individual differences. "Expected" and "goal" scores appeared equally useful; however, "goal" scores showed a somewhat greater range of individual differences. The authors conclude that satisfactory measures of level of aspiration can be obtained by group testing. 32 references.—(W. F. Grether)
6050. Roy, Promode. The Stenquist Mechanical Assembling Test Series I. at Calcutta. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 63-66.
6051. Rubin, Harold, & Lonstein, Murray. (VA Hosp., Lebanon Pa.) A cross-validation of suggested Rorschach patterns associated with schizophrenia. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 371-372.—"A cross-validating study was carried out on Thiesen's suggested Rorschach patterns associated with schizophrenia [see 27: 6045]. Forty-two schizophrenic Ror-

schach records were analyzed, and these patterns failed to characterize this group."—(F. Costin)

6052. **Schultz, J. H.** *Über die Einordnung der Psychotherapie in der Medizin.* (The place of psychotherapy in medicine.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 231-238.—Schultz comments on and supplements Paul Martini's "Über die Ordnungen der Medizin" (On the categories in medicine) in "Studium Generale" 1953, pp. 167-174. While commending his critical approach, Schultz takes issue with Martini's criticism of the relative neglect of the somatic side in contemporary medical psychology and psychotherapy. He further stresses the importance of the dynamic, as opposed to the mechanistic, conception of causality in scientific medical psychology and psychotherapy.—(E. Ochs)

6053. **Secord, Paul F.** (Emory U., Ga.) *An analysis of perceptual and related processes occurring in projective testing.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1953, 49, 65-85.—It is believed that a critical examination of some of the psychological processes involved in projective techniques would bring about considerable improvement in presently available instruments. These processes concern the meaning of the test situation for the subject and the concept of projection. Criteria for an adequate personality test have been offered. 32 references.—(M. J. Stanford)

6054. **Spoerl, Dorothy Tilden.** (Amer. Int'l Coll., Springfield, Mass.) *"Category-scoring" of the Multiple Choice Rorschach.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 287-291.—"Using the 408 students entering American International College in 1948, an attempt was made to devise a different approach to the scoring of the Multiple Choice Rorschach, and to consider the difference between adjusted and unadjusted students under both the old and new scoring techniques."—(J. C. Franklin)

6055. **Takala, Martti.** (Inst. Occup. Health, Helsinki, Finland.) *Studies of psychomotor personality tests I.* *Ann. Acad. Sci., Finl.*, 1953, 81(2), Ser. B, 130 p.—It is held that psychomotor tests, based on quantitative analyses of motor performances, muscle movements, and muscle tensions, tend to be more quantifiable and prognostically adequate than intuitive, global judgments based on personality tests. 7 psychomotor tests were administered to 81 college students, some of whom were also given a personality questionnaire, Wartegg Test, Rosenzweig P-F Study, and Z Test. Formal test characteristics and the relationships of different variables were factor analyzed. It was concluded that "some psychomotor tests are likely to be better indicators of the neurotic traits of overt behaviour than other personality tests." 143-item bibliography.—(H. P. David)

6056. **Takala, Martti, & Hakkarainen, Marjatta.** (Inst. Occup. Health, Helsinki, Finland.) *Über Faktorenstruktur und Validität des Wartegg-Zeichentests.* (Factor analysis and validity of the Wartegg-Drawing test.) *Ann. Acad. Sci., Finl.*, 1953, 81(1), Ser. B, 95 p.—To complement intuitive clinical analysis of the Drawing Completion Test (see 27: 430), a quantifiable

scoring system has been developed, based on the hypotheses suggested by Wartegg and by Kinget. The test was administered to 1025 subjects, representing 17 occupations. Results obtained indicated that the test differentiated occupational groups and could serve as a possible predictor of vocational success. Correlations with intelligence were low, with drawing ability high. Norms for specific test variables and results of a factor analysis are reported. 20-item bibliography.—(H. P. David)

6057. **Tyler, Fred T., & Michaelis, John U.** (U. California, Berkeley.) *A comparison of manual and college norms for the MMPI.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 273-275.—The MMPI (Booklet-short form) was given to nearly 1000 juniors, seniors, and 1st year graduate students in the U. of Calif. School of Education. Tables and graphs are presented showing the correspondence of the raw scores and T-scores for this college sample with the scores of the MMPI standardization group. Differences between the 2 sets of norms appear to be relatively minor.—(S. S. Zalkind)

6058. **Vianna Guerra, C.** *The responses of young children (3-8 years) to the Rorschach test.* *Monogr. Psicol., Rio de J.*, 1951, No. 8, 39-44.

6059. **Walker, Robert G.** (Cushing V.A. Hosp., Framingham, Mass.) *An approach to standardization of Rorschach form-level.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 426-436.—The form-level (F+ and F-) of each of 299 Rorschach W responses taken from Beck's form-level tables was judged by 100 normal adults. The form-levels thus obtained differentiated significantly between the Rorschach protocols of 30 normal adults and 30 paranoid schizophrenics, while Beck's F+% did not. "It is concluded that form-level scores based on the pooled judgments of a large number of normal individuals is a more valid measure of form accuracy than form-level scores based on the frequency with which responses occur among normal and abnormal adults."—(A. R. Jensen)

6060. **Wartegg, Ehrig.** *Schichtdiagnostik. Der Zeichentest (WZT). Einführung in die experimentelle Graphoskopie.* (Diagnosis of strata. The Drawing Test (WZT). An introduction to experimental graphoscopy.) Göttingen: Verlag für Psychologie, 1953. 107 p. DM.8.60.—The rationale, scoring system, and interpretative principles of Wartegg's Drawing Completion Test, described in English by Kinget (see 27: 430), are here presented by the test author. The "diagnosis of strata" is an attempt to combine for psychodiagnostic purposes some aspects of Pavlovian sensory-physiological reflexology with elements of depth psychology. Wartegg's "graphoscopic" analysis of drawing completions incorporates both quantitative and qualitative data. Research findings in child development, vocational guidance, and in the differentiation of psychiatric syndromes are reported. The pre- and post-psychotherapeutic protocols of a case of obsessive-compulsive neurosis are reproduced, scored, and interpreted. 36 references.—(H. P. David)

6061. Westrope, Martha R. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **Relations among Rorschach indices, manifest anxiety, and performance under stress.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 515-524.—"The purpose of the present study was to investigate the following three problems: (a) the relationship between manifest anxiety as measured by the Taylor Anxiety Scale and changes in Digit Symbol performance under stress conditions, (b) the relationship between Rorschach measures of anxiety and of intellectual control and manifest anxiety, and (c) the relationship between Rorschach measures of intellectual control and of anxiety and changes in Digit Symbol performance under stress conditions." 30 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

6062. Wilmer, Harry A., & Hsani, Mey. (Stanford U., Calif.) **The use of sounds in a projective test.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 377-383.—Describes the use of a sound projection test employing 21 sounds on records. "They include simple and complex mixtures of verbal, nonverbal, mechanical, and natural sounds." Protocols were obtained from tuberculosis patients, schizophrenics, college students, blind children, and Korean War amputees. Differences in kinds of responses are discussed and interpreted. Copies of the records used are available for research purposes.—(F. Costin)

6063. Winfield, Don L. (VAMTG Kennedy Hosp., Memphis, Tenn.) **The relationship between IQ scores and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Scores.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 299-300.—"The MMPI and the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale I were administered to 132 white male veterans who were referred for psychiatric treatment. There were no statistically significant correlations between intelligence and the Hs, D, Hy, Pd scales of the MMPI. The correlation of .28 between Mf and intelligence was significant at the .01 level. It was pointed out that such a low correlation is of doubtful practical assistance."—(J. C. Franklin)

6064. Wirt, Robert D. (V.A. Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.), & McReynolds, Paul. **The reliability of Rorschach number of responses.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 493-494.—Corrected split-half reliability coefficients for Rorschach R (number of responses) for normal ($N = 76$), neurotic ($N = 32$), and schizophrenic ($N = 50$) subjects were .88, .91, and .77 respectively.—(A. R. Jensen)

6065. Woolf, Henriette, & Gerson, Elaine. (Children's Hosp., Washington, D. C.) **Some approaches to the problem of evaluation of mental ability with the Mosaic Test.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 732-739.—Studies with children indicate that there is a well defined relationship between the ranked Binet score of children and the ranking of the Mosaics when chronological age is known at the time of ranking. This relationship may be observed even though the ranking is not done by clinicians familiar with the Mosaics. Clinicians familiar with children's Mosaics, using blind diagnosis alone, can assign a mental age close to that obtained by the Binet, except for patterns of the frame, corner, edge and agglutination

types (these types were said by Lowenfeld to be associated with neurosis). There is a discussion by M. Gertrude Reiman.—(R. E. Perl)

6066. Yates, Alfred. **Symposium on the effects of coaching and practice in intelligence tests. I. An analysis of some recent investigations.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 23, 147-154.—The effects of systematic coaching and of practice on ability and achievement tests used to assign 11-year-old children to appropriate courses of secondary education are assayed. In a large-scale investigation of 1200 children the coached children show a mean gain of about 5 points compared with 6 points in a group merely practiced, and 2-3 points in a control group. Follow-up study of individual cases showing substantial deviation in gain or loss from the average identifies factors of mood, motivation, and emotional state as operative in addition to coaching and practice. Officially sanctioned coaching is considered as unnecessary and undesirable.—(R. C. Strassburger)

6067. Zulliger, Hans. **Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Diagnostik mit dem Formdeut-Test.** (Potentialities and limitations of diagnosing with the Rorschach.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 140-149.—A Rorschach record of a 10.5 year old boy is interpreted and this interpretation is used to show the contribution of the Rorschach to the understanding of personality. The limitations of the method are also discussed in connection with this particular record. English summary.—(E. Barschak)

6068. Zulliger, Hans. **Spiegelung kollektivpsychologischer Phänomene im Z-Test.** (Reflection on collective psychological phenomena in the Z-Test.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 387-392.—The results of a test will look different if the examiner administers a test to an individual subject or to subjects as members of a group. The author feels that as a group member, a subject will be under the impact of certain suggestions deriving from group experiences. The acknowledgement of this fact opens, in his opinion, a new field of social-psychological importance.—(E. Barschak)

(See also abstracts 5126, 5197, 5281, 5734, 6205, 6577, 6590)

TREATMENT METHODS

6069. Adelson, Erena. **Die psychotherapeutische Gruppe in der Heilanstalt.** (The psychotherapeutic group in mental hospitals.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 464-480.—Therapeutic groups have to be structured groups. Setting group climate as well as attitudes of the members are of importance for success or failure of group psychotherapy. The author describes introduction and progress of an "open" psychotherapeutic group in a mental hospital. She discusses therapy process, transference, rewards, and results, and stresses the fact that group psychotherapy concerns itself with certain types of patients only. English summary.—(E. Barschak)

6070. Appel, Kenneth E., Myers, J. Martin, & Scheflen, Albert E. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *Prognosis in psychiatry; results of psychiatric treatment.* A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 459-468.—To provide the referring physician with measures of prognosis for use with patients' families, analysis of variance of selected data pertaining to rated improvement consequent to selected types of treatment indicated that (1) insulin coma is more effective than non-specific and electro-shock therapies for schizophrenia; (2) 5 years later this difference had disappeared; (3) the results from electro-shock with the affective psychoses approached significance as contrasted with nonspecific approaches; (4) no one treatment type was found significantly better for the neuroses. 100 references.—(L. A. Pennington)
6071. Bach, George R. *Intensive group psychotherapy.* New York: Ronald Press, 1954. xi, 446 p. \$6.00.—"This volume describes both the practice and the theory of intensive group psychotherapy, a relatively new and rapidly developing method of treating personality disorders. It is practical in describing clinical procedures, and yet it tries to come to terms with basic theoretical problems. Part I deals with clinical technique; Part II explores the nature of the therapeutic process that is fostered by group therapy participation; Part III examines the group dynamic forces that influence the therapeutic process in the individual." 15-page bibliography.
6072. Barron, Frank. (U. California, Berkeley.) *An ego-strength scale which predicts response to psychotherapy.* J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 327-333.—An MMPI scale was developed to predict responses to psychotherapy. An analysis of its content and its correlations with personality and intelligence tests leads the author to believe the scale is a measure of "ego-strength." Application of the instrument for clinical use and research is discussed, as well as its possible use as "a predictor in any situation in which an estimate of personal adaptability and resourcefulness is called for."—(F. Costin)
6073. Bazzi, Tullio. *Psychotherapie in Italien. Völkerpsychologische Betrachtungen im Rahmen der psychotherapeutischen Praxis.* (Psychotherapy in Italy. Considerations of national characteristics within the frame of psychotherapeutic practice.) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 241-251.—Various opinions are offered to explain the limited extent of psychotherapy in Italy. Environmental factors are considered of little significance. Factors which appear to make for resistance to therapy include the typical emotionality, belief in magical solutions, and stress on biological or somatogenic influences. These obstacles were observed in practical experience with 100 patients treated psychotherapeutically. When psychotherapy is indicated, Bazzi feels that Kretschmer's multidimensional approach is better suited to the Italian character than orthodox analysis. 40 references.—(E. Ochs)
6074. Benedek, Therese. *Countertransference in the training analyst.* Bull. Menninger Clin., 1954, 18, 12-16.—The analyst responsible for training other analysts has the task of resolving his own problems in regard to his parental functions and attitudes. The most significant form this countertransference takes is the tendency to foster the candidate's identification with and dependence on the analyst. The loosening of the group organization of analysts might diminish countertransference.—(W. A. Varvel)
6075. Benedek, Therese. *Dynamics of the countertransference.* Bull. Menninger Clin., 1953, 17, 201-208.—"Psychoanalytic procedure is the unfolding of an interpersonal relationship in which transference and countertransference are utilized to achieve the therapeutic aim." Where the therapist deals with an analysis of the ego's defenses, his own personality becomes more directly involved in the therapeutic process. Emotional maturity and personal integrity must be combined with the intellectual honesty which is the result of the therapist's free access to his own unconscious motivations.—(W. A. Varvel)
6076. Bennett, A. E., & Engle, Bernice. *Psychiatric nursing and occupational therapy.* In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 558-567.—Contributions to problems of personnel, education, therapy and hospital procedures in psychiatric nursing are reviewed as are questions involving personnel theory, training and treatment in occupational therapy. 70 references.—(N. H. Pronko)
6077. Blix, Rudolf. *Rolle und Szene im menschlichen Dasein.* (Roles and scenes in human existence.) Psychol. Rdsch., 1952, 3, 281-290.
6078. Borgatta, Edgar F. *Some research findings on the validity of group psychotherapy as a diagnostic and therapeutic approach.* Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 362-365.—The thesis is developed that group therapists who attempt "direct modification of behavior" are on sounder ground than individual therapists attempting to get at "underlying causes."—(N. H. Pronko)
6079. Chace, Marian. (St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D. C.) *Dance as an adjunctive therapy with hospitalized mental patients.* Bull. Menninger Clin., 1953, 17, 219-225.—The general setting and the structuring of dance sessions as utilized at St. Elizabeths Hospital are outlined. Greater emphasis is given to specific techniques of dance therapy applied to a group of acutely disturbed patients. "Dance therapy... offers the individual a means of relating himself to the environment or to other people when he is cut off in the majority of areas by the patterns of his illness."—(W. A. Varvel)
6080. Collier, Rex Madison. (Jefferson Barracks VA Hosp., St. Louis, Mo.) *A scale for rating the responses of the psychotherapist.* J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 321-326.—Therapists' responses were rated and scaled by applying the Thurstone technique of attitude-scale building. Results indicate that this approach has fruitful possibilities in testing various hypotheses in research on psychotherapy.—(F. Costin)
6081. Corsini, Raymond J. *The "behind your back" technique in group psychotherapy and psychodrama.*

Group Psychother., 1953, 6, 102-109.—The natural way for a group of people to discuss another individual is the "gossip group." This may be structured by having a subject stay in the room physically, but remove himself psychologically by turning his back, going behind a screen, etc. Each of the members makes a comment about the person who has volunteered to be the subject, and a discussion develops. Two cases are cited in which this technique is used, and a theoretical explanation for its effectiveness is given.—(V. Johnson)

6082. Cruvent, Bernard A. The function of the "administrative group" in a mental hospital group therapy program. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 342-346.—Results of a group therapy program are discussed when the administrative physician serves as the group therapist. Influences involve patients, physician and their interaction.—(N. H. Pronko)

6083. Donik, J. J. (Towers Hosp., Leicester, Eng.) "Brevidil M" as a muscle relaxant in electroshock treatment. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 800-803.—The drug provides rapid onset, brief duration, and rapid termination of neuromuscular blocking action.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6084. Deutsch, Felix. Instinctual drives and intersensory perceptions during the analytic procedure. In Loewenstein, R. M., Drives, affects, behavior, (see 28: 5163), 216-228.—The degree to which the ego uses sensory perceptions for its defenses is pointed up with discussion from several case histories. Sensory perceptions work synergistically and antagonistically due to their libidinalized and antagonized objectifications. On different developmental levels, sensory thresholds are differently charged and these different sensitizations determine the feeling tone toward the cathected objects. Analytic treatment stabilizes fluctuations of the threshold of sensory perceptions, readjusts their intermodal relations and lifts their repression. 17 references.—(C. T. Bever)

6085. Devereux, George. Cultural factors in psychoanalytic therapy. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, 1, 629-655.—Psychoanalysis and anthropology are the sciences most fundamentally concerned with man's distinctively and uniquely human characteristics. The human psyche and culture are functionally inseparable. The insights provided by psychoanalysis and anthropology are not additive but complementary. The characteristic transformations of cultural material in normals, immature persons, neurotics, psychotics, and psychopaths are described. Technical rules for analysis of culturally alien patients are outlined. 22 references.—(D. Prager)

6086. Dewald, Paul A., & Harle, Marjorie. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Utilization of the psychiatric case-worker as consultant during the psychoanalytically oriented therapy of a patient. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 785-794.—During the course of brief psychotherapy of a neurotic woman, she was referred to a psychiatric social worker for consultation on the problem of her child and his need for treatment. This is a reversal of the usual procedure because here the psy-

chiatrist is seeking consultation for his patient from the social worker. There is discussion by Elizabeth A. Bremner and by Esther H. Clemence.—(R. E. Perl)

6087. Dollard, John, Auld, Frank, Jr., & White, Alice Marsden. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Steps in psychotherapy; study of a case of sex-fear conflict*. New York: Macmillan, 1953. ix, 222 p. \$3.50.—The writers present a detailed study of a single case in psychotherapy as an attempt to demonstrate: (1) the aims and purposes of "brief psychotherapy," (2) the training procedures utilized with an apprentice psychotherapist, (3) the psychodynamics of a "sexual-fear" conflict, and (4) the role of the psychotherapist as a "representative of society." Discussion of the tests administered to the patient and their usefulness in predicting "the patient's behavior in critical life situations" is considered. The writers conclude that tests are of little value in predicting the patient's reactions to psychotherapy, and they question whether projective tests reveal unconscious material. 48-item bibliography.—(B. H. Light)

6088. Dymond, Rosalind. (U. Chicago, Ill.) An adjustment score for Q sorts. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 339-342.—"An index of adjustment based on a Q-sort technique shows a group of persons presenting themselves for therapy to be less well-adjusted, as measured against a criterion set up by expert clinicians, than a group who do not wish therapy. After therapy there is a significant improvement in the experimental group, which is then not significantly different from the no-therapy group. There is, further, a significant concurrence between counselors' judgments of the success of the therapy and the final adjustment status as measured from the self-description."—(F. Costin)

6089. Evans, William N. Evasive speech as a form of resistance. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1953, 22, 548-560.—4 examples of the use of evasive speech are presented for the purpose of showing why a particular form of evasiveness was adopted by relating it to the context of behavior in which it first manifested itself and further, to show that the tendency is for the mannerism to pervade every aspect of the patient's activities.—(L. N. Solomon)

6090. Farou, Alfred. *Der Einfluss der österreichischen Tiefenpsychologie auf die amerikanische Psychotherapie der Gegenwart*. (The influence of Austrian depth psychology on contemporary American psychotherapy.) Vienna: A. Sessler, 1953. 155 p. \$1.50.—World War II deprived Austria of educational literature in a period of rapid scientific progress. The author hopes to help fill the gap with a concise, understandable volume on psychoanalytic psychology. The Austrian origin and early history of depth psychology are outlined, followed by sections on hypnosis and the work of Freud, Adler, and Jung. Current psychotherapy in America is surveyed. The work ends with a view of the area's problems and future.—(R. Tyson)

6091. Farber, David J. (450 Sutter St., San Francisco 8, Calif.) *Written communication in psychotherapy*. *Psychiatry*, 1953, 16, 365-374.—Necessitated

by the deafness of the psychiatrist, therapy was conducted on the basis of written communication by the patient with verbal response from the therapist. Illustrative material is drawn from 5 years experience with this method. Several possible advantages were found to compensate partially for limitations.—(C. T. Bever)

6092. Faust, Joh. Das "Aktive Entspannungsverfahren" und die Psychologie. ("Active relaxation treatment" and psychology.) *Psychol. Hefte*, 1952, No. 9, 160-163.

6093. Fenichel, Otto. *Problèmes de technique psychanalytique*. (Problems of psychoanalytic technique.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1953. 152 p. 600 fr.—French translation of "Problems of psychoanalytic technique" which appeared in *Psychoanal. Quart.*, (see 13: 2468, 3644, 5155, 6224; 14: 1326). 200-item bibliography.

6094. Forenczi, S. *Introyección y transferencia*. (Introjection and transference.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1949, 6, 701-742.

6095. Fisher, H., & Bonnistter, A. K. (Mapperley Hosp., Nottingham, Eng.) *Suxethonium bromide in E.C.T.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 796-799.—The use of the muscle relaxant seems to reduce apprehensiveness of patients.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6096. Fliess, Robert. The hypnotic evasion: a clinical observation. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1953, 22, 497-511.—"The hypnotic evasion—the escape into a first degree of hypnosis—is a resistance. It represents a defense against impulses in the transference that the patient... 'wants to direct toward motility' and to 'discharge through an action' but which we want, instead, 'to be consummated in the work of remembering'... In hypnotic evasion neither one nor the other occurs: the patient counteracts mobilization of impulse with paralysis..."—(L. N. Solomon)

6097. Fontanier, A. H. (U. Leyden, Holland.) *Sur le transfert*. (Transference.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1953, 53, 563-566.—"Transference in its orthodox sense seems to be a pattern of unconscious infantile attitudes reactivated in the framework of the complex emotional relationship of the patient and physician, which constitutes the axis around which psychotherapy revolves." This view is briefly presented with reference to various analytic approaches to the transference phenomena. The physician-patient relationship is described as founded on many factors including "...a general human emotional disposition... characterized by aspects which—without the patient's conscious awareness—recall the image of the priest-cum-magician."—(B. A. Maher)

6098. Frederking, Walter. *Über die Verwendung von Rauschdrogen (Meskalin und Lysergsäurediäthylamid) in der Psychotherapie*. (On the use of drugs (LSD XXV) in psychotherapy.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 342-363.—After having experimented with mescaline and LSD XXV in the usual manner, the author tried to utilize them for psychotherapeutic purposes. Each period of intoxication brought out particular characteristics of the person experimented upon. The indica-

tions for a treatment of this kind must be strictly defined. It is only to be justified in cases of strong inhibitions, when other psychotherapeutic methods are of no avail and the therapeutic process threatens to come to a standstill.—(E. Barschak)

6099. Freeman, Walter. *Psychosurgery*. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 374-387.—A discussion of the moral aspects of lobotomy is considered and attention is given to surgical advances. Casuistics, anatomic and physiologic studies and conferences on, or related to, psychosurgery are also reviewed. 98 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6100. Gallagher, James J. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) *MMPI changes concomitant with client-centered therapy*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 334-338.—Pretherapy and posttherapy tests, including the MMPI, were given to 42 college students undergoing client-centered therapy. "The results showed significant differences in the direction of health on 6 of the MMPI scales with the greatest differences being shown on the feeling of mood scales, while the least differences were shown on the character and behavior disorder scales." Measures of self-rating of success in therapy correlated significantly with changes in the MMPI maladjustment change scores. 18 references.—(F. Costin)

6101. Gibby, Robert G., Stotsky, Bernard A. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Detroit, Mich.), Miller, Daniel R., & Hiller, E. Wesley. *Prediction of duration of therapy from the Rorschach Test*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 348-354.—"This is a study of the Rorschach protocols of 3 groups: one remained in therapy for at least 6 months; another terminated treatment in less than 6 sessions against the therapist's advice; and a third refused therapy when it was recommended. "Certain Rorschach signs differentiating the first group from the others are interpreted as indicating greater motivation for therapy and greater awareness of anxiety on the part of the first group. Stereotypy, lack of productivity, and suppressive reactions characterized the second and third groups, and seem to indicate their resistance to becoming involved in testing and therapeutic procedures."—(F. Costin)

6102. Gorham, Donald R. (VA Hosp., Waco, Tex.), Hubbard, Ruth M., & Ray, Tom B. *Group therapy sessions*. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 39-53.—A transcription of 2 group therapy sessions, prefaced by a brief explanatory note.—(F. Costin)

6103. Grage, H. *Die forensische Bedeutung der Narcoanalyse*. (The forensic significance of narcoanalysis.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1953, 5, 358-362.—The European literature on the forensic use of narcoanalysis is reviewed. The author questions it from the legal, psychological, and ethical aspects and rejects it totally in forensic psychiatry though recommending it as a psychotherapeutic shortcut. Russian summary. 23 references.—(C. T. Bever)

6104. Grotjohn, Martin. *Neuere Fortschritte in der Entwicklung der Psychotherapeutischen Technik*. (Recent progress in psychotherapeutic technique.)

Psyche, Heidel., 1953, **7**, 197-207.—One of the important problems today is to determine when psychoanalysis will be necessary and when shorter methods of treatment may also be used successfully. The Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis has studied shorter methods of psychotherapy which the author discusses. He also mentions the contributions of American group therapists. The author warns, however, that knowledge of the subconscious and of human motivation alone will not be able to bridge the gap between technical progress and the mentality of man. 43 references.—(E. Barschak)

6105. *Häfner, Heinz. Der Wert als psychotherapeutisches Problem.* (Value as a psychotherapeutic problem.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, **3**, 252-261.—Every person has developed a "subjective value-hierarchy." This system of values tends to be disarranged and inflexible in neurotics. Several kinds of changes in this system are described with some case illustrations, such as loss of values or the feeling that life lacks meaning, regression to a lower order of values etc. Logotherapy (V. E. Frankl's) which places psychic or spiritual values in the foreground of the discussion helps the patient recognize the higher values he had forsaken and the reasons for his resignation. The effectively treated person finds a new system of values, an inner organization, a new meaning in life.—(E. Ochs)

6106. *Hearn, Gordon.* (U. California, Berkeley.) *A social-psychological view of nursing service.* *Nurs. Outlook*, 1953, **1**, 632-634.—Helping people to get well and stay well is, in large part, a social-psychological problem. Anyone and everyone with whom the patient interacts is a member of the therapeutic team. In discussing the nature of illness in social-psychological terms, the author proceeds to the development of a number of points involved in the team approach.—(S. M. Amatora)

6107. *Hofstätter, Peter R. Psychotherapie und die Theorie der Lernvorgänge.* (Psychotherapy and theory of learning.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, **7**, 321-341.—Several possibilities for an integration of the findings of psychotherapy and theoretical models of general psychology are discussed, only one of which, learning theory, is elaborated in detail. The phenomena of experimental neurosis in animals and of laboratory micro-neurosis in man lead to a general theory of conflict which is based upon the principles of stimulus and response generalization. These very same principles apply also to the psychotherapeutic situation. The essentials of psychotherapy are due to an interaction between avoidance-generalization and approach-generalization. The theory presupposes the existence of a similarity-continuum that extends from a given tabooed act over neutral acts and pertinent verbalizations towards neutral verbalizations.—(E. Barschak)

6108. *Maven, H.* (State Asylum, Mons, Belgium.) *A propos de la psychochirurgie.* (Report on psychosurgery.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1953, **53**, 126-137.—A report is given on the results of psychosurgery on 33 patients at the Mons Asylum. 18 were returned to their

families, with one being re-hospitalized. Of the remainder, 3 died, 3 improved within the hospital milieu, and 9 showed no change. Case summaries are given and a brief discussion of the criteria for the selection of patients, method of operation and post-operative care.—(B. A. Maher)

6109. *Jacob, W. Erfahrungen mit der Narcoanalyse als diagnostische und therapeutische Methode.* (Experiences with narcoanalysis as diagnostic and therapeutic method.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1953, **5**, 355-358.—Narcoanalysis has proven its diagnostic value particularly in differentiating between neurosis and psychosis. Competent psychiatric examination usually assigns it only confirmatory significance. Therapeutically, narcoanalysis is useful in acute, reactive emotional disturbances and "as psychoanalytic procedure" in promoting rapport with the physician and bringing out "repressed material." Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

6110. *Kalendarov, G. S., & Lebedinskaja, E. I. Fiziologicheskij mekhanizm i stadii razvitiia elektricheskogo narkoza.* (The physiological mechanism and the stages of development of electric narcosis.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, **39** (2), 146-152.—Electro-narcosis is viewed as the development of extreme inhibition, and its successive stages are investigated. The latter permit an "understanding of the mechanism of therapeutic action of electric narcosis, applied in psychiatry, in the form of the method of electroconvulsive therapy (the electrocomatose stage of electro-narcosis), and especially in the form of electro-sleep therapy—a therapy which employs the first three stages [to be distinguished in] electric narcosis."—(I. D. London)

6111. *Kaplansky, Elca. The use of projective techniques in psychotherapy.* *Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*, 1953, (Dec.), 38-40.—It is shown how projective techniques, such as the Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Tests, may be used to elicit responses which will aid the therapist in his analysis. Examples are cited of patients' responses to the T. A. T. which gave the therapist insight into the patient's difficulties.—(W. F. Grether)

6112. *Kaufman, M. Relph.* (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) *Problems of therapy.* In Deutsch, F., *The psychosomatic concept in psychoanalysis*, (see 28: 6394), 96-138.—A number of papers is reviewed bearing on the problem of therapy. It is indicated that what often happens in therapy is merely a change in the relationships between the soma, id, ego, superego and reality. A change in equilibrium takes place which makes the psychosomatic symptom no longer necessary. The author stresses the point that the psychosomatic symptoms have their own complex dynamic, genetic, topographic, economic and structural history like other symptoms. They constitute an end result or results on the way toward a homeostatic equilibrium. 31 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6113. *Kirkner, Frank J.* (V.A. Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.), *Wisham, Wayne W., & Glodt, F. Harold. A report on the validity of the Rorschach Prognostic Rot-*

ing Scale. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 465-470.—The phi coefficient between the response of 40 patients to psychotherapy ("improved" and "unimproved") and the Rorschach Prognostic Rating Scale was .67. Good predictors for responsiveness to psychotherapy are m, FM, M, and shading. Color and form-level were not predictive. Comparisons of raw and weighted scores are made, the weighted scores being superior for the prediction of responsiveness to psychotherapy.—(A. R. Jensen)

6114. Klapman, J. W. **Psychiatric social club therapy.** *Group Psychother.*, 1953, 6, 43-49.—The functions of a therapeutic social club include combating the stigma of mental illness; educating the public; providing relationships in reality outside of the formal therapeutic situation; offering specific psychotherapy; and planning and executing recreational events. The club should be under the supervision of a psychiatrist.—(V. Johnson)

6115. Kotkov, Benjamin. **Analytically oriented group therapy.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1953, 40, 333-350.—The group psychotherapist utilizes clarification as follows: (1) he detects and delineates a key situation, (2) he relates present conflicts to the past, (3) he relates present complaints to present experiences, (4) he treats personal problems as if they were typical group problems. The goal of the group is not so much the changing of beliefs as it is to get patients to see what are behind their beliefs, feelings, and conflicts. 35 references.—(D. Prager)

6116. Langen, D. **Die stationäre Gruppenpsychotherapie.** (Intra-mural group psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 193-204.—Direct and indirect possibilities in group therapy are discussed. Direct approaches described in some detail include autogenic training, group discussions, and psychodrama. The major indirect means are interaction between the individual and group and occupational therapy. The combined use of direct and indirect approaches brings about the desired synthetic depth effects. Only by including also individual therapy can the full range of effectiveness of intra-mural psychotherapy be achieved.—(E. Ochs)

6117. Litvenfsev, N. M. **O mekhanizme razlichnykh faz elektronarkoza v svete ucheniia I. P. Pavlova.** (On the mechanism of the different phases of electronarcosis in the light of I. P. Pavlov's theory.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1953, 39 (2), 153-158.—A discussion of electronarcotic phases in terms of Pavlovian concepts. Weak dosage of current leads to a state of protective inhibition approximating that of "physiological sleep."—(I. D. London)

6118. London, Ivan D. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) **Therapy in Soviet psychiatric hospitals.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, 8, 79-81.—The author describes how in the summer of 1950, a Soviet reinstatement of "Pavlovianism" took place at a meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Academy of Medical Sciences. "Psychiatric practice in the USSR distinguishes at least four therapies: work therapy, physiotherapy, psychotherapy, and 'active therapy' which includes ther-

apy based in the main on chemical, electrical and surgical methods... the first three are for a variety of reasons poorly developed; while the last greatly predominates and is widespread in application.—(R. Mathias)

6119. Lorr, Maurice; Rubinstein, Eli, & Jenkins, Richard L. **A factor analysis of personality ratings of outpatients in psychotherapy.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 511-514.—"Ratings by therapists of 184 veteran patients receiving psychotherapy in four mental hygiene clinics were intercorrelated. Two centroid analyses yielded eight identifiable oblique factors." These factors were: hostility, reality distortion, sex conflict, anxiety reaction, agitated depression, gastrointestinal psychoneurosis, cardio-respiratory psychoneurosis, and obsessive-compulsive neurosis. "These findings suggest that many common psychiatric syndromes may be identifiable factorially as functional unities."—(L. N. Solomon)

6120. Maler, Norman R. F. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **Dramatized case material as a springboard for role playing.** *Group psychother.*, 1953, 6, 30-42.—By outlining a particular case situation, possible psychodramatic material is evolved, its use discussed and the interviews evaluated. Dramatized dialogue as a method for setting up role-playing situations avoids some of the resistances to standard role playing and permits a lifelike way to present the essential background experiences which are needed in role playing. 18 references.—(V. Johnson)

6121. Marks, Morton, & Greene, Lee B. **Rehabilitation.** In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 568-575.—139 papers are summarized as they pertain to the various aspects of the problem of rehabilitation of patients.—(N. H. Pronko)

6122. Marmor, Judd. **The feeling of superiority: an occupational hazard in the practice of psychiatry.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 370-376.—The constant exercise of authority carries with it the hazard of a tendency to develop unrealistic feelings of superiority in the authority figure. As an antidote to the god complex, seven suggestions are made.—(N. H. Pronko)

6123. Masserman, Jules H. **Faith and delusion in psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 324-333.—The thesis is developed that "psychotherapy actually consists in the re-establishment of certain delusions necessary to all mankind." Four basic delusions of (1) invulnerability and immortality, (2) the delusion of the omnipotent servant, (3) of man's kindness to man, and (4) surcease in sex constitute such universal delusions. They are the substitute beliefs "necessary to make each man's world seem a little more like the heaven he wishes." The therapist tampers with them at the patient's and his own peril.—(N. H. Pronko)

6124. Mettler, Fred A. (Chm.), & Overholser, Winfred. (Ed.) **Evaluation of change in patients after psychosurgery; proceedings of the second research conference on psychosurgery.** Washington, D. C.: Na-

tional Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, 1953. (Publ. Hlth Serv. Publ. No. 156.) v, 116 p.—Report of papers and discussion at Second Conference (see 26: 5649) includes "Design of rating scales for psychotic patients" by John R. Wittenborn; "Base line data and psychiatric categories" by Robert A. Cleghorn; "Evaluating the environmental situation of the mentally ill patient" by Hester B. Crutcher; "Analysis of schizophrenia" by Robert G. Heath; "Affectivity and psychosurgery" by Lawrence S. Kubie and Gilbert Glaser; "Deterioration and regression—their definition, study, and measurement" by C. Archie Crandell; and "Creativity in psychosurgery patients" by Joseph Zubin. Descriptive scales for rating currently discernible psychopathology by John R. Wittenborn are reproduced in the appendix. 103-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

6125. **Miner, Verna.** (Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.) **An initial venture in the use of television as a medium for psychodrama.** *Group Psychother.*, 1953, 6, 115-117.—Station WTOP in Washington, D. C. televised a psychodrama session for the first time on April 19, 1953. The original program, difficulties, procedure, players, and scenes are briefly described.—(V. Johnson)

6126. **Morse, Philip W.** (V.A. Mental Hygiene Clinic, Hartford, Conn.) **A proposed technique for the evaluation of psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 716-731.—The object of this study was to appraise in behavioral terms how the mental hygiene clinic patients improved, who were the patients who were experiencing the changes due to therapy, and in which particular adjustment areas were these changes experienced. A behavioral rating scale was devised and used covering the areas of health adjustment, accessibility to psychotherapy, occupational, social, sexual and family adjustment.—(R. E. Perl)

6127. **Naumburg, Margaret.** **Psychoneurotic art: Its function in psychotherapy.** New York: Grune & Stratton, 1953. 148 p. \$6.75.—This study concerns the spontaneous art productions of a 20-year old neurotic patient during her 34 months therapy. 63 pictures of the total output of some 450 were selected and are reproduced in the book. Their therapeutic significance is discussed. A chapter on the Rorschach test and art therapy by Adolf G. Woltmann correlates the patient's Rorschach and other tests with her art productions. A final chapter by Zygmunt Piotrowski offers comments on the Rorschach test and the psychotherapeutic use of graphic art. Recent literature on art in therapy and a review of the history and development of art in therapy is appended. 128-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

6128. **Newburger, Howard M., & Schauer, Gerhard.** **Sociometric evaluation of group psychotherapy.** *Group Psychother.*, 1953, 6, 7-20.—Methodology, tests and behavior ratings, and quantitative findings are discussed with respect to experimental and control groups. Groups based on sociometric choice were smoother and more effective. Certain conclusions appeared justified, including effects from group psycho-

therapy on mutual choice and pair structures, increased isolation in some cases, increased stimulation to express rejection, and the breaking up of more complex sociometric structures. "Group psychotherapy thus appeared to have intensified, and at times started, a natural process of reorientation which became visible sociometrically in the form of an increase in the extremes of the social acceptance-rejection scale." 15 references.—(V. Johnson)

6129. **Otenasek, Frank J.** (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) **Some considerations of the total personality in prefrontal brain surgery.** *Bull. Isaac Ray med. Libr.*, 1953, 1, 83-95.—Reviews the various techniques for lobotomy and briefly discusses the results obtained. Considers the final changes of personality suffered through the frontal mutilations, and raises the question of intellectual deterioration. "To my mind today the principal use of the operation of prefrontal lobotomy is in the alteration of the patient's emotional response to pain from malignant disease."—(A. J. Sprow)

6130. **Outler, Albert C.** (Southern Methodist U., Dallas, Tex.) **Psychotherapy and the Christian message.** New York: Harper, 1954. 286 p. \$3.50.—Psychotherapy as a secular faith denying God would be a rival to the Christian faith. Yet they are allies in their practical wisdom about life and devoted service to human growth in health and wholeness. Each has much to learn from the other if there is humility and open-mindedness to learn. Science and religion need not conflict unless the scientist makes illicit assumptions that science has disproved God; or the religious person is unwilling to listen to the facts of science in dogmatic resistance to new ideas. The author explores the claims of psychotherapy and theistic religion to see how they may achieve a valid synthesis and productive alliance.—(P. E. Johnson)

6131. **Parrish, Marguerite M.** (Pontiac (Mich.) State Hosp.) **Psychodrama: description of application and review of techniques.** *Group Psychother.*, 1953, 6, 63-89.—Psychodrama used by psychiatric social workers in a state hospital setting is described. An analysis is presented of the participating patients, group structure, techniques, and effects. The case of a paranoid schizophrenic treated psychodramatically is outlined, and excerpts from protocols given.—(V. Johnson)

6132. **Petrie, Asenath.** **Personality and the frontal lobes; an investigation of the psychological effects of different types of leucotomy.** Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1952. xii, 188 p. \$6.00.—"This book sets out to present the results of an investigation into the effect on character, temperament and intellectual aspects of personality induced respectively by four different types of leucotomy." Objective tests of personality permit prediction of the constellation of personality changes and the differences in the effects of the different types of operation. The aim was to arrive "at a procedure which caused the maximum reduction in anxiety but the minimum of irresponsibility in the patient." 157-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

6133. **Piette, Yves.** (Hôpital civil, Ostend, Belgium.) *A propos de l'utilisation de la succinylcholine au cours de l'électrochothérapie.* (The use of succinylcholine in ECT.) *Acta. neurol. belg.*, 1953, **53**, 138-151.—Succinylcholine is compared favorably with other curarizing agents with respect to its brevity of action and its non-interference with cardiac rhythms. Reduction in patient anxiety before shock is also claimed. Succinylcholine was administered intravenously to rabbits and human subjects, followed by shock. Motor, respiratory and circulatory data are provided. The clinical advantages of the drug are discussed. 46 references.—(B. A. Maher)

6134. **Racker, Heinrich.** *A contribution to the problem of counter-transference.* *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1953, **34**, 313-324.—The analyst should be alert to his tendency to counter-transfer to the patient. Oedipal, negative oedipal, and other conflicts from the analyst's background can be relived by him in the analysis and thus delay or disrupt therapy. The didactic analyst should keep a trainee in analysis until he feels the trainee is free of the tendency to counter-transfer without proper insight.—(G. Elias)

6135. **Relk, Louis E.** (Butler Hosp., Providence, R. I.) *The Halfway House; the role of laymen's organizations in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill.* *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1953, **37**, 615-618.—The role of the convalescent type program for mentally ill patients who are well on the road to recovery is discussed. Its values lie principally in providing tryout situations, opportunity for regaining independence of action while still under medical supervision and the opportunity to establish a healthy outlook appear to warrant further extension of the "half-way house" concept into many communities.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6136. **Rogers, Carl R.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Communication: its blocking and facilitation.* *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1952, **9**, 83-88.—The task of psychotherapy is "dealing with a failure in communication" between or within men, as in repressions, distortions, etc. Stating another's viewpoint, attitude, idea, etc. in a manner which is acceptable to him requires and develops insight. Entering another's "frame of reference in regard to the thing he is talking about" may appear threatening, since it suggests the possibility of changing one's own viewpoints. The difficulty is aggravated by the fact that blocked communication often accompanies or generates emotions with which it is easier to cope if a defensive or hostile attitude can be taken toward the other person. Experience demonstrates, however, that in vis-a-vis situations the results repay the effort and confirm the hope.—(J. Caffrey)

6137. **Rudhyar, Eya Fochin, & Branham, Bennett.** (Mental Health Institute, Independence, Iowa.) *The development of a psychodrama department in a mental hospital.* *Group Psychother.*, 1953, **6**, 110-114.—This report describes the establishment of a Psychodrama Department at the Mental Health Institute of Independence, Iowa, one of the four State mental hospitals. A brief summary of activities includes public relations,

individual interviews, marital counseling, and psychodrama groups. "There are indications that mental Hospitals such as this one may eventually become re-education centers in their communities. Oriented around group psychotherapy and psychodrama, such centers could offer the widest range possible for the experiencing and understanding of interpersonal relations and group living."—(V. Johnson)

6138. **Saslow, George.** (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) *Psychotherapy.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, **5**, 311-336.—Literature for the year ending May 1953 in psychotherapy, particularly in a medical setting, is critically reviewed under major headings of individual psychotherapy as process and in relation to the outcome of therapy, multiple therapy, and group psychotherapy. 72-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

6139. **Slavson, S. R.** *An Introduction to group therapy.* New York: International Universities Press, 1953. xvi, 352 p. \$3.50.—This book explains what group therapy is, on what principles it is based, in what way it is related to other types of therapy, on what type of cases it can be used effectively, what the therapeutic process is, and what the qualifications of a group therapist are. Based on records of 750 children and 55 groups.—(S. B. Groy)

6140. **Slavson, S. R., Hallowitz, Emanuel, & Rosenthal, Leslie.** *Group psychotherapy.* In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 527-540.—Trends in theory, group psychotherapy with children, with nonpsychotic and psychotic adults and reports on group psychotherapy in foreign countries are reviewed. 57 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6141. **Snyder, William U. (Chm.)** (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College, Pa.) *Group report of a program of research in psychotherapy.* State College, Pa.: Psychotherapy Research Group, The Pennsylvania State College, 1953. iii, 179 p. \$2.25 (Mimeo.)—A condensed series of 9 doctoral dissertations in "client-centered" psychotherapy. The studies deal with: clients who leave therapy, the personality of the counselor, client progress, Rorschach variability and perceptual consistency in behavior during therapy, predictive value of language measures, resistance in therapy, and client improvement. The appendix contains original rating scales. 102-item bibliography.—(B. H. Light)

6142. **Stokvis, B.** (U. Leyden, Holland.) *Quelques expériences psychothérapiques du Centre psychosomatique de Leyden.* (Psychotherapy at the Psychosomatic Centre of the University of Leyden.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1953, **53**, 567-570.—An account of psychotherapeutic procedures based upon experience with approximately 80 psychosomatic patients. Successful therapy requires a prior realization by the patient that his physical symptoms and psychic distress are aspects of the same event. This requires close rapport between therapist and patient. Choice of therapy is determined by the nature of the disorder and the personalities of patient and therapist.—(B. A. Maher)

6143. **Sutherland, J. D.** (Tavistock Clinic, London.) *Scientific tasks for the psychological clinic.* In Mace,

C. A., & Vernon, P. E., Current trends in British psychology, (see 28: 5132), 223-233.—The therapeutic need-relationships sought by patients who come to the clinic with their emotional problems provide a unique opportunity to study these central features of human behavior. We need concepts about needs and goals, forces in the external field, the internal environment, the dynamics of the role of the therapist. Citing the work of Ezriel, the author asserts that the psychoanalytic method is incapable of providing conclusive evidence with regard to the historical past. There is a shifting emphasis to the "here and now" in therapy. Research at the Tavistock clinic is concerned with the process of therapy, group therapy, the contributions from the therapist, child therapy, measurement, and long-term projects.—(H. H. Strupp)

6144. Taggart, Alice D., & Scheldlinger, Saul. (Community Serv. Soc., New York.) *Group therapy in a family service program*. *Soc. Casewk*, 1953, 24, 378-385.—This article describes how the authors' agency has utilized group therapy since 1947 as one way of serving families. Emphasized is the way the processes of casework precede and accompany this special approach. The discussion deals with the structure of the program in the agency, the role of the group therapy consultant, the selection and training of group therapists, how groups are formed, a case illustrating the exclusive use of group treatment, the use of the group for aid in diagnosis, aspects of team collaboration, and implications of this approach for the present and the future.—(L. B. Costin)

6145. Thompson, Clara. *Transference and character analysis*. *Samtids*, 1953, 7, 260-270.—Classical psychoanalysis believes different techniques are required in handling character from those used in coping with transference. Sullivan's concept of parataxic distortion includes both transference and character structure. This concept sees transference and character structure involving significant considerations in the patient-analyst relationship independent of the reliving or sublimation of instinctual drives.—(D. Prager)

6146. Townsend, Gladys E. (Travelers Aid Society, New York.) *Short-term casework with clients under stress*. *Soc. Casewk*, 1953, 34, 392-398.—The author described the Travelers Aid setting with its wide range of requests for help and states her conviction that fundamental help can be given in one interview or a few. To support this position cases are described illustrating problems of separation, of family relationships, the way in which help may be given by refusal of initial requests, help to the "deteriorated" client.—(L. B. Costin)

6147. Völgyesi, Franz Andreas. *Kortiko-viszerale (psychoemotionale) Umstimmung der Kranken—Gesamtumstellung in der medizinischen Betrachtungsweise*. (Cortico-visceral (psycho-emotional) modulation of patients—reorientation of the medical view point.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1953, 5, 373-383; 403-414.—Pavlov's teachings reveal the laws of physiological and psychological functioning. On their basis the diseased organism

can be altered and rebuilt. "Active psychotherapy" systematically employing hypnosis and suggestion will find it place as a psycho-emotional sedation and reorientation technique in all fields of medicine. 65 references.—(C. T. Bever)

6148. Waal, Nic. (Institutt for Psykoterapi, Oslo, Norway.) *Psykoterapeutiske målsetninger: sunnhet og tilpasning*. (Psychotherapeutic objectives: health and adjustment.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1953, 5(1), 30-46.—A comparative discussion of several concepts of psychotherapy. Freud represents psychoanalytic orientation, Kretschmer psychiatric psychotherapy, and Reich who demonstrates psychoanalytic thought which is not Freudian. A newer school of psychoanalytic thought established by Erik Erikson which varies considerably in the theory of frustration, sublimation and narcissism cannot however be thought of as being anti-Freud or anti-Reich. Erikson holds that a most important element in adjustment from childhood is "basic trust." Waal disagrees with Erikson and Reich and then seeks to establish his own theory which accepts many Freudian principles and seeks to demonstrate the variations in the therapist's role as important parts of psychotherapy.—(E. L. Stromberg)

6149. Weisskopf-Joelson, Edith. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) *Some suggestions concerning Weltanschauung and psychotherapy*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 601-604.—"It is the purpose of this paper to comment on the effect of present-day culture on current theories concerning psychotherapy, and to discuss aspects of psychotherapy which are frequently overlooked as a result of cultural bias." The effect of a "philosophy of life" on mental health is discussed and an experiment proposed to test some hypotheses generated by the discussion.—(L. N. Solomon)

6150. Wilcox, Paul H. *Physiodynamic therapy (shock therapy)*. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 541-557.—Out of an available literature of 800 papers, 132 are summarized under the headings: insulin therapy, electrical stimulation and gas therapy (carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide).—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 5649, 6166, 6200, 6354, 6385)

CHILD GUIDANCE

6151. Bakwin, Harry & Bakwin, Ruth Morris. *Clinical management of behavior disorders in children*. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1953. xi, 495 p. \$10.00.—"This volume is designed as a practical guide not only for the physician but for professional workers in the field of child psychology." The 72 chapters are divided into 12 sections, the first two of which consider growth and development, and child care, with the 3rd dealing with care of the physically ill and handicapped child. The remaining sections discuss in brief chapters the causes, diagnoses, and treatments of behavior disorders, and a wide variety of behavior problems commonly seen in children. Psychiatric and psychological data and points of view are

interpreted for the clinical pediatrician.—(C. M. Louttit)

6152. Dubo, Sara, & Rabinovitch, Ralph D. **Child psychiatry.** In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 462-474.—Representative studies are reviewed in theory, clinical studies, childhood schizophrenia, treatment as well as certain projects in the general field of child psychiatry and the dilemma of psychological education for parents. 48 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6153. Eggleston, Philippa. (Washburn Mem. Clinic, Minneapolis, Minn.) **The role of the clinic social worker in relation to the school child.** *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 23, 86-90.—The author discusses (1) ways in which the clinic social worker works with the school social worker in the treatment of a child within a child guidance clinic; (2) ways in which the clinic social worker works directly with other school personnel in helping the school child.—(L. B. Costin)

6154. Eiduson, Bernice T., & Livermore, Jean B. (Hacker Psychiatric Clinic, Beverly Hills, Calif.) **Complications in therapy with adopted children.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 795-802.—8 cases of adopted children under 12 years of age were examined to determine what specific role, if any, the fact of adoption played in the etiology of the problem presented and in the treatment difficulties. As do all children, the adoptive child has a conflict between his inner drives and the need to be loved and approved. The conflict is heightened because he is unconsciously aware of the gratification to his mother of his impulsive behavior, and on the other hand finds her repressive demands too much for him. The neuroses of mother and child are complementary, and the defenses of each are magnified by those of the other. Discussion by A. Wm. Hire.—(R. E. Perl)

6155. Hall, Elvajan. **Personal problems of children.** (5th ed.) Boston: Personal Book Shop (285 Columbus Ave.), 1953. 4 p. Gratis.—A bibliography of picture and reading books for children from primary grades to high school which present in story form examples of the kinds of problems met by children. The books listed are of value in bibliotherapy for children.—(C. M. Louttit)

6156. Harms, Ernest. **Essentials of abnormal child psychology.** New York: Julian Press, 1953. xiii, 265 p. \$5.00.—Part I (7 chapters) deals with the nature and origins of mental abnormalities in children. Topics discussed are: what abnormality is and is not; significance of parent-child relationships for understanding abnormal child psychology; ego psychology ("ego inflation" and "ego deflation"); schizophrenic, hysterical, depressive, and manic disorders in childhood; postencephalitis; the "Mignon neurosis." The author stresses his particular theoretical position and experiences. Part II (7 chapters) considers those diagnostic and therapeutic methods which the author has found to be useful in his own practice: child art; transitional, autogenic, transitional, and substitution therapy; incorrect diagnosis of feeble-mindedness; education of the mentally impaired child; short term child

guidance in clinics. Many case histories are described throughout the text. 186-item bibliography.—(F. Costin)

6157. Holman, Portia. **Some factors in the etiology of maladjustment in children: a comparison of 100 children "ascertained" as in need of special educational treatment and 100 others referred to a child guidance clinic.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 654-688.—Number and variety of aggressive symptoms in the ascertained group are related to character of parental relationship, attitude toward the child, and permanent early separation of the child from one or both parents. It is also postulated that cerebral dysrhythmias may be present in many aggressive children. 34 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6158. Janvier, Carmelite. (Orleans Parish Public School System, New Orleans, La.) **Problematic areas in the integration of the school social worker clinic team.** *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 23, 91-92.—Areas of needed integration between the school social worker and the clinic team are discussed: (1) finding proper cases for referral from school to clinic and finding new ways of help for school children whose parents will not participate in clinic treatment; (2) better fusing between clinic and school of the focus of interest in treatment; (3) responsibility for follow-up after clinic treatment is ended.—(L. B. Costin)

6159. Kessler, Jane W. (U. Hosp., Cleveland, O.) & Wolfenstein, Charlotte M. **A comparison of Rorschach retests with behavior changes in a group of emotionally disturbed children.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 740-754.—A comparison was made between the changes shown on repeated Rorschach examinations and the changes in the child as perceived by members of the residential staff. The authors suggest a reciprocal integration of the testing and social work material for an accurate cross-sectional appraisal of a child's problems at any one time, and the use of repeated testing to obtain a longitudinal view of the direction in which a child is developing.—(R. E. Perl)

6160. Laufer, Marie L. (Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, N. Y.) **Casework with parents.** *Child Welfare*, 1953, 32(9), 3-7.—The author shows the interrelation of the adolescent's difficulties with the problems of his parents. She suggests that simultaneous casework with both parents and child is the most effective way to solve these difficulties. The girls' club set up at the institution as a protective group setting for girls between 16 and 21, provides an opportunity for parents to be with their daughters. Detailed discussion, including concrete examples, includes (1) recognizing the girl's conflict, (2) helping parent at intake, (3) the girl's need for parents, (4) specific help to the parents, (5) specific help to the girl, (6) the parent's conflict, and (7) the child's ambivalence.—(S. M. Amatora)

6161. Lowenfeld, Margaret. **Einige Grundzüge einer Kinder-Psychotherapie.** (Fundamentals of child therapy.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 208-216.—The Institute for Child Psychology in London operates in

a manner somewhat parallel to the child guidance movement, although the program of the Institute contains somewhat different ideas. The child patients come from all parts of England, from all social classes. The age range is from early infancy to the eighteenth year. The Institute is concerned besides with the training of psychotherapists, with psychotherapy, and also research. The main emphasis in its psychotherapeutic work is on the relationship between patient and therapist.—(E. Barschak)

6162. Meyer, Luise. *Neurotische Erziehungsschwierigkeiten nach ungünstigen frühkindlichen Umwelteinflüssen.* (Neurotic upbringing difficulties after unfavorable early childhood environmental influences.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 262-266.—This is the case history of an analytic psychotherapy with a 7.5 year old girl over a period of 2 years and 131 treatment hours. Psychodynamics are discussed in detail.—(W. Schwarz)

6163. Morse, William C. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *The development of a mental hygiene milieu in a camp program for disturbed boys.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 826-833.—The University of Michigan Fresh Air Camp provides training in work with disturbed boys for advanced students in education, sociology, social work and psychology and provides mental hygiene oriented camping for seriously maladjusted boys from 7 to 14 years of age. The author discusses the nature of the staff, the effects of the out-of-doors camp setting, and the camper clientele.—(R. E. Perl)

6164. Porter, Rutherford B. (Indiana State Teachers Coll., Terre Haute.) *Clinical service extensions for rural area exceptional children.* *Except. Child.*, 1953, 20, 105-110.—Clinical service problems and needs in rural areas are described. The need for assistance from the state level and from college and university clinics is emphasized. The groundwork needed is described.—(T. E. Newland)

6165. Rosenthal, Maurice J. (Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill.) *Collaborative therapy with parents at child guidance clinics.* *Soc. Casewk.*, 1954, 35, 18-25.—The author cites the difficulty arising in treatment of a parent when his welfare tends to be of interest to the staff only as it has bearing on the welfare of the child. Only if parents are helped with own problems will therapy succeed in primary goal of helping the child. Help for himself becomes the dominant motive of the parent when his therapy passes beyond its earliest phase. Discussed to support these views are: (1) the parent's part in the diagnostic process; (2) aspects of planning therapy for parents; (3) objections of parent-centered focus; (4) why child-centered therapy may appear successful; (5) collaboration as a hindrance to parent's therapist; (6) problem children of successfully treated parents.—(L. B. Costin)

6166. Simon, Julie Ferber. *Constructing an experience table to predict the client's continuation in treatment.* *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Wk.*, 1953, 24, 81-110.—Agencies would be helped by a technique that enables them to cull those most likely to profit from therapy. An experience table was developed for use in child

guidance clinics after the intake interview. The table serves as a guidepost, listing the factors which have been found to be related to success or failure of therapy.—(G. Elias)

6167. Winstel, Buelah Ruth. *The family agency and casework with children.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1953, 23, 249-271.—A description of the work of the Family Service of Philadelphia with children. A psychologist is used part time for testing; a psychiatrist supervises and teaches, although he is not a child psychiatrist. The main employees of the agency, social caseworkers, have been treating an increasingly wide range of children's emotional problems on all levels—from insight therapy to educational and environmental manipulation.—(G. Elias)

(See also abstracts 6239, 6432, 6456, 6569)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

6168. Aspiote, Ar. A. *Ho epangelmatikos prosanatolismos.* (Professional orientation.) Athens: Institute of Medical Psychology and Mental Hygiene, 1951. 91 p. (Studies No. 3.)—Problems and methods of vocational guidance and aspects of vocational adjustment are discussed. Five-page bibliography.—(E. Natsi & C. M. Louttit)

6169. Derivière, R. *Le controle des intérêts professionnels dans l'enseignement secondaire.* (Control of vocational interests in secondary education.) *Travail hum.*, 1953, 16, 1-30.—In the course of educational and vocational guidance, the interests of 461 boys and girls between 15 and 18, and 154 boys 12-13, were analyzed. The author concludes that choice before 17 is unfounded—it is too dependent on family and school influences before 15, and not yet stable before 17. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6170. Gugenheim, C. *Étude des intérêts professionnels d'un group d'apprentis.* (Study of vocational interests in a group of apprentices) *Travail hum.*, 1953, 16, 81-88.—A study of apprentices who soon had to narrow their choice to a definite line of work, showed these tendencies: they vacillated in trying to make such choice, the majority preferred to work just one material (e.g., wood or metal), and an important factor was the prestige or social value of the chosen occupation. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6171. Helper, Malcolm M., & McQuitty, Louis L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Some relations of personality integration to occupational interests.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 219-231.—"Strong interest blanks completed by 46 male college students were scored both for 34 occupational interest scales and for personality integration, the latter according to the method and norms of McQuitty. It was found that persons who express interest patterns characteristic of relatively few occupational groups obtain integration scores which indicate a significantly higher average degree of integration than was indicated by the scores of those persons expressing interest patterns characteristic of a relatively large number of occupational groups."—(J. C. Franklin)

6172. Holland, John L., Krause, Allen H., Nixon, M. Eloise, & Trombath, Mary F. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) *The classification of occupations by means of Kuder interest profiles: I. The development of interest groups.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 263-269.—In this study, cluster analysis, using rho as an index of profile similarity, was used to classify 45 KPR occupational profiles for men and a group of 42 profiles for women. For men, 7 interest groups were produced; 5 interest groups were found for women. Tables are presented showing the occupational classifications. Comparability to the Kuder and Strong groups is considered.—(S. S. Zalkind)

6173. Rodger, A. *Vocational guidance in Britain.* In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 11-21.—Starting with the contributions of Cyril Burt, the vocational guidance movement is reviewed from 1922 to date. At present, vocational guidance activities are found in the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, the Ministry of Labor (Youth Employment Service and Industrial Rehabilitation Units,) some independent rehabilitation centers and in university departments of psychology. The author reports that actually little vocational guidance activity is found in universities, but the picture is changing. The future calls for research on criteria of occupational success, more work on job analysis, and classification of occupations. Primarily, however, there is a need for more psychologists in vocational guidance. 20 references.—(H. H. Strupp)

6174. Schmidt, Louis G. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *Primary mental abilities and occupational choices.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 297-300.—At 3 different times during their year in the 10th grade students were asked to express their occupational choices, and near the close of the year they took the Primary Mental Abilities Test. For 5 of the 10 most frequently chosen occupations the students who selected them made significantly higher than average scores on subtests described as measuring abilities necessary for the occupations. Occupational choices expressed on the separate occasions showed more stability of choice than is usually reported.—(M. Murphy)

6175. Schneider, Eliezer. *Orientação, seleção e formação profissional no Brasil.* (Professional orientation, selection and structure in Brazil.) *Monogr. Psicol., Rio de J.*, 1949, No. 4, 63 p.

6176. Wilson, Mary D. *The vocational preferences of secondary modern schoolchildren. Part II. The development of a realistic attitude to vocations.* *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 23, 163-179.—The maturation of vocational preferences from the primary to the secondary periods as revealed through the recollection of earlier wishes shows substantial change in interests. Vocational phantasies were generally distinguishable from serious choices, and a satisfactory standard of realism was achieved shortly after the transfer to the secondary school. Intelligence and satisfactory personal adjustment in some respects appeared related to maturity of vocational attitude. The influence of rela-

tives and friends, of preferred school subjects, and of experience with an occupation through trying it out or watching others engaged in it were factors prominently associated with choice of occupation.—(R. C. Strassburger)

(See also abstracts 6014, 6484)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

6177. Blazer, Alfred. *What's your problem?* New York: Citadel Press, 1953. xii, 372 p. \$3.50.—The author hopes to make available to the general public the scientific truths of modern psychiatry in a language and a method he believes will help people as an initial step in the solution of everyday problems of life. The approach is eclectic. Social and economic factors are often stressed. The material covers the psychoses, the neuroses, psychosomatics, abnormal personality types, and bizarre personality types. Normalcy is of the "clinically negative" variety. The goals of behavior patterns are to avoid anxiety. The latter part of the book is concerned with marital and sex problems.—(L. R. Steiner)

6178. Braceland, Francis J. *Psychiatry and psychosomatic medicine.* In Fishbein, Morris, (Ed.), 1953 *medical progress; a review of medical advances during 1952.* New York: Blakiston Co., 1953, pp. 145-167.—The year's accomplishment in psychiatry as recorded in the literature is reviewed under the headings of early memories, schizophrenia, multiple psychotherapy, group therapy and group dynamics, child psychiatry, psychosomatic medicine, physical methods of treatment, neurophysiological and biochemical research, and addiction. 111-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

6179. Crown, S. *Objective psychological studies in psychiatry.* In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 87-97.—The studies reported in this paper were largely selected from the work in progress at the Institute of Psychiatry (Maudsley Hospital). These studies have two aims, (1) the scientific description of persons who are mentally abnormal, and (2) study of the effects of treatment. The taxonomic, dimensional approach to the study of personality is illustrated by the work of H. J. Eysenck. Neuroticism, psychoticism, and introversion-extraversion are the three major factors isolated.—(H. H. Strupp)

6180. Dax, E. Cunningham. *Experimental studies in psychiatric art.* Philadelphia, Pa.: J. B. Lippincott, 1953. 100 p. \$5.00.—An account is given of the ways in which the art activities for patients were developed, the objectives of the work, and the means and conditions under which the paintings were produced. Uses to which the pictures can be put and their value in depicting the patients' symptoms are then discussed, with special attention to the meaning of the eye. The second half of the book deals with musical investigations, particularly with the synesthetic effect of music on painting. Differences in the creative activities of patients before and after leu-

cotomy operations and the paintings of others with head injuries are next presented. The book concludes with a consideration of art and illness. 68 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6181. Fleming, G. W. T. H. (Barnwood House, Gloucester, Eng.) *The insane root*. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 638-653.—The history of the use of mandrake in the treatment of mental disorders is illustrated from the literature.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6182. Frank, Richard L. *Psychoanalysis*. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 502-516.—Trends in psychoanalysis are reviewed as they relate to applications in other fields, training standards, a new journal and reviews of literature but with greater stress upon attempts at a definition of psychoanalysis in the field of science and at an exploration of possibilities for psychoanalytic research beyond those summarized here. 46 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6183. Friedman, Lawrence J. *Defensive aspects of orality*. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1953, 34, 304-312.—Analysts should become alert to the tendency of patients' anxieties to regress them back to pre-oedipal (oral) levels. No matter the level of this regression, castration anxiety remains the main element in the difficulty. Only through analysis of the pre-oedipal material can it be recognized in its truly defence-like character, and can it be traced to the true source of basic anxiety, castration anxiety.—(G. Elias)

6184. Glass, Albert J. (Brooke Army Hosp., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.) *Preventive psychiatry in the combat zone*. *Milit. Rev., Ft. Leavenworth*, 1953, 33(7), 9-17.—Reprinted from *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1953, (May).

6185. Hoch, Paul H. *Experimentally produced abnormal mental states*. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 536.—Abstract.

6186. Kohn, Eugen. *Order/disorder*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 427-435.—"Order and disorder exist and can be seen everywhere." They exist in the biological, social and cosmic sphere. Personality disorders are themselves a kind of ordering. The work of the psychiatrist consists of helping the patient who is fighting his way through "the Scylla and Charybdis of order and disorder."—(N. H. Pronko)

6187. Kellmann, Franz J. *Hereditary in health and mental disorder; principles of psychiatric genetics in the light of comparative twin studies*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1953. 315 p. \$6.00.—The volume, the 19th in the Salmon Lecture Series, is comprised of 3 parts, the first of which deals with problems and principles of genetics research in relation to mental health (5 chapters). Emphasis is placed upon comparative twin studies. Part 2 (5 chapters) reviews findings pertinent to selected nosological groups (the psychoses, for example), while Part 3 (5 chapters) relates current knowledge to professional and health planning problems. 385-item bibliography.—(L. A. Pennington)

6188. Kemper, Werner. *Frühkindliche Erlebenswelt, Neurose und Psychose*. (Early childhood experiences behind neurosis and psychosis.) *Psyche, Heidel.*,

1953, 6, 641-667.—Are there any relations or connections between the first weeks of life of an infant and later neurosis and psychosis? According to the author, the most important factors for failures in development are, besides insufficient environment, traumatic experiences, wrong attitudes of parents, and too much emphasis on cleanliness, hygiene, and orderliness.—(E. Barschak)

6189. Lewis, Nolan D. C. *Comments on some aspects of the current (1953) research program of the New York State Psychiatric Institute*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 588-596.—Some of the research topics currently under investigation are psychosurgical procedures, experimental psychoses, carbon dioxide therapy, pseudoneurotic schizophrenia, medical genetics, childhood schizophrenia, prognosis in schizophrenia, pathophysiology of epilepsy, allergic encephalomyelitis, cerebro-structural and histo-metabolic changes in schizophrenia, amino-acid metabolism of the central nervous system, and brain metabolism. The clinical psychiatric researches will be reported later.—(D. Prager)

6190. Masserman, Jules H., Gross, Zoltan, & Pechtel, Curtis. *Abnormalities of behavior*. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 263-280.—Literature of psychological interest is reviewed for the year ending April 1953. Problems in etiology, prevention and therapy for both the psychoneurosis and psychosis are covered. 162-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

6191. Noyes, Arthur P. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *Modern clinical psychiatry*. (4th ed.) Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1953. viii, 609 p. \$7.00.—This edition aims to present more fully the principles of basic psychiatry with considerable expansion in the presentation of genetic and dynamic concepts and their application to clinical psychiatry. The classification of the Standard Nomenclature is followed in this edition.—(A. J. Sprow)

6192. Overholser, Winfred. *Forensic psychiatry*. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 445-447.—Papers dealing with problems pertaining to the criminal offender, legislation, attorneys' attitudes toward psychiatry and psychiatrists, legal procedures, popular attitudes toward sex offenders, text books in Psychiatry and the Law are reviewed. 14 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6193. Rado, Sandor. (Columbia U., New York.) *Dynamics and classification of disordered behavior*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 406-426.—A classification of behavior disorders is presented which consists of seven classes. These are illustrated with examples of the adaptational dynamics involved. Discussions of Rado's lecture by Karl Menninger, Francis Gerty and George Raines follow. 16 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6194. Sands, Irving J. *The first twenty-five years of Hillside Hospital*. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1953, 2, 199-206.—The history of Hillside Hospital since its opening in 1927, is sketched with a background of the Committee of Mental Health among Jews, organized in

1919, from which the idea of the hospital grew.—(C. T. Bever)

6195. Schilder, Paul. *Medical psychology*. New York: International Universities Press, 1953. 428 p. \$7.50.—Translated and edited by David Rapaport, "Schilder's *Medizinische Psychologie* is presented here in translation, three decades after it was written, both for its value as a historical document and its inherent value, which the decades have not dissipated." The section on "Affect and experience" is omitted here. There is a foreword by the translator. Rapaport's "Paul Schilder's contribution to the theory of thought-processes" is reprinted in an appendix from *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.* (see 26: 4433). 905-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

6196. Schneider, Kurt. (U. Heidelberg, Germany.) *Die Beurteilung der Zurechnungsfähigkeit*. (2. Aufl.) (The determination of legal responsibility.) (2nd ed.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1953. 36 p. DM 2.70.—Within the realm of a formal lecture delivered before a group of lawyers, the author sets forth his views on current problems in forensic psychiatry in Germany. He discusses the organic and functional disturbances, ethical problems of guilt and moral action, and the ramifications of abnormal behavior relative to the life experience of the individual and the penal code.—(H. P. David)

6197. Simon, Alexander. *Clinical psychiatry*. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 388-435.—A survey of some general problems in the field of psychiatry is followed by an extensive review of studies of schizophrenia along clinical, psycho-pathologic, somatic and therapy lines. Other subjects include affective and organic reactions, drug addiction and "drug psychoses," geriatrics, military and civilian defense, psychiatry, hospital administration and foreign psychiatry. 355 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6198. Slater, Elliot. *Psychotic and neurotic illnesses in twins*. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1953. vi, 385 p. (Med. Res. Council Special Rep. Ser., No. 278.) \$4.75. (Available from British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.)—All cases seen prior to 1936 were searched for and those seen 1936 to 1939 studied in ten hospitals, yielding 67 uniovular and 224 binovular pairs, two-thirds females, and followed up in 1946-1949. Personality resemblance in uniovular twins is great and differences slight; the only important difference being in energy of character—one twin being dominant and the other submissive. The more active twin is spared schizophrenia but more likely to have poor adjustment if the illness be psychopathy. Prodromal features of illness for schizophrenia, affective disorders, organic states, psychopathy and neurosis are reviewed in the light of case history and followup data. A case report of every case is appended.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6199. Spiegel, E. A. (Ed.) (Temple U. Sch. Med., Philadelphia, Pa.) *Progress in neurology and psychiatry: an annual review*. Vol. 8. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1953. 591 p. \$10.00.—The international

output of literature in these two related fields for the past year is represented by more than 3200 papers reviewed here. Articles are classed under the following headings: basic sciences; neurology; neuro-surgery and psychiatry. The separate papers are reviewed elsewhere in this issue.—(N. H. Pronko)

6200. Strauss, E. B. *Reason and unreason in psychological medicine*. London: H. K. Lewis, 1953. xii, 55 p. 8 s. 6 d. (Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1953. \$2.25.)—Three lectures of the author entitled "Quo Vadimus," "The Concept of Causality" and "Causality and Psychological Medicine" have been collected and presented in one volume. He condemns the mysticism and rigidity of all psychotherapeutic doctrines which fail to provide sensible and logical bases for their treatment goals. He is much more critical of the reluctance of the more orthodox analytically oriented practitioners to permit any modification of affect by the introduction of physical treatment. The second and third lectures are concerned with relating the philosophical concept of causality to modern psychological medicine. His principal criticism is again directed toward the failure of Freudian analysts to establish causal relationships that can be scientifically validated.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6201. Tanner, J. M. (Ed.) *Prospects in psychiatric research; the proceedings of the Oxford Conference of the Mental Health Research Fund, March 1952*. Oxford, Eng.: Blackwell, 1953. (Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas.) xi, 197 p. \$4.75.—Some 50 invited research workers and doctors from the fields of neuro-anatomy, pharmacology, psychiatry, biochemistry, sociology, psychoanalysis, animal behavior, physiology, and endocrinology spent 2 days in continuous plenary session discussing: "What are the ignorances which today principally hamper our understanding of the nature, prevention and cure of mental illness? What advances in research are most likely to remove these, and so help to reduce the population of mental hospitals and institutions for delinquents?" The proceedings of the conference are presented in this book. 140-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

6202. Tsung-yl Lin. *A study of the incidence of mental disorder in Chinese and other cultures*. *Psychiatry*, 1953, 16, 313-336.—Based on a survey of 3 Chinese communities in Formosa including 19,931 individuals during 1946-48, the incidence of mental disorder in Chinese culture is presented. The census visit method was used and the findings are reported in statistical tables. Comparison with other cultures are attempted despite the difficulties in the present state of psychiatric knowledge. Comments are offered upon the mental hygiene program in Formosa.—(C. T. Bever)

6203. Wortis, Joseph. *Pavlov's experimental work and psychoses*. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 535-536.—Abstract.

6204. Yost, Orin Ross. *What you should know about mental illness*. New York: Exposition Press, 1953. 165 p. \$3.50.—Part I, *The Mind in the Making*, considers the normal development of the mind from

birth to adulthood as a background to an understanding of Part II, Mental Illness and its Treatment. Here organic and functional disorders, psychosomatic illnesses, techniques of treatment, drug addiction, epilepsy and suicide are treated. Part III, Mental Illness: a Public Responsibility, concerns the care of the mentally ill, mental hygiene as a goal, steps toward mental health as the community's responsibility and a final chapter by Norman Vincent Peale on psychiatry and religion. Foreword by Nolan D. C. Lewis and an introduction by Leland E. Hinser.—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 5184, 5241, 5243, 5260, 5295, 5478)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

6205. Arbitman, Herman D. (Training School, Vine-land, N. J.) **Rorschach determinants in mentally defective and normal subjects.** *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 143-151.—Lower R, D, M, higher FM seem typical for 50 S's with mean MA of 7-4. Do is so infrequent a response with mentally deficient persons that it should be abandoned as a so-called oligophrenic response.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6206. Blacketer-Simmonds, D. A. (Stoke Park Colony, Bristol, Eng.) **An investigation into the supposed differences existing between mongols and other mentally defective subjects with regard to certain psychological traits.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 702-719.—Comparison of 60 mongols with 300 non-mongols revealed only 3 differences: mongols were less docile, more mischievous, and more solitary. Mongols do not conform to any characteristic temperamental types as described in textbooks.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6207. Bliss, Monte. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) **The homogeneity of the mentally subnormal: a fallacious concept.** *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 152-156.—Analysis of the actual behavior of even supposedly homogeneous groups among the mentally deficient, such as mongoloids, shows variability so great that automatic planning is inadvisable.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6208. Cianci, Vincentz. **Meeting the needs of the retarded pre-adolescent child at home.** *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs.*, 1953, 44-45.—The New Jersey home training program, aimed at helping both the child and his parents, is briefly described.—(T. E. Newland)

6209. Ecob, Katherine G. **Growth of social responsibility for the exceptional child.** *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs.*, 1952, 10-15.

6210. Heath, S. Roy, Jr. (Princeton U., N. J.) **The relation of rail-walking and other motor performances of mental defectives to mental age and etiological type.** *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 119-127.—Familial mental defectives surpass non-familial on six of eight motor tests, the more discriminating tests being those which require more complex action patterns. The rail-walking test is related to mental age.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6211. Jervis, George A., McAllister, Ferdinand F., Hegg, Bruce M., & Deterling, Ralph A., Jr. (Letch-

worth State Village, Thiells, N. Y.) **Revascularization of the brain in mental defectives.** *Neurology*, 1953, 3, 871-878.—In a series of 25 mental defectives, ages from 3 to 20, an arteriovenous anastomosis was effected between the carotid artery and the internal jugular vein. Postoperative observation was for two years or more. No improvement was noted in intelligence quotients, clinical symptomatology, or electroencephalographic findings.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6212. Kanner, Leo. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) **The emotional quandries of exceptional children.** *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs.*, 1952, 21-28.

6213. Kelman, Howard R. (Jewish Hosp. of Brooklyn, N. Y.) **Parent guidance in a clinic for mentally retarded children.** *Soc. Casewk.*, 1953, 34, 441-447.—The author discusses (1) the background and scope of the problem of the mentally retarded child; (2) the limited availability of community resources; (3) the importance of parental guidance; (4) common parental concerns and attitudes; (5) diagnosis and its importance in guidance; (6) ways of involving the parents in guidance; (7) the limitations of clinic help and parent group activity.—(L. B. Costin)

6214. Lyons, J. F. & Heaton-Ward, W. A. (Comp.) **Notes on mental deficiency.** Bristol, Eng.: John Wright, 1953. 48 p.—Geared to the changes wrought by England's National Health Service Act of 1946, the booklet presents administrative and legal aspects of the general problems of mental deficiency.—(T. E. Newland)

6215. Marinus, Carleton J. **Physical factors in mental retardation.** *Except. Child.*, 1953, 20, 124; 126; 128-130.—"We are too prone to classify each subnormal child as feeble-minded, a term correctly applied only to the directly inheritable mental handicap." A program of adequate diagnosis and treatment is needed, when "the mental disorder is due to a physical factor that can be diagnosed and treated.... Such a program will result in improved efficiency and accelerated mental development in cases amenable to such treatment."—(T. E. Newland)

6216. O'Connor, N. **The occupational success of feeble-minded adolescents.** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1953, 27, 157-163.—Reviewing a number of studies of feeble-minded persons, it is concluded that the problem of feeble-mindedness is as much a problem of character or social conditioning as of cognitive or motor deficiency. It is felt that if they were housed in small hostels, and given extended education and occupational guidance, at least two out of three would succeed at unskilled work.—(G. S. Spear)

6217. Papish, Martin F. **Understanding the needs and desires of the parents of the retarded child.** *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs.*, 1953, 53-55.—"Opinions were obtained from a representative cross-section" of the National Association for Retarded Children as to what the parents wanted from the professional (sympathetic frankness and truth, "valid tests for the whole personality" for lower retardates, a new terminology, and continuous research on mental

retardation); from the educator (educate the public to the meaning of mental retardation and awaken the community to a continuing interest in the problem); and from the community ("a place of dignity in human society for their child"). Elimination of the usual type of court commitment, in favor of the privacy of the judge's chamber, and better over-all institutional programs are urged.—(T. E. Newland)

6218. Pollock, Morris P., & Pollock, Miriam. *New hope for the retarded: enriching the lives of exceptional children*. Boston: Porter Sargent, 1953. xv, 176 p. \$4.50.—Written from the experience of operating a school for retarded children this text deals with the problems and methods of training such children in the home and school. 3 chapters discuss the needs of the retarded child and the values in special attention. A chapter deals with the parents' job in the home. In the remaining 8 chapters the program at the Pollock school is described and detailed descriptions of equipment, games, handwork, class procedures, etc. are given.—(C. M. Louttit)

6219. Sarason, Seymour B. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *The psychology of the exceptional child*. *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs*, 1952, 16-20.

6220. Schlanger, Bernard B. (Training Sch., Vineland, N. J.) *Speech examination of a group of institutionalized mentally handicapped children*. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1953, 18, 339-349.—74 mentally retarded children enrolled in St. Coletta's School for Exceptional Children studied for articulatory proficiency showed 30% hearing losses, marked deficiency in auditory memory span for vowels and sound discrimination. Syllable and tapping rates were slow. In general their speech was immature. Scores on formal testing with picture stimuli differed from conversation scores. Interrelationships between the five measures presumed to affect articulatory proficiency indicated that these measures were not related to a highly significant degree with the exception of the maximum repetitive rates for syllable production and tapping.—(M. F. Palmer)

6221. Silver, Archie A. (Bellevue Hosp., New York.) *Diagnosis of the various syndromes encountered in the retarded pre-adolescent child*. *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs*, 1953, 10-20.—Criteria are outlined for schizophrenia and organic states (developmental deviations and encephalopathies). Emotional deprivation is mentioned briefly. 17 references.—(T. E. Newland)

6222. Walker, Gale H. (State School, Polk, Pa.) *Treatment of the mentally retarded pre-adolescent child*. *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs*, 1953, 21-29.—Whether in an institutional setting or not, the parents of such children need help and a multi-discipline study must be made of the needs of the children. Preventive, corrective and amelioratory medical services are necessary. Emotional needs must be met. The therapeutic team consists of the family, the professional group, and non-professional

group ("the cook, the cop"). The importance of starting all efforts earlier is stressed.—(T. E. Newland)
(See also abstracts 5356, 6283)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

6223. Allen, Edward B., & Prout, Curtis T. *Alcoholism*. In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 486-494.—Advances in therapy with disulfiram and apomorphine are presented. Evidence for adrenal cortical insufficiency as a cause of alcoholism, management of the patient, therapy and etiology are some of the other areas explored. 41 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6224. Anselinger, H. J. (Bur. Narcotics, Washington 25, D. C.), & Tompkins, William F. *The traffic in narcotics*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1953. xi, 354 p. \$4.50.—Practical and legal aspects of national and international control are discussed and the seriousness of the problem considered from the sociological and psychological as well as medical aspects. A glossary gives the argot of addiction.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6225. Aversperg, Alfred, & Solari, Guido. *Brücken-syndrome der akuten Alkoholhalluzinose zum Delirium tremens*. (Syndromes between acute alcoholic hallucinosis and delirium tremens.) *Nervenarzt*, 1953, 24, 407-415.—Description of mixed syndromes of acute alcoholic hallucinosis and delirium tremens from 76 cases. These syndromes show "paranoid delirium with predominantly auditory hallucinations, and in some cases visual hallucinations of harmless content, disturbance of situational and temporal orientation, and increasing disturbance of consciousness toward evening... These deliria usually appear on the second or third day of abstinence and customarily last 4-7 days... The frequency of the delirious complications and their particular character are hypothetically related to excesses and anorexia (inanition and avitaminosis) arising from unconscious suicidal trends, as well as to the continuously repeated periods of abstinence." 40 references.—(E. W. Eng)

6226. Ausubel, David P., Schiff, Herbert M., & Goldman, Morton. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Qualitative characteristics in the learning process associated with anxiety*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 537-547.—"Anxiety is conceptualized as an 'acquired reaction-sensitivity in individuals suffering from impaired self-esteem to overreact with fear to any anticipated adjustive situation that contains a further threat to self-esteem.' It is the novel elements of an unfamiliar learning problem which constitute the threat to the anxious individual, and instigate a habitual, anxiety-reducing response set to avoid the improvisation necessary for successful learning." Experimental evidence is presented which supports this point of view. 44 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

6227. Bachrach, Arthur J. *Notes on the psychopathology of delusions*. *Psychiatry*, 1953, 16, 375-380.—Delusions serve a communicative purpose testing the therapist and other significant persons.—(C. T. Bever)

6228. **Bauer, Francis C.** *Folie à trois; a case report.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 608-623.—Only 6 cases of folie à trois have appeared in the American literature since 1900. A case of folie à trois is presented involving a brother and two sisters in which the duration of illness is 50 years. The principle mechanisms involved are sustained sibling rivalry and the acting out of repressed hostility.—(D. Prager)

6229. **Brill, Leon.** *Some notes on dynamics and treatment in narcotic addiction.* *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 23, 67-81.—The author uses case material as a basis for discussion of: "(1) dynamics and recurring motifs in addiction; (2) varying reactions to hospitalization and treatment; and (3) problems confronting discharges from hospitals and the need for follow-up services."—(L. B. Costin)

6230. **Corp, Eugene.** (U. Leyden, Holland.) *Sur la simulation.* (Malingering.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1953, 53, 549-562.—Malingering (simulation) is defined as "Exhibiting behaviorally a psychopathological condition which is not really present." It is distinguished from hysteria by the lack of "...identification of the individual with his inner feelings." Two case studies are presented. Psychopathological states are discussed with special reference to the psychology of acting as it relates to pseudopathologies.—(B. A. Maher)

6231. **Chatterji, N. N.** *Drug addiction.* *Samikṣā*, 1953, 7, 285-293.—Drugs are symbols of parental images to the addict. Faced with an unresolved oedipus complex, the addict incorporates parental images via drugs and hopes his self-love will be increased by his incorporation of loved objects. Benzedrine and caffeine were identified with father. Hypnotics and morphia were identified with mother. The addict tries to counteract the hostile introject by incorporating a new love object. Drug addicts are potentially psychotic.—(D. Prager)

6232. **Cramblett, Henry G.** *The uses of and poisoning by the barbiturates.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 390-395.—Incidence, symptoms, causes, treatment, and educative aspects of the problem are reviewed. 15 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

6233. **Durkheim, Emile.** *Suicide.* Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1951. 405 p. \$5.00.—This first English translation of the 1897 treatise is introduced by an essay, "The Aetiology of Suicide," by George Simpson, which relates the significant points of view of the sociologist to more recent statistical evidence and to psychoanalytic theories and suggests research areas.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6234. **Eisenberg, Leon.** (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) *Treatment of the emotionally disturbed pre-adolescent child.* *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs.*, 1953, 30-41.—Treatment must be directed simultaneously at two objectives: "Correction, where possible, of those factors in the physical and social environment that give impetus to the disturbance" and "strengthening of the child's ability to withstand such factors so long as they are in operation, and the enhancement of his capacity to react in a

healthy fashion to new situations as they arise." Treatment is discussed and illustrated from the biological, the psychological, and the social frames of references, although their interrelatedness is emphasized.—(T. E. Newland)

6235. **Ellingson, R. J.** (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) *Response to physiological stress in normal and behavior problem children.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 83, 19-29.—"Four groups of children composed of normals, behavior problems, children with 1 schizophrenic parent, and children with one epileptic parent have been studied with respect to their physiological reactions to stress conditions induced by hyperventilation and the cold pressor test." EEG, EMG, GSR, respiration and heart rate were measured. Resting levels of physiological activity did not differentiate the groups but the stress measures separated the normal and behavior problem children. The children of schizophrenics resembled the behavior problem children; the children of epileptics resembled the normal group. The author considers this as a possible physiological predisposition to behavioral maladjustment.—(Z. Luria)

6236. **Erdmann, Dore.** *Eine schwere Kontaktstörung.* (A serious contact disturbance.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 257-261.—This is the case history of a 4-year old boy who was seen in therapy for 120 hours, at the end of which his relationships had improved markedly. The psychodynamics are discussed in a psychoanalytic framework.—(W. Schwarz)

6237. **Flourney, Henri.** *An analytic session in a case of male homosexuality.* In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 229-240.—The report of a significant analytic session of a 30 year old male homosexual is followed by commentary and some relevant remarks on homosexuality in ancient Greece. 18 references.—(C. T. Bever)

6238. **Goldston, Iago.** *Prophylactic psychopathology: the rationality of the irrational in psychodynamics.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1953, 40, 304-318.—Seemingly irrational cruel actions are dynamically neither irrational nor neurotic but reactive, sanitizing, and serving to aid in regaining inner ego balance. More expositional and didactic effort is required by the therapist of these patients than is ordinarily desirable. The ordinary transference indulgence does not suffice to enable these patients to integrate their irrationality. They must be permitted to witness the play of the therapist's own judgment and knowledge if they are not to develop a compulsively fixated preoccupation with their so-called "stupidities."—(D. Prager)

6239. **Gardner, George E. (Ed.)** *Case studies in childhood emotional disabilities. Volume I.* New York: American Orthopsychiatric Association, 1953. vii, 368 p.—Thirteen cases presented in workshops at the Association meetings, 1950 to 1952, are published together with the discussion concerning them. The cases deal with the following problems (authors' names in parentheses): pseudoschizophrenia (Beata Rank, Samuel Kaplan); latency period (Edith Bur-

baum); adolescent anorexia and obesity (I. N. Berlin, M. J. Boatman, S. L. Sheimo, S. A. Szurek); adolescent girl self re-referral (W. B. Curtis, E. B. Capron); inconsistent parental relationship (E. H. Holmes, J. P. Lord); residential treatment of behavior problem girl (Othilda Krug, Helen Hayward, Bernice Crumpacker); delinquent, ambivalence and resistance to treatment (G. E. Bloom); mother and atypical child treatment (Eleanor Pavenstedt, I. N. Andersen); psychogenic diarrhea and phobia (Melitta Sperling); acute anxiety in 5-year old (H. W. Newell, K. L. Schultz); intensive treatment of predelinquent boy (Irving Kaufman, E. H. Holmes); neurotic (criminal) adolescent (H. S. Lippman, Sylvia Reisman); residential treatment and diagnosis of destructive behavior (L. J. Wise, Othilda Krug, Helen Hayward, Bernice Crumpacker, V. T. Graham).—(C. M. Louttit)

6240. Greenson, Ralph R. On moods and introjects. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1954, 18, 1-11.—Analytical findings are described in several patients with pathological disturbances of mood in order to discover the dynamic structure of certain moods and to develop some theories concerning the origin of moods in general. The predominant cheerfulness of one patient was shown to be based on mechanisms of negation and denial. 16 references.—(W. A. Varvel)

6241. Gummersbach, H. Die Lüge in alltäglichem und kriminellen Gewande. (Lying in everyday and criminal garbs.) *Psychol. Hefte*, 1952, No. 9, 148-153.

6242. Hart, Henry Harper. The morning of circumstantiality. *Samikša*, 1953, 7, 271-284.—Circumstantiality is both a defense and libidinal satisfaction. It expresses regression to oral and anal destructive drives, flight from reality, weak aggression, self-aggression, faulty synthetic power of the ego, and fixation on a passive, infantile level. Circumstantiality can be reached only by uncovering early oral and anal trauma in psychoanalysis.—(D. Prager)

6243. Hoven, H. (State Asylum, Mons, Belgium.) Un cas de perversion sexuelle. (A case of sexual perversion.) *Acta, neurol. belg.*, 1953, 53, 123-125.—A brief report on a case of sadism in a 34-year old male. Neurological disorder and a family background of psychopathology are described. Burning and beating of women were predominant in the patient's behavior.—(B. A. Maher)

6244. Johnson, Adelaide M. Factors in the etiology of fixations and symptom choice. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1953, 22, 475-496.—"Intensive collaborative treatment of parents and children has been used to study symptom choice and fixation. The child is found to be held to a particular point of fixation or type of symptomatology for at least two reasons: 1, fears of something from which it regressed or which arrested its development, and 2, the parental sanction granting to the child instinctual gratification at the level which becomes the point of fixation or symptom choice. By this sanction the parent achieves a vicarious, guilt satisfaction of his own instinctual needs. The child is guilty if it affords, or if it denies, this gratification

to the parent." Nine case histories presented.—(L. N. Solomon)

6245. Knight, Robert P. "Borderline states." In Loewenstein, R. M., Drives, affects, behavior, (see 28: 5163), 203-215.—These cases are discussed in their diagnostic, dynamic, and therapeutic aspects. A more precise diagnosis is preferred to the term border-line state. The balance between the ego's defensive and adaptive measures and between the pathogenic instinctual and ego disintegrative forces should be appraised from the comprehensive psychodynamic point of view. 18 references.—(C. T. Bever)

6246. Lampl-de Groot, Jeanna. Depression and aggression. In Loewenstein, R. M., Drives, affects, behavior, (see 28: 5163), 153-168.—A psychoanalytic approach to depression with reference to the role of aggression is presented. Although differences in the development of libido and aggression cannot be discarded, these are considered smaller than they appeared at first.—(C. T. Bever)

6247. Laszlo, Carl. Zum Begriff der Paroxysmalität bei Szondi. (L. Szondi's concept of paroxysmality.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 380-386.—One of the four character types postulated by Szondi is the paroxysmal character. Due to pathological developments, paroxysmal persons may show one of two deformities of character, namely epileptiform or hysteriform symptoms. Accumulated irritation, causing a general emotional state of unpleasure accompanied by growing tension, produces the enigmatic, surprising, fitlike psychic explosions or sudden changes into opposite moods, which are characteristic for the paroxysmal personality, guided as it is by a more or less prominent tendency to follow the pleasure principle. The unity of the various paroxysmal character developments seems to be more a problem of heredity than one of psychology.—(E. Barschak)

6248. Levin, Max. Cataplexy precipitated by acute aggressive impulses. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 537.—Abstract.

6249. Lewis, Margaret L. (Family Service Ass'n, Cleveland, O.) The initial contact with wives of alcoholics. *Social Casework*, 1954, 35, 8-14.—This discussion is based on findings of a 2 year study of wives of alcoholics through evaluation of intake interviews and continued treatment cases. Discussed are: (1) reasons for seeking help beyond the overt reason of the husband's drinking; (2) efforts to avoid examining own part in the marriage problems; (3) common patterns of dependency and sexual immaturity; (4) intake procedures.—(L. B. Costin)

6250. Linn, Louis. The role of perception in the mechanism of denial. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, 1, 690-705.—In the patient characterologically predisposed to the use of denial, interferences with perception facilitate denial. Conversely, the need to deny can result in functional disturbances in perception (inexact perception). The relations of denial to other defense mechanisms and to orality are discussed. 27 references.—(D. Prager)

6251. **Morselli, G. E.** (Psychiatric Hosp., Novara, Italy.) *Personalita' alternante e patologia affettiva.* (Alternating personality and affective pathology.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1953, 14, 579-589.—After a critical analysis of various conceptions concerning double and multiple personality, one case of alternating personality is presented. The case was under the author's observation for more than 8 years and presents alternating conditions of regressive dissolution characterized as hypnoid or crepuscular. During abnormal periods the E.E.G. resembles those of pentothal preanesthesia: increased amplitude and irregular rhythm characteristic of "partial sleep." EEG normal during normal periods. The author concludes that the bioelectric differences indicate an actual difference within the patient: "the patient lives two lives which are as if belonging to two distinct persons ignoring one another."—(A. Manoil)
6252. **Needles, William.** A note on orgasmic loss of consciousness. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1953, 22, 512-518.—"The conclusion seems inescapable that orgasmic loss of consciousness is at most a very rare phenomenon; that, instead of being the criterion of normality, it may be the indication of psychopathology; and that the analyst who fails to have his patients achieve it in the course of analysis may, on that score at least, remain free from anxiety."—(L. N. Solomon)
6253. **New York Academy of Medicine. Committee on Public Health Relations.** *Conferences on drug addiction among adolescents.* New York: Blakiston, 1953. xvi, 320 p. \$4.00.—The status of the problem of addiction among adolescents from the point of view of psychology, sociology, and economics, as well as medicine, is reviewed and areas of needed research emphasized. Fundamental areas of maladjustment such as truancy, delinquency, gang warfare, and prostitution related to addiction are considered in the conferences sponsored by the Committee on Public Health Relations of the New York Academy of Medicine and led by Hubert S. Howe. Glossary of addiction terms.—(W. L. Wilkins)
6254. **Odier, Charles.** Essay on sublimation. In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 104-119.—Referring to autobiographical information on Marie Bonaparte, the author discusses healthy sublimation. To the considerations of instinctual evolution and of environmental pressures he adds a "third stage" in which processes of elaboration change sublimation into a normal mode. This necessitates further study of ego psychology leading into the sphere of values.—(C. T. Bever)
6255. **Pescor, M. J.** The problem of narcotic drug addiction. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 471-481.—The definition, legal situation, effects of, treatment, and prevention of addiction to narcotic drugs are reviewed. 10 references.—(L. A. Pennington)
6256. **Pfeffer, Arnold Z.** Narcotic addiction. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 328-330.—The multiple determination of drug addiction is indicated by reference to the condition in adolescents.—(L. A. Pennington)
6257. **Rado, Sandoz.** El temor a la castración en los mujeres. (Fear of castration in women.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1949, 6, 648-700.—A translation (see 8: 3102).
6258. **Remits, Ernest L.** The feeling of superiority and anxiety-superior: the Ottawa pilot study. Ottawa, Can.: Runge Press, 1953. v, 67 p.—This monograph begins with a definition of the title and the subject. Part I makes observations and furnishes clinical evidence of the child's feeling of superiority. Part II describes the experiment performed on a student population and Part III an investigation of the general population. Anxiety-superior and its implications are outlined in Part IV. 24 references.—(N. H. Pronko)
6259. **Rommelspacher, Franz.** Beobachtungen an Suchtkranken; ein Beitrag zur Ausdrucksdiagnostik und Pathogenese der Sucht. (Observations on addicts; a contribution to the diagnostic expression and pathogenesis of addiction.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 185-196.—50 alcohol and drug addicts, in-patients of the Psychiatric State Hospital at Weissenau, Land Württemberg, were given the Rorschach and the Wartegg tests in connection with circumstantial biographic anamneses. The author states that the test results gave valuable indications for the individual pathogenesis of the disease. Characteristic features of the tests are discussed and defined as being propitious to psychoanalytical treatment.—(E. Barschak)
6260. **Roth, Nathan.** Factors in the motivation of sexual offenders. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 42, 631-635.—The sex offender, viewed as suffering from neurotic character disorders, is discussed psychodynamically with emphasis placed upon multiple determination focused upon the contempt all such persons have for themselves as men. A plea is made for study and treatment under appropriate social control conditions.—(L. A. Pennington)
6261. **Roy, Raymond R.** Ocular migraine—a case report. *Optom. Wkly*, 1953, 44, 2083-2085.—A patient with migraine type headache was relieved by lenses correcting the refractive error and compensating for the muscle imbalance.—(D. Shaad)
6262. **Schmaltz, Gustav.** Beitrag zum Problem des Exhibitionismus (A contribution to the problem of exhibitionism.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 6, 699-713.—The sexual development of a 49-year-old pyknic craftsman is discussed and an attempt is made to make a contribution to the understanding of the specific psychology of exhibitionism. In the author's opinion, the exhibitionist is a "voyeur" in reverse. The exhibitionist demonstrates what he wants to see. The author suggests that, as in other therapeutic practices, it will be necessary to make the patient conscious of his own drive and capable of criticizing himself.—(E. Barschak)
6263. **Schur, Max.** The ego in anxiety. In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 67-103.—With reference to clinical material, the anxiety response to a traumatic situation and to danger is

traced from the pre-ego state. Psychoanalytic theories regarding ego regression in anxiety, secondary anxiety, instinctual demands and anxiety, Angstbereitschaft are discussed with particular reference to Freud's writings. 79 references.—(C. T. Bever)

6264. Scolni, Flora. *Psicoanálisis de una pesadilla*. (Psychoanalysis of a nightmare.) *Rev. Psicoanal.*, B. Aires, 1949, 6, 581-615.

6265. Servadio, Emilio. The lure of the forbidden. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1953, 34, 325-327.—By carrying out the forbidden action which the subject deems forbidden, he strives "(1) to overcome his inferiority feelings, regularly bound up with internal insecurity caused by the super-ego; (2) to train his aggression against the super-ego, or a representative of it, whether real or imaginary; (3) to obtain a libidinal outlet by erotizing his anxiety."—(G. Elias)

6266. Shelly, Joseph. The role of probation in narcotics addiction. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 331-332.—Treatment will remain ineffective until such time as the personality of the addict is carefully studied and deeper causes isolated.—(L. A. Pennington)

6267. Spitz, René A. Aggression: its role in the establishment of object relations. In Loewenstein, R. M., Drives, affects, behavior, (see 28: 5163), 126-138.—Infants deprived of their libidinal object in the second half of the first year become increasingly unable to direct outward their libido and their aggression. The hypothesis is advanced that the aggressive drive is the carrier of itself and of the libidinal drive. While normally fused, in the deprived infant a defusion of the two drives occurs. 37 references.—(C. T. Bever)

6268. Stewart, David A. The personal treatment of alcoholism. *Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*, 1953, (Dec.), 34-37.—By personal treatment the author refers primarily to "empathy" between the therapist and patient. An analysis is made of the role of empathy in the group therapy of Alcoholics Anonymous, and in Jellinek's analysis of the treatment of alcoholism. A brief outline is provided of the author's study of empathy in alcoholism therapy at Crichton Royal Mental Hospital in Scotland. It is concluded "that empathy appears to be a clearly significant process both in the research and the treatment of alcoholism."—(W. F. Grether)

6269. Stutte, Hermann. Ein historischer Fall von Triorchie. (A historical case of triorchidism.) *Z. Altersforsch.*, 1952, 6, 349-355.—It is established that Land Count Philipp von Hessen was a triorchid, i.e., a man with 3 testicles. In his youth he was evidently sickly but he developed early psychologically. In stature, before puberty, he was short, solid, and strong; however, as an adult he was fat and very active. Since the time of puberty he was dominated by an exceedingly strong libido. He had numerous sexual experiences outside of marriage which resulted in illegitimate children. He died 28 years after a syphilitic infection. 18-item bibliography.—(R. M. Franklin)

6270. Thigpen, F. B., Thigpen, C. H., & Cleckley, H. M. (U. Georgia, Augusta.) Use of electroconvulsive therapy in morphine, meperidine, and related alkaloid addictions. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 452-458.—Beneficial effects contingent upon electro-shock therapy administered during the withdrawal period in 35 cases of addiction were uniformly found. This method is urged as a substitute for the slow reduction in dosage customarily used early in treatment.—(L. A. Pennington)

6271. Victor, Maurice, & Hope, Justin M. Auditory hallucinations in alcoholism. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 659-661.—Abstract and discussion.

6272. Voorhees, William D., Jr.; Masterson, James F., Jr., & Browne-Mayers, Albert N. Clinical and electroencephalographic studies of meperidine addiction. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 666.—Abstract.

6273. Wolffheim, Nelly. Eine Kinderentwicklung im Zusammenhang mit der Familienbeziehung. (Child development in connection with the family relationship.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 249-257.—The case history of a 20-year old girl is discussed in an analytic framework. Difficulty with learning in school, problems of adjustment and other overt behavior is discussed in terms of fixations, conflicts, and trauma.—(W. Schwarz)

(See also abstracts 5716, 5717, 5732, 5900, 6061, 6087)

SPEECH DISORDERS

6274. Everhart, Rodney W. The relationship between articulation and other developmental factors in children. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1953, 18, 332-338.—110 elementary children having articulatory deviations were compared with 110 elementary children with normal articulatory patterns in regard to age of holding up head, onset of crawling, sitting, walking, talking, voluntary bladder control, eruption of first tooth, grip, height, weight and handedness. Children with normal articulation showed better intellectual development. There was a slight tendency for reading delay in the group with defective articulation, particularly in the male sex.—(M. F. Palmer)

6275. Freud, Sigmund. *On aphasia; a critical study*. New York: International Universities Press, 1953. xv, 105 p. \$3.00.—This is an authorized translation by E. Stengel of this title which was first published in German in 1891. There is an introduction by the translator.

6276. Gillman, Arthur E., & Szancer, Stefan. Etiological survey of cases of aphasia without hemiplegia. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 667.—Abstract.

6277. Glauber, Helen M. The impact of a shift in the psychological constellation of the family on the treatment of a stuttering boy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 755-774.—Detailed case material is presented to illustrate the fact that the impact of a norma-

tive shift in the psychological constellation of the family was the essential and direct instrument to initiate, maintain and consolidate therapeutic gains in a boy stutterer of nine. In the discussion Dr. I. Peter Glauber explains further his hypothesis of stuttering and his formulation of the role which the mother plays in this situation.—(R. E. Perl)

6278. **Korlin, Isaac W.** (Jewish Hospital Speech Clinic, Brooklyn, N. Y.) **Speech problems in the handicapped child.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1953, 14(12), 5-6.—Kinds of problems are identified and contributing factors are described briefly.—(T. E. Newland)

6279. **Morfotia, J. C.** (Tata Inst. Soc. Sciences, Bombay, India.) **Use of thyroid in retarded speech development in children.** *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1953, 14, 185-191.—25 children with retarded speech, ranging in age from 2 years 9 months to 12 years were treated with thyroid extract for periods ranging from 1 month to 7 months. Children with hypothyroidism, or in which emotional factors were thought to be responsible for the retarded speech development were excluded. Nine cases were intellectually normal, the others were mentally retarded. Twelve of the children showed "very much" improvement, 5 "improved," 4 "slightly improved," and 4 showed "no improvement."—(R. Schaeff)

6280. **Meyers, Russell.** (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **The concepts of "simple" and "complex" as viewed by a student of aphasia.** *J. Communication*, 1952, 2(2), 45-52.—The terms simple and complex are usually equated with few and many items. A study of the communication processes of an aphasiac patient indicates the inadequacy of this formulation. Simple and complex activities are to be measured by the degree of integrated behavior they reveal. Effective learning and rehabilitation should take place in a "holistic" framework.—(D. E. Meister)

6281. **National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.** **A speech rehabilitation bibliography.** Chicago, Ill.: Author, 1953. 58 p. Free.—406-item classified, annotated bibliography on speech rehabilitation. 10 periodicals of interest to the speech correctionist are listed.

6282. **Nelson, Oliver W.** (U. Washington, Seattle.) **An investigation of certain factors relating to the nature of children with functional defects of articulation.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 211-216.—In a total population of 1659 1st, 3rd and 7th grade pupils, 35 were found to have functional articulatory defects. They were matched with a control group in grade, age, sex, and non-verbal intelligence. No difference was found between the two groups in regularity of school attendance, health, leisure time interests and activities. The experimental group was definitely inferior in school marks. In personal and social adjustment they were not inferior according to the California Test of Personality, but were inferior on the basis of teachers' ratings using the Haggerty-Olson-Wickman scales.—(M. Murphy)

6283. **Schlenger, Bernard B.** (Training School, Vineland, N. J.) **Speech therapy results with mentally**

retarded children in special classes. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1953, 50, 179-186.—With good motivation, slow learning children can make real gains in speech and language, although direct symptomatic rehabilitation with voice and stuttering problems is unwise. Lessening of anxieties and the awareness of speech success bring results, even though content of speech is conditioned by the general development of the child.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6284. **Templin, Mildred C.** (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Norms on a screening test of articulation for ages three through eight.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1953, 18, 323-330.—Normative and validity data on 480 subjects split equally at the ages of 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 6 and 7 on the Templin Screening Test of Articulation. Correlations between the screening and diagnostic tests presented are .94 and above for single age levels. Only at 7 years do the differences between the sexes become significant. There is a tendency for the subjects from higher economic levels to give better scores.—(M. F. Palmer)

6285. **Templin, Mildred C.** (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Possibilities of research for public school speech therapists.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1953, 18, 355-359.—Public school speech therapists are forced to make frequent decisions on practical problems which confront them and which are amenable to experimental study. Their chief role in research lies in formulating specific questions about the problem and the gathering of research data on these questions.—(M. F. Palmer)

(See also abstracts 5483, 6220, 6420)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

6286. **Barker, Gordon H.** (U. Colorado, Boulder.) **Parental organizational affiliation and juvenile delinquency.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 44, 204-207.—Study of parental membership in community organizations of Boulder, Colorado indicated that the father's participation in such programs was unrelated to delinquency in the home. The membership by the mother, however, was closely associated with non-delinquency, while her failure to serve as a participant coincided with delinquency in the family. The belief that working mothers contribute to delinquency of their children is challenged.—(L. A. Pennington)

6287. **Beck, Bertram M.** (U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.) **What we can do about juvenile delinquency.** *Child Welfare*, 1954, 33, 3-7.—The social worker can play a uniquely helpful role in both rehabilitation and prevention work with the juvenile delinquent if a few simple adjustments in program and in attitude are made. The ambivalence of the public as well as the disavowal of the professional must be taken into consideration. Considered in detail are (1) the social delinquent, (2) the asocial delinquent, (3) the neurotic delinquent. Suggestions for improving the rehabilitation services are given.—(S. M. Amatora)

6288. Bromberg, Walter. *American achievements in criminology (1938 to 1950)*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 44, 166-176.—A review of the advances in the field, broadly viewed, is presented with special reference to the development of psychiatric court clinics and to research studies in psychopathy. 65 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

6289. Bromberg, Walter, & Clockley, Hervey M. *The medico-legal dilemma; a suggested solution*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 42, 729-745.—Rival legal and medical concepts are responsible for the conflicts between psychiatric "experts" when called upon to judge "responsibility" for a crime based historically upon the McNaughten case (1843) as a precedent. Education of both physicians and lawyers is required; "responsibility" might well be phrased "accountability," the better to evaluate in degree the accused's symptoms.—(L. A. Pennington)

6290. Burgess, Ernest W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *The economic factor in juvenile delinquency*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 29-42.—Review of Shaw's studies is given to stress the datum that delinquency is highly correlated with all indices of low income and with other social problems relating to poverty. A preventive program is described in which adequate income and neighborhood organization are emphasized as essentials. Discussions by E. H. Stullken, G. Mohr, and Sarah B. Schaar.—(L. A. Pennington)

6291. Castro Avila, José Luis. *La prevención de faltas antisociales y un servicio moral tutelar y juvenil*. (Prevention of antisocial offences and a juvenile moral guidance service.) *Bol. Inst. int. amer. Prot. Infanc.*, Montevideo, 1953, 27, 294-302.—As part of a seminar held in Uruguay in 1953, on the work of various youth services, this paper deals with considerations related to youthful offenders in Bolivia. Social problems in that country, ethically-oriented policies of guidance for juveniles, and delinquency-prevention measures are discussed, as to how these matters may be handled in the interests of family and child welfare.—(K. K. Fassett)

6292. Cressy, Donald R. (U. California, Los Angeles.) *Application and verification of the differential association theory*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 43-52.—To check upon the adequacy of this theory to account for the learning of criminal behavior, 125 criminals, adjudged guilty of violations of financial trust, were repeatedly interviewed at intervals to determine the ratio of early contacts with criminal and anti-criminal behavior patterns. Results indicated that contacts with criminal behavior patterns were not essential for the learning the skill involved in the crime. It is recommended that this theory to account for criminal behavior must be restated in such a way as to make empirical tests possible.—(L. A. Pennington)

6293. Cressy, Donald R. *Other people's money; a study of the social psychology of embezzlement*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1953. 191 p. \$3.00.—It was hypothesized that "trusted persons become trust violators when they conceive of themselves as having a financial problem which is non-shareable, are aware

that this problem can be secretly resolved by violation of the position of financial trust, and are able to apply to their own conduct in that situation verbalizations which enable them to adjust their conceptions of themselves as trusted persons with their conception of themselves as users of the entrusted funds or property." Several cases are cited in evidence and generalizations are made to other criminological theories. 115-item bibliography.—(R. J. Corsini)

6294. DeStephens, William. (Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield.) *Are criminals morons?* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 187-199.—Results of testing 300 white prisoners with the Wechsler-Bellevue showed them to be "generally low-average in intellectual ability with an unusually marked deficiency when dealing with verbal material as contrasted with their quite normal ability when dealing with problems in a manual, manipulative sense." 17 references.—(J. C. Franklin)

6295. Eliasberg, Wladimir. *Urge and motivation in criminology*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 319-322.—Conflicts between psychiatry, sociology, and the law on the subject of the causes of criminal act are described. The suggestion is made that motivation, as a concept, provides a common meeting ground.—(L. A. Pennington)

6296. Esselstyn, T. C. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *The social role of a county sheriff*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 44, 177-184.—A sociological study of 5,700 offenders arrested by the sheriff in a rural county in Illinois between 1945 and 1949 indicated that "open country crime does not conform in all particulars to the general ideas of crime beyond the metropolis thus far advanced." Additional study of rural crime is urged. Routine disposition of offenders is the rule; little concern is shown with reference to the causes and conditions thereof.—(L. A. Pennington)

6297. Florito, Giorgio. *Enquiry into the causes of crime*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 44, 1-16.—An Italian criminologist reviews the contributions from 70 years of criminal anthropological study thereafter to stress the view that crime is natural and normal rather than aberrational. It is generated by the life struggle, expressions of which are in conflict with current needs of the social order. As a result treatment is, broadly, educational.—(L. A. Pennington)

6298. Fox, Vernon. *The influence of personality on social non-conformity*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 42, 746-754.—The Bernreuter Personality Inventory was administered to 1235 consecutive admissions to the State Prison of Southern Michigan in 1945. Scores earned on the test's 6 scales were then related to types of crimes committed. Results indicated, broadly speaking, that "there are areas of differential personality development which influence to some degree the area of social non-conformity." Men convicted of carrying concealed weapons, for example, were found significantly lacking in self-sufficiency and tending to be submissive in face-to-face situations.—(L. A. Pennington)

6299. Gault, Robert H. **Character development and criminology.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 346-349.—The role of the home in the development of character is stressed and illustrated by reference to selected criminal "careers."—(L. A. Pennington)
6300. Guttmecher, Manfred, & Weihsen, Henry. **Sex offenses.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 153-175.—Misconceptions, types of offense, survey of current laws and their shortcomings, and preventive measures are reviewed. Two case reports are used illustratively.—(L. A. Pennington)
6301. Hamza, Mukhtar. (Ibrahim U., Cairo, Egypt.) **The dynamic forces in the personalities of juvenile delinquents in the Egyptian environment.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 330-338.—The Thematic Apperception Test was administered, along with other psychological tests, to a group of 80 juvenile delinquents living in a Cairo institution and to 80 non-delinquent "controls." Social case work data and intelligence test data are used to show the influence of home conditions, economic factors, and intelligence upon juvenile delinquency. "It was evident from the case-studies and the testing programme that in every case of delinquency there were several factors contributing to the problem."—(L. E. Thune)
6302. Kohn, Alfred J. (Columbia U., New York.) **A court for children; a study of the New York City Children's Court.** New York: Columbia University Press, 1953. xxii, 359 p. \$4.50.—The history and development of such courts is reviewed as well as the concepts inherent in their operation. The New York City Courts are evaluated with reference to physical facilities, workers' case loads, behavior of clerks and other employees, the attitudes of judges and their behavior in the court. Ancillary organizations and services also are examined. A number of suggested improvements are made with respect to selection of judges, standards of training of personnel, physical facilities and procedural operations.—(R. J. Corsini)
6303. Korpman, Benjamin. (St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D. C.) **Considerations bearing on the problems of sexual offenses.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 13-28.—A plea is made for the legal profession to view the sexual offenses as psychiatric problems rather than as objects for punishment. Discussion is based upon the analysis of "over 200" such cases.—(L. A. Pennington)
6304. Karpman, Ben. **Psychosis as a defense against yielding to perverse (paraphilic) sexual crimes.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 44, 22-29.—It is maintained that in general mental disease and criminality stand in "inverse correlation." Psychosis acts as a check on indulgence in criminal acts, while the latter serve as an escape from the development of behavior deviation. 3 case reports are presented to illustrate the role of the psychosis in preventing antisocial behavior.—(L. A. Pennington)
6305. Kinberg, Olof. (Stockholm U., Sweden.) **The Swedish organization of forensic psychiatry.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 44, 135-150.—All criminals are given psychiatric examination prior to sentence in order to determine the nature of optimal type of institutional management. In some instances, individuals are reported "exempt from punishment." "The theological idea of the classical theory of law that every crime should be followed by punishment has long since been given up by practical criminal policy."—(L. A. Pennington)
6306. Knox, Estelle F. **Treatment of the juvenile delinquent in Montevideo, Uruguay.** *Bol. Inst. int. amer. Prot. Infanc.*, Montevideo, 1953, 27, 320-328.—Uruguay takes care of neglected and dependent children so well that much delinquency is prevented. When delinquency occurs, efforts are directed toward helping the child through his own family or a foster family, keeping institutionalization as a last resort. The Uruguayan Children's Code shows an approach to juvenile delinquency that is, on the whole, one of the most advanced in the world. This article aims to give a general impression of the subject to students who cannot read Spanish; for those who can utilize them, Spanish references are included, wherein more extensive information is contained.—(K. K. Fassett)
6307. Mangus, A. R. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **Sexual deviation and the family.** *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1953, 15, 325-331.—This paper presents hypotheses (suggested by the California sexual deviation study) which have special significance for the family. "Sex offenders are not all pathological... There are wide disparities between conduct held to be right or wrong in principle... but accepted in practice so long as it remains secret... The so-called sex psychopath... is characterized by impulsive and irresponsible behavior... without regard to consequences... Persistent sexual deviation is judged to be the outcome of... inappropriate... social learning... Family factors are basic in pathologic sex deviation." Appropriate therapy would be improvement of family life.—(M. M. Gillet)
6308. Murch, H. **Menschenschicksale in Gutschten.** (Teil II.) (Human destiny in reports. (Part II.)) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 393-400.—In a case of a black marketeer, the author had to decide whether the subject was physically capable of imprisonment. The life history of this 41-year-old man indicated an unhappy childhood, followed by severe depressions in later years. The author decided that imprisonment would lead to mental disintegration in this particular case and advised against it. (See 28: 4585.)—(E. Barschak)
6309. Maughs, Sydney B. **Criminal psychopathology.** In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 448-461.—Studies dealing with clinical, etiologic, nosologic, therapeutic and management aspects of criminal psychopaths and delinquents are reviewed. 30 references.—(N. H. Pronko)
6310. Moberg, David O. **Old age and crime.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 43, 764-776.—Review of known facts pertaining to trends in crime rate among the elderly indicates no evidence to support the as-

sumption of more crimes with an increase in the aged population.—(L. A. Pennington)

6311. Mueller, Gerhard O. W. *Resocialization of the young adult offender in Switzerland*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 43, 578-591.—A description of the correctional policies applied at the Work-Education-Institution Uitikon, in Zurich where the philosophy is based upon Pestalozzi's pedagogical principles, Aichhorn's psychoanalytic views, and modern rehabilitation principles, is given. The statutes permitting its organization are appended.—(L. A. Pennington)

6312. Musacchio, F. A., Bergmann, Werner; Generales, C. D. J., Dickel, Herman A., Pratt, Perry G., Dubowski, Kurt M., Loewenberg, Richard D., Sontag, L. W., Lowrey, Lawson G., & Robinovitch, Ralph D. *The sexual psychopath; a symposium*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 43, 592-621.—In 1951 Karpman reported his re-formulation of the problem of sexual offenses in which "sexual psychopathy" was viewed as a paraphilia (neurosis). He recommended that each case be given treatment rather than confinement. Each of the above authors presents his reaction to Karpman's re-formulation. Greatest detail is provided by Robinovitch who reviews case studies of child sexual offenders in Michigan where the greatest incidence stemmed from early genital experiences with adults on the part of the sex delinquents.—(L. A. Pennington)

6313. Perl, William R. (Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.) *Military delinquency and service motivation*. *Milit. Rev., Ft Leavenworth*, 1954, 33 (10), 21-27.—Consideration is given to the etiological factors in military delinquency. In part, at least, this appears to be related to a failure on the part of military offenders to recognize the difference between military service and conduct in civilian life. Oftentimes it has been customary to draw a differential between the volunteer and the draftee, implying that less difficulty and fewer offenses will be found among volunteers. This is actually not the case, for records show 7 out of 10 military deserters were from amongst volunteers. Perl is of the opinion that "lack of identification plays a key role in the multiplicity of causes which lead to the actual committing of a military offense." Several suggestions for increasing group identification are given.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6314. Reid, John E., & Arther, Richard O. *Behavior symptoms of lie-detector subjects*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 44, 104-108.—The general conduct and unsolicited statements of 486 verified guilty and 323 verified innocent clients are described and analyzed. While no one sign can officially be used to designate the guilty and the innocent, highly reliable behavioral and attitudinal indicators are noted. It is recommended that these observations be recorded by the operator.—(L. A. Pennington)

6315. Satterfield, Val Beyer. *Criminal responsibility of women*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 43, 756-763.—The evolution of the concept in relation to women, children, and the insane is reviewed, and illustrated by data collected from 40 women, 20 of whom

were delinquent. It is concluded that the problems before the law are so different that special courts, parole officers, and institutional arrangements are essential.—(L. A. Pennington)

6316. Schmideberg, Melitta. *Pathological fire-setters*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 44, 30-39.—By illustrative case report a plea is made for modern psychiatry to study with care each case of arson inasmuch as many of this type can be successfully treated. In general, therapy is prolonged and is characterized by the patient's delayed awareness of the social significance of his crime.—(L. A. Pennington)

6317. Schmideberg, Melitta, & Sokol, Jack. *The function of contact in psychotherapy with offenders*. *Soc. Casework*, 1953, 34, 385-392.—The authors discuss their use of the term "contact" and see it as an indispensable precondition of therapy with offenders and a dynamic part of the treatment process. Work with this particular group is discussed in terms of (1) who should treat offenders? (2) the offender's thinking and culture, (3) the importance of clarifying the interviewer's position for the offender, (4) making emotions acceptable; (5) the importance of knowing the offender's language and pattern of thinking.—(L. B. Costin)

6318. Shulman, Harry Manuel. *Cultural aspects of criminal responsibility*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 323-327.—It is not necessary to posit a psychiatric basis for crime inasmuch as the difficulty stems from modern man's living in a complex multi-cultural society where "values... are determined largely by the functional needs of interest groups." This view is contrasted with the classical theory where criminal responsibility was a matter of knowing right from wrong in a simple society and where the person was "identical with his culture."—(L. A. Pennington)

6319. Sorenson, Robert C. *United States v. Hiss: its significance for criminology*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 299-311.—The Hiss case required decisions in 4 areas of controversy: (1) isolating and measuring covert criminal behavior; (2) probing the relationship between the act and its history; (3) educating individuals on legally acceptable behavior; and (4) differentiation between non-criminal opinion, behavior deviation, and criminal disloyalty. Each is reviewed by reference to court documentation.—(L. A. Pennington)

6320. Stephens, E. A. *Lawless youth; a psychiatric study of the causes and prevention of adolescent crime*. New York City: Pageant Press, 1953. ix, 315 p. \$3.50.—A psychodynamically oriented study of 600 adolescent youths is documented by reference to behavioral, social history, legal, and medical data. Major emphasis is placed upon psychogenic factors both in causation and prevention. 5-page glossary.—(L. A. Pennington)

6321. Stott, D. H. (U. Bristol, England.) *Saving children from delinquency*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1953. x, 266 p. \$4.75.—As a sequel to the author's "Delinquency and human nature," the present volume sets forth in 10 chapters the general psycho-

logical and sociological principles that underlie the prevention, identification, and treatment of pre-delinquency and delinquency. Emphasis is placed upon the constructive roles to be played by the behavior scientists, broadly defined, and by school personnel in relation to the family.—(L. A. Pennington)

6322. Stullken, Edward H. *The schools and the delinquency problem.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 43, 563-577.—The corrective and preventive roles of the school are discussed in detail; a program is outlined by which the school can best accomplish these functions. Discussion by Jessie F. Binford and Mark C. Roser.—(L. A. Pennington)

6323. Tappan, Paul W. *Florida's enquiry into the causes of crime.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 44, 17-21.—An evaluation of Florida's article on the causation of crime (see 28: 6297) with emphasis upon the differences between American and Italian views.—(L. A. Pennington)

6324. Tappan, Paul W. *Medico-legal concepts of criminal insanity.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 333-334.—The behavior sciences stress the maladjustment aspect of the criminal while the law is oriented toward providing security for the citizenry. Both require revision before an adequate management of diagnosis in court can be handled.—(L. A. Pennington)

6325. Thompson, George N. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) *The psychopathic delinquent and criminal.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1953. xv, 157 p. \$4.50.—Psychopathy is here defined as a deviation from normal personality at the opposite extreme of the scale from psychoneurotic personality. Constitutional inherited factors in psychopathy are evaluated as well as environmental causes. Various clinical manifestations of this condition are discussed. Various kinds of treatment including psychotherapy, which is here found wanting; and various drug and electrotherapies are reviewed. A number of case histories are cited. 110-item bibliography.—(R. J. Corsini)

6326. Thompson, Richard E. *A validation of the Glueck social prediction scale for proneness to delinquency.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1952, 43, 451-470.—When the Glueck Scale is applied to a new sample of 100 boys, differing in age, ethnic background, intelligence, economic status, and neighborhood from those originally studied, it accurately identified 91% of the cases who later proved to be either delinquent or non-delinquent. High reliability was maintained for boys as young as 6 years. The scale was found to possess greater predictive value than clinical study by qualified persons. Further study is needed.—(L. A. Pennington)

6327. Walters, Richard H. (Auckland U., New Zealand.) *A preliminary analysis of the Rorschach records of fifty prison inmates.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 437-446.—Rorschach protocols of 50 prison inmates showed FM > M, CF + C > FC, and unusually frequent Fc. M and Fc require special interpretation for this group; content and verbalization analysis are highly

important. "There is no unit delinquent character... the most important use of the test for such a group may be to single out the emotionally stable from the emotionally unstable, the dependable inmate from the one who cannot be trusted." Related Rorschach research on criminals, delinquents, and psychopaths is discussed.—(A. R. Jensen)

6328. Wottenberg, William W. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) *Eleven-year-old boys in trouble.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 409-417.—A study of the Detroit police files of 334 eleven-year old boys and of 3,787 who had passed their twelfth birthday indicated that the former came in greater proportion from poorer socio-economic levels, and were more dependent on their parents for spending money. The younger group expressed less hostile feelings toward adults, perhaps thus showing only a more conventional pattern of verbal report. In comparison with the older group, the eleven-year-olds included proportionately more members of gangs and fewer "lone wolves;" and they were also reported to get along better with their class-mates at school.—(E. B. Mallory)

6329. Weber, Louis C. (North Texas State Coll., Denton.) *A study of peer acceptance among delinquent girls.* *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 363-381.

6330. Zuckerman, Stanley B., Barron, Alfred J., & Whittier, Horace B. *A follow-up study of Minnesota State Reformatory inmates; a preliminary report.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1953, 43, 622-636.—Investigation of the criminal behavior of 345 men during 5 years after release from a state reformatory (1944-1945) indicated "recidivism... was considerably lower than the 60 to 80% figure often cited." Stress is placed upon the need for long range studies in this area as well as for a careful definition of "recidivism."—(L. A. Pennington)

(See also abstracts 5309, 5710)

PSYCHOSES

6331. Abrahams, Joseph, & Varon, Edith. *Maternal dependency and schizophrenia: mothers and daughters in a therapeutic group.* New York: International Universities Press, 1953. 240 p. \$4.00.—A group of schizophrenic women patients and their anxious mothers were brought together as one group for a continuative group analytic study. Intentions and approach of the doctor and observer are first presented, after which the members of the group are introduced as personalities. The development of the group is described over the 96 sessions and a summary offered as a separate chapter. The final chapter presents an evaluation of the investigation and inferences on the interpersonal processes between mother and daughter.—(N. H. Pronko)

6332. Adler, Leta McKinney. (U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.) *The relationship of marital status to incidence of and recovery from mental illness.* *Soc. Forces*, 1953, 32, 184-194.—8 conclusions are listed from this study to test the hypothesis that the emotional security and social stability afforded to the individual by married life makes for lower incidence of mental illness

and higher probability of recovery than among single persons or persons with broken marriages.—(A. J. Sprow)

6333. Annau, Désiré. Psychotherapeutic approach to schizophrenics through insulin-coma treatment. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 608-623.—Study of the behavior and words of insulin-coma schizophrenics allows a glimpse into the dynamics of schizophrenia and offers a key to the psychotherapeutic approach.—(D. Prager)

6334. Barnett, Joseph, Lefford, Arthur, & Pushman, Donald. Involitional melancholia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 654-662.—The prepsychotic personality of agitated depressives is the anal-compulsive character, ie. agitated depression is the decompensation of the anal character. Precipitating factors are traumata preventing the maintenance of rigid ego defenses. The psychopathology of symptoms is related to the prepsychotic personality and its decompensation.—(D. Prager)

6335. Baugh, Verner S. (VA Hospital, Waco, Tex.) Case C. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 6-9.—A case study of a 30 year old male paranoid schizophrenic: history, therapy, progress, and follow-up.—(F. Costin)

6336. Beck, Aaron T., & Valin, Sigmund. Psychotic depressive reactions in soldiers who accidentally killed their buddies. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 347-353.—Five soldiers who experienced psychotic depressive reactions after shooting their buddies were studied from a clinical standpoint. The following were observed: distortions in their basic character makeup which was predominantly hysterical, a civilian history of borderline adjustment, poor identification, unstable family and other relationships and strong unconscious hostility. Patients' defense mechanisms are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

6337. Bender, Lauretta. Childhood schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 663-681.—The most important cause of childhood schizophrenia is a physiological crisis such as birth, severe illness or accident, and prepubertal or pubertal crises. The emotional climate in the family helps to determine the defense mechanisms. Therapy aiming to break down neurotic mechanisms and give insight into neurotic dynamisms is contra-indicated. Treatment should aim at stimulation of maturation, patterning of elasticity, control or relief of anxiety, and strengthening of neurotic defense mechanisms. Treatment may include electroshock therapy, drugs, psychotherapy, group therapy, and treatment of the parents. When treating a child for his reading disability, the schizophrenia improves dramatically even though no treatment is being directed to the schizophrenia. 37 references.—(D. Prager)

6338. Bender, Lauretta. Evidences from studies of childhood schizophrenia. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 535.—Abstract.

6339. Bender, Lauretta, & Helme, William H. (Bellevue Hosp., New York.) A quantitative test of theory and diagnostic indicators of childhood schizophrenia. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 413-427.—To check upon the hypothesis that child-

hood schizophrenia differed from other childhood non-psychotic disorders by conceiving the former a disturbance in the regulation of maturational processes at biological and psychological levels, 138 diagnostic items were rated, based on 30 psychotic and 30 disturbed children's records, by specialists. Results in this preliminary study supported the hypothesis and indicated that childhood schizophrenia pervades to some degree all major areas of functioning, "in contrast to the more specific concentration of symptoms in single areas among neurotic children and those with primary behavior problems."—(L. A. Pennington)

6340. Bernstein, Norman R. Recurrent psychotic episodes in middle life. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 377-380.—A case is reported of a man who had schizophrenic reactions at 37, 41, and 43 and who recovered from each sufficiently to perform complex business and technical work without personality disintegration. His prepsychotic and subsequent personality is described. 20 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6341. Blair, Harry W. A factor analytic investigation of some aspects of the social behavior of schizophrenics. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 62, 292-293.—Abstract.

6342. Breil, M. A. Graphologische Untersuchungen über die Psychomotorik in Handschriften Schizophrener. (Graphological examination on the psychomotor in the handwriting of schizophrenics.) Basel, Switzerland: S. Karger, 1953. 50 p.—520 items of handwriting (287 schizophrenics, 61 other insanes and 172 normal persons) have been examined as for the breadth of the strokes and their structure, the regularity, the connection, the execution of the letter-forms, the tempo, etc. The examination is based on the rules of Klages and of Pophal (stroke-analysis). As the most important result it can be stated that characteristic for schizophrenic writing is the great variability of the breadth of strokes while no particular characteristics could be found of other psychotic writings. 46 references.—(R. Pokorny)

6343. Brül, Oluf. Zur Psychodynamik der Schizophrenia. (Psychodynamics of schizophrenics.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 453-461.—In contradiction to older publications, more recent research states that the schizophrenic patient is not apathetic, but hyper-sensitive. The apparent apathy is now considered to be a kind of defense mechanism. The author quotes the Norwegian psychiatrist Ottar Lingjaerde, who calls schizophrenia a symbol of adaptation and denies any differentiation between benign and malignant schizophrenics. The author stresses, besides various therapeutic ideas, the importance of recognizing the integrity and pride of the patient's personality. 45 references.—(E. Barschak)

6344. Campbell, John D. Manic depressive disease: clinical and psychiatric significance. Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott, 1953. xii, 405 p. \$6.75.—Manic depressive disease is developed as a physiologic disturbance in the autonomic nervous system. The work is an attempt "to bring Kraepelin's monumental work up to date and to correlate it with other advances in psy-

chiatry." Emotional and mental symptoms are considered following a general introduction to the subject. The disease as it occurs in children, its differential diagnosis, the social maladjustments of manics, homicide and suicide and treatment are considered in subsequent chapters.—(N. H. Pronko)

6345. Delay, Jean; Loiné, B., Azimo, H. & Puech, J. (Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Paris, France.) *Contribution à l'étude de l'hémostase dans la schizophrénie et les autres psychoses.* (Contribution to the study of homeostasis in schizophrenia and other psychoses.) *Encéphale*, 1953, 42, 385-406.—The authors measured blood pH, CO₂, K, CL and Na in 11 schizophrenic patients and in 7 patients with other psychoses, before and after electro-shock. Post-shock measurements were obtained immediately after, 10 minutes, 20 minutes and 30 minutes later. No differences were found in the values obtained and in the recovery curves of the 2 groups of psychotic patients. 54 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

6346. Edwards, Austin S., & Harris, Audley C. (U., Georgia, Athens.) *Laboratory measurements of deterioration and improvement among schizophrenics.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1953, 49, 153-156.—Schizophrenics have significantly greater finger tremor than normal subjects. The use of this device also pointed up the improvement and deterioration of 124 schizophrenics tested at the Milledgeville State Hospital.—(M. J. Stanford)

6347. Epstein, Seymour. (U. Massachusetts, Amherst.) *Overinclusive thinking in a schizophrenic and a control group.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 384-388.—The author constructed a paper-and-pencil device, The Inclusion Test, in order to investigate overinclusive thinking among schizophrenics. The test yields scores of overinclusion and underinclusion. 45 controls were also given the test, and their results compared with those of the schizophrenics. Schizophrenics were found to overinclude more than the controls, but did not differ with regard to underinclusion. "Intellectual impairment" was positively and significantly related to overinclusion. In explaining his findings, the author suggests that "underinclusion, when it is found in schizophrenics, is a reaction to a more basic overinclusive tendency... [and that] the kind of overinclusion observed arises from a defect in focusing attention."—(F. Costin)

6348. Fry, William F., Jr. (V. A. Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) *Pituitary-adrenal cortex reactivity in schizophrenic patients.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 598-610.—Changes in the eosinophile counts consequent to epinephrine injections in 62 male patients were analyzed. Results suggested that glandular activity in schizophrenia is not impaired; a number of nonspecific stress factors do, however, influence a given level. A detailed review of the literature on the topic is presented.—(L. A. Pennington)

6349. Geyrin, Joseph B. (Ed.) *Residential treatment of a schizophrenic child.* *Proceedings of conference at the Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School of the Jewish Board of Guardians on Oct. 5, 1952.* New

York: Jewish Board of Guardians, n.d. 64 p. (Monogr. No. 3)—The following topics are covered: basic factors in the Hawthorne program, the development of integrated residential treatment, designing the treatment milieu, case presentation and a discussion of same.—(N. H. Pronko)

6350. Glynn, Ada. *The nature of schizophrenia and its early diagnosis.* *Acta Psychiat.*, 1953, 28, 123-174.—In the evolution of the human mind the earliest evolutionary levels are not destroyed but persist and may become evident in pathological states. Many schizophrenic mental mechanisms are primitive in nature, others result from the mental disintegration in schizophrenia, while others are the result of the interaction of higher and lower levels. Hysterical and obsessional symptoms are common in early stages of schizophrenia. Where hysterical and obsessional symptoms seriously interfere with the patient's normal activities, the disorder should be called schizophrenic. Schizophrenic symptoms cannot be understood unless one is conversant with the history of the race. 25 references.—(D. Prager)

6351. Goodrich, D. Wells. *Quantification of the severity of overt psychotic symptoms.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 334-341.—A new rating scale for use by psychiatrists in research permits the quantitative expression of a patient's incapacity due to psychotic symptoms. The criteria employed in its design are presented. Its advantage consists in obtaining quantitative values which may be statistically compared with other research data.—(N. H. Pronko)

6352. Garham, Donald R. (VA Hospital, Waco, Tex.) *Case O.* *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 10-28.—A case study of a 55 year old male with a varied diagnosis, including paranoid schizophrenic reactions and chronic alcoholism, complicated by homosexual panic. A complete description of test data derived from patient is presented, including Rorschach protocol and selections from TAT records. A description of individual and group therapy, and a follow-up note, conclude the case presentation.—(F. Costin)

6353. Hoagland, Hudson. *Role of adrenal cortex in the origin of the psychoses.* *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 534-535—Abstract.

6354. Hobson, Robert F. (Bethlem Royal & Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) *Prognostic factors in electric convulsive therapy.* *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1953, 16, 275-281.—127 consecutive cases, most of them depressed patients, undergoing electroshock therapy were studied statistically with regard to clinical features and immediate outcome. Of 121 defined items relating to age, sex, heredity, previous history, mental status and features of therapy 20 items were found to be statistically correlated with therapeutic result. A comparison of the findings and prognostic indications that have been suggested in regard to depressive illnesses not treated by convulsive therapy indicated general correspondence. 24 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

6355. Kohler, Frank J. (Loyola U., Chicago, Ill.), & Stiel, Agnes. *The use of the Rorschach in involu-*

tional melancholia. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 365-370.—An analysis of the Rorschach protocols of 45 involuntional melancholics revealed that: (1) Involuntionals present a pattern "consistently dissimilar" from the typical depressive picture: (2) "Involuntional patterns can be discerned with reasonable diagnostic accuracy when both quantitative and qualitative factors are employed." (3) "Quantitative factors differentiate the involuntional from other types of mental disorders." (4) "...only qualitative factors aid in the differential diagnosis of paranoid and depressive involuntionals." —(F. Costin)

6356. Kostic, Slobodan. (U. Belgrade, Yugoslavia.) *Experiences and results in prefrontal leucotomy: a clinical study of 339 leucotomized patients.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 786-795.—The operation is almost as satisfactory in different forms of schizophrenia as in cases of psychoneurosis. 23 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6357. Lehmann, H. E. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.), & Risquez, F. A. *The use of fingerpaintings in the clinical evaluation of psychotic conditions: a quantitative and qualitative approach.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 763-777.—Scored on a 12-point scale are energy output, contact with reality, affective range, and clarity. These show differences between non-psychotic, manic, depressed, schizophrenic, and organic groups. Changes with therapeutic improvement are assessable. There is no positive correlation between artistic merit of the patient's painting and his condition. 60 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6358. Mann, James. (Boston (Mass.) State Hosp.) *Psychotherapy of schizophrenia in an out-patient setting.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 448-453.—Out-patient treatment of a series of patients is discussed. It is emphasized that hospitalization is not to be undertaken lightly and the conclusion is drawn that tremendous opportunities exist for helping the psychotic patient outside hospital walls.—(N. H. Pronko)

6359. Mette, A. *Bemerkungen zur Frage der Entstehung von Spracheigentümlichkeiten im Initialstadium der Schizophrenie auf dem Boden der Lehre I. P. Pawlows.* (Remarks on the question of the formation of speech peculiarities in the initial phase of schizophrenia on the basis of Pavlov's teaching.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1953, 5, 383-391.—The speech peculiarities of schizophrenia are related to the productions of poets with particular reference to the linguistic changes in the initial stage of Hölderlin's illness 1800 to 1805. Pavlov's contributions to the schizophrenia problem with the hypothesis of constitutional or acquired weakness of cortical neurones, make the speech peculiarities "uncontrovertably comprehensible for the first time." 21 references. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

6360. Morimoto, Francoise R., & Greenblatt, Milton. *Personnel awareness of patients' socializing capacity.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 443-447.—Ward personnel and families of patients were interviewed to determine the quantity and quality of patients' leisure-time pursuits and to determine the

sources utilized by personnel for gaining information about the patients' pre-hospitalization leisure-time activities. The findings are discussed in relation to the nurse's more effective role as a socializing influence.—(N. H. Pronko)

6361. Ødegård, Ørnulv. (U. Oslo, Norway.) *New data on marriage and mental disease: the incidence of psychoses in the widowed and the divorced.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 778-785.—Analysis of all first admissions to all Norwegian mental hospitals 1931 to 1945 suggests that selection by marriage accounts for the principal differences in morbidity rates between the single and the married. The presence of schizoid tendencies makes getting married more difficult. Nevertheless, there is some protection by marriage probably in the development of some psychoses but more so of neuroses. Although psychoses elicited by divorce are rare, the incidence of psychoses among the divorced is nearly as high as among the single, probably because pre-psychotic personality traits can cause both divorce and psychosis.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6362. Pauleikhoff, B. *Über die Seltenheit von Alkoholabusus bei zylothym Depressiven.* (On the infrequency of overdrinking among cyclothymic depressives.) *Nervenarzt*, 1953, 24, 445-448.—No evidence of the abuse of alcohol was found among 870 cases of cyclothymic depression. The rareness of overdrinking among cyclothymic depressives is related to the fact that their type of depression (Kurt Schneider) is relatively unresponsive to social environmental influences. Thus the cyclothymic depressive finds the gaiety of drinking companions ineffectual for lightening his mood, in contrast to its euphoric effects on non-psychotic endogenous depressed states. Diagnostically therefore, a depressive who overdrinks, especially if he is made happier and lighter, is not likely to be a case of cyclothymic depression.—(E. W. Eng)

6363. Perry, John Weir. *The self in psychotic process; its symbolization in schizophrenia.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1953. xvii, 184 p. \$5.00.—Part I of this Jungian analysis of material including color drawings from a case of acute catatonic schizophrenia with paranoid trends "has shown to what degree these symbol formations [of the self] can be endogenous in the unconscious of the patient; these collective representations need not be considered as only the product of cultural diffusion." In Part II, some of the observations concerning the symbolic representation of the self in the unconscious are examined against the comparative background of the mandala and other archetypal images. There is a detailed account of patient's history and material from hospital records. 72-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

6364. Plank, Robert. (VA Hosp., Cleveland, O.) *The family constellation of a group of schizophrenic patients.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 817-825.—75 male schizophrenics formed the basis for this study; they were all the active ones in one social service unit of a Veterans Administration Regional Office during a half year period. The study of family constellation indicates that the lack or removal of ef-

fective parental figures may be one of the precipitating causes of schizophrenia.—(R. E. Perl)

6365. Rappaport, Sheldon R. (Albert Einstein Med. Center, Philadelphia, Pa.) *Intellectual deficit in organics and schizophrenics. J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 389-395.—Organics and schizophrenics were compared with respect to their scores on a battery of tests thought "to reflect most adequately intellectual areas in which psychotic patients may show deficit." In general, the scores reflected "behavioral inaccessibility rather than intrinsic deficit..." On the basis of his findings, the author also concludes that many deterioration tests may measure behavioral rather than organic involvement. 27 references.—(F. Costin)

6366. Roy, Tom B. (VA Hosp., Waco, Tex.) *Case G. Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 29-38.

—A case study of a 19 year-old male, diagnosed as paranoid schizophrenia. History, psychological report of test data (including detailed Rorschach protocol), description of therapy, and caseworker's follow-up are presented.—(F. Costin)

6367. Roedenbeck, S. D. *Tres casos de catatonía en la infancia.* (Three cases of catatonia in infancy.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1953, 16, 93-118.—This work is based on a study of 3 clinical cases of infantile catatonia. The current universal literature on the etiology and pathogenesis of catatonia is reviewed. In order to exclude the possibility that these cases were simply a sign of immature physiology, 60 normal children were observed from 1 month to 3 years with negative results. After a discussion of the etiology of the illness and an analysis of the organic and functional symptoms, 2 diagnostic possibilities were presented: (1) it is a syndrome caused by damage to the cerebellum and frontal lobe; or (2) a matter of catatonic schizophrenia. It was concluded that the catatonic syndrome in the 3 cases studied was of organic origin. 54-item bibliography.—(R. M. Frumkin)

6368. Rol, Gaetano. (Ospedale Psichiatrico Provinciale, Padova, Italy.) *Analisi fenomenologica dell'assurdo schizofrenico nei rapporti col surreale dell'arte.* (Phenomenological analysis of the schizophrenic absurd in relation to surrealism in art.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1953, 14, 605-625.—An analysis of schizophrenic absurd is presented as seen through certain approaches of modern artistic productions. In surrealism, and also in expressionism and abstract art, there is an intention of expressing the incomprehensible, the absurd; in the schizophrenic manifestation there are similar aspects but without the element of intention. The schizophrenic manifestations should be understood as a need for contact with something outside the person; the contact is made, however, at an absolute level without common meaning. 16 references.—(A. Manoil)

6369. Saavedra, Alfredo. *Algunas alteraciones psicopatológicas del despertar del coma insulínico.* (Some psychopathological alterations in the waking phase following insulin coma.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1953, 16, 1-92.—Detailed case histories of 19

psychotics (17 schizophrenics, 1 syphilitic psychotic, and 1 alcoholic psychotic) given insulin therapy were presented. Among the most important psychopathological changes which occurred following insulin coma were those in consciousness—perception, thought, effect, attention, temporal orientation, etc. Such changes are similar to those toxic states produced by other exogenic toxins and rarely are related to the disease treated. Reversion of affect was most common and seemed to be a good prognostic sign. These alterations tend to disappear as remission occurs, but not completely. 45-item bibliography.—(R. M. Frumkin)

6370. Sachs, Lisbeth, et al. *Parental deprivation and later schizophrenic reaction. J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1953, 2, 229-251.—The case of a 20 year old, schizophrenic, Jewish girl was presented and discussed at the Clinical Conference at Hillside Hospital on January 11, 1953.—(C. T. Bever)

6371. Sattes, Hans. *Über die Erkenntnis im Wahn.* (The knowledge in delusion.) *Nervenarzt*, 1953, 24, 441-444.—Both time and space are changed in psychotic experience. Although psychotic delusions do not develop in order to simplify and organize a terrifying and bewildering world, this is their effect. The delusion enables the psychotic to "understand" his distorted world. Yet this delusional knowledge, unlike normal cognition, locks him tightly within his new "understanding." "Thus knowledge and cognition in the delusion are a condition of destruction and annihilation..." 19 references.—(E. W. Eng)

6372. Schwartz, Morris S., & Will, Gwen Tudor. *Low morale and mutual withdrawal on a mental hospital ward. Psychiatry*, 1953, 16, 337-353.—On a mental hospital ward with low morale, one nurse was studied intensively in her relationship with the disintegrated situation. Her withdrawal reaction reinforced the withdrawal patterns of the schizophrenic patients further lowering her morale. She treated the patients as she felt treated by the institution. Investigative intervention improved her morale and secondarily affected the ward. The practical, theoretical and research implications are presented.—(C. T. Bever)

6373. Stephens, Elsie. *The schizophrenic in remission—diagnostic and treatment considerations. J. Psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 23, 57-66.—The author discusses the role of the social worker in helping post-hospitalized schizophrenics with their new adjustments within the community. Remission is considered in terms of the neurotic defenses the patient employs to hold the previously manifest psychosis in check. Treatment plans are discussed in terms of the patient's reality problems and the superego potential.—(L. B. Costin)

6374. van der Horst, L. *Histopathology of clinically diagnosed schizophrenic psychosis or schizophrenia-like psychosis of unknown origin. Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1953, 28, 191-199.—The brains on postmortem show pathologic alterations around the vessels, generalized reactive phenomena of the nervous tissue itself, demyelinated fields, and focal loss of nerve

cells. There is no specific histopathology. With continued research histopathology may be able to reveal the difference between pseudo-schizophrenia and genuine dementia praecox.—(D. Prager)

6375. Wilson, William W., Pittman, A. R., Bennett, R. E., & Garber, R. S. (New Jersey State Hosp., Trenton.) *Results of transorbital lobotomy in 400 state hospital patients.* *Neurology*, 1953, 3, 879-885.

—Results of transorbital lobotomy as judged by clinical criteria of improvement showed "marked improvement in approximately one-half of the cases, and some improvement in another 25% of chronically disturbed patients." Outcomes are given by diagnosis and sex. Results on patients subjected to a second lobotomy were encouraging enough to permit the conclusion: "...even though the first operation fails, there is still a chance of improvement with a second operation." The economic gains to the hospital system and to the patients are discussed.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6376. Zangwill, O. L. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) *Disorientation for age.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 698-701.

—Disorientation for age is common in the Korsakov psychosis, but its significance must be assessed. Amnesia is a negative deficit, so there must be additional motivational factors. Lack of insight into amnesia may lead the patient to interpret the present in the light of the past, which is the best he can do with his damaged brain. Denial of true age may be a protective reaction.—(W. L. Wilkins)

(See also abstracts 5768, 6051)

PSYCHONEUROSES

6377. Angyal, Andras. *Evasion of growth.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1953, 110, 358-361.—"The purpose of this analysis has been to describe 2 characteristic broad patterns of adjustment that are frequently found in the neuroses and to suggest that they can be understood as attempted solutions of the conflict between the impulse to grow and the fear of facing new situations."—(N. H. Pronko)

6378. Goldberg, Thelma Baldassarre. *Factors in the development of school phobia.* *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1953, 23, 227-248.—The factors leading to school phobia were found in the child's behavior and intrafamily relationships almost from infancy. School phobia is a symptom of various emotional disorders, and should be considered as such rather than as a diagnostic category.—(G. Elias)

6379. MacLay, David T. (St. George's Hosp., Hornchurch, Essex, Eng.) *A small experiment in the use of acetylcholine in the treatment of neurosis.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 809-812.—Of 11 cases, three showed some benefit.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6380. Marmor, Judd. *Orality in the hysterical personality.* *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, 1, 656-671.—Suggestions toward a re-evaluation of the psychodynamics of the hysterical character are: (1) Pre-dominance of oral fixations favor the development of the hysterical character, (2) Oral fixations give the oedipus complex of the hysteric a strong pregenital

cast, (3) There is a close psychodynamic relationship between hysteria, addiction, certain types of depression, and schizophrenia, (4) That oral receptivity, dependency, and passivity are culturally feminine traits accounts partially for the greater frequency of hysteria in women, (5) An orally fixated individual may be either neurotic or psychotic depending on the balance between ego stress and ego strength.—(D. Prager)

6381. Masserman, Jules H., & Dushkin, Milton A. *The neuroses.* In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 475-485.—The past year's progress in this field is summarized under the following headings: general considerations, etiological considerations, research studies, neuroses in relation to psychosomatic functions, military considerations, and therapy. 88 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6382. Mowrer, O. H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Motivation and neurosis.* In Brown, J. S., et al., *Current theory and research in motivation*, (see 28: 5574), 162-184.—The neurotic suffers less from an excess of virtue than normal processes such as sex and aggression have been stifled and thus pathogenic, "but that he suffers instead from the consequences of personal strategies which are designed to hold off the impact of socialization and which have been more or less successful... Neurotics are not characteristically persons with deeply repressed libidinal and hostile impulses, but are rather the victims of their own devious efforts to make themselves immune to the common rules essential to social responsibility..."—(E. L. Gaier)

6383. O'Connor, James P. (Catholic U., Washington, D. C.) *A statistical test of psychoneurotic syndromes.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 581-584.—"Thirty-four symptoms and complaints abstracted from the case records of 300 male psychoneurotic veteran patients were subjected to a multiple-factor analysis, and eight factors were extracted. After rotation, eight psychoneurotic reaction patterns were identified. The obsessive-compulsive, acute anxiety, depressive, psychogenic-gastrointestinal, and asthenic reactions more or less closely resembled commonly recognized clinical types. In addition, a hostile reaction, a physiological anxiety reaction, and an inferiority reaction were isolated. These do not appear to be similar to any of the well-recognized syndromes."—(L. N. Solomon)

6384. Rosenberger, Lizzi. *Eine epilepsieähnliche Kindeneurose der Vorpubertät.* (An epileptiform child neurosis in prepuberty.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 262-271.—Behavioral and subjective symptoms of an 11-year old boy with questionable epileptic attacks are described. He was experiencing severe anxiety, functioning was greatly impaired. The Rorschach pointed toward an acute disturbance leading to psychomotor discharges. The psychoanalytic sessions are described in some detail. Conflict and guilt in connection with sexual seduction by a man are revealed. The last attack represented a pregnancy- and birth-fantasy with corresponding somatic symptoms. Interpretation of the attacks afforded reconstruc-

tion of the traumatic experience and release of blocked affects. Finally the attacks subsided and the boy was greatly improved.—(E. Ochs)

6385. Rümke, H. C. (U. Utrecht, Netherlands.) **Problems in the field of neurosis and psychotherapy.** Oxford, Eng.: Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1953. (Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas.) vi, 74 p. \$2.50.—In a series of 5 lectures the author suggests that neurosis is basically an endemic disease involving a struggle between an immature ego and immature instincts. The genesis of neurosis is laid in the psychobiological structure of the individual, and the prognosis for treatment depends upon whether the patient is at the "uprising curve of life" or at the "downward curve of life." The author believes that psychotherapy has little influence on total personality, and that "the greatest changes which the psychotherapist can bring about lie in the ... system of drives." He also concludes that the psychiatrist can no longer do without the psychologist in an investigation of personality.—(B. H. Light)

6386. Schmitz, Willi. **Der körperliche Schmerz als Ausdrucksmittel in der Neurose.** (Bodily pain as a means of expression in neurosis.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 277-283.—Pain in an organ is not always exclusively dependent upon a primary disturbance on an organic basis. Rather, incorrect assimilation of experience in neurosis can bring about organic dysfunctioning by way of the vegetative system. This secondary "neurotic" pain differs from pain primarily due to an organic cause in terms of its origin but not in symptomatology. Reflex phenomena are of special significance in understanding psychogenically-determined pain. Recognition of neurotically-determined organic pain is of great importance in diagnosis and treatment as past experience has shown. 16 references.—(E. Ochs)

6387. Sperling, Melitta. **Food allergies and conversion hysteria.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1953, 22, 525-538.—"In the psychoanalytic treatment of allergic conditions, and those of the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems, there appears to be a very close connection between the allergic reactions and perverse unconscious impulses and fantasies." It would seem that "Freud's statement that a neurosis is the negative of a perversion applies to allergic conditions with the modification that in the allergic symptom the perverse (pregenital) fantasy is expressed somatically. That would mean that certain allergic symptoms are to be considered somatic equivalents of latent perversions."—(L. N. Solomon)

6388. Stocker, A. **La névrose considérée comme un réflexe conditionnel "sui generis."** (The neurosis considered as a conditioned reflex "sui generis.") *Encéphale*, 1953, 42, 455-474.—The author argues for a conditioned reflex theory of neurosis, the conditioned reflex underlying any given symptom having been self-induced by the patient earlier in his history. He presents four illustrative case histories.—(M. L. Simmel)

6389. Weiss, Edoardo. **Federn's ego psychology and its application to agoraphobia.** *J. Amer. psycho-*

anal. Ass., 1953, 1, 614-628.—Strong dependency needs are often engendered by ego deficiencies. Ego disturbance, dependence, and intolerance of personal restrictions constitute a triad in agoraphobia and allied neuroses. In agoraphobia too much forcing too quickly by the analyst may traumatize the patient. But if the patient remains in treatment too long he may develop a more serious ego disorder.—(D. Prager)

6390. Wendt, Carl-Friedrich. **Psychisches Trauma und Eutychia bei der Entstehung und Behandlung von Neurosen.** (Psychic trauma and eutychia in the genesis and treatment of neuroses.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 204-211.—A new concept "eutychia"—positive affects accompanying a feeling of boundless happiness—is introduced. Eutychia and trauma are similar in that they both represent dynamic experiences with intense affects which are out of proportion to the precipitating cause. A trauma is seen as an experience which threatens to disturb the existing balance in an inadequate personality; the anticipated frustration or pain is held in check by means of the neurosis. Similarly, in eutychia eventual disillusionment of happy anticipations leads to repression of the positive affects. Therapy can uncover and utilize constructively these repressed positive or negative affects (eutychia or trauma).—(E. Ochs)

(See also abstracts 6127, 6356)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

6391. Aspioté, Ar. A. (Ed.) **Hé arhêstela kai hé psychê.** (Illness and mind.) Athens: Institute of Medical Psychology and Mental Hygiene, 1951. 185 p. (Studies No. 1.)—A collection of essays, book reviews, and translated articles on psychosomatic medicine. G. K. Daichon has an article on psychosomatic medicine in the United States with a 72-item bibliography.—(E. Natsi & C. M. Louttit)

6392. Burlingham, Dorothy. **Notes on problems of motor restraint during illness.** In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 169-175.—Instances are presented to illustrate a theory that muscular movements discharge aggression and libidinal tensions. Motor expression is particularly important in the second year of life. Older children frequently react passively and regressively to motor restraint, bursting forth with overactive behavior when this is removed. The effects of ego-imposed motor restraint in cardiac and tuberculous patients is discussed with reference to the emergence of automatic movements, passive experience of being handled and the vicarious pleasure in the movement of others.—(C. T. Bever)

6393. Derner, Gordon F. (Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.) **Aspects of the psychology of the tuberculous.** New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1953. 119 p. \$3.50.—Derner found no unique personality pattern representative of the tuberculous. Disturbed behavior and psychic traumata of all sorts appear to be related principally to the fear of the disease and its outcomes. No aberrations in behavior were found other than those

which could be related to anxiety, insecurity and lack of information and understanding of the outcome of their illness as it specifically involves them. Proper orientation to their illness and their future, socially as well as medically, supported by appropriate psychotherapy offers the most satisfactory solution of the problem.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6394. Deutsch, Felix. (Ed.) *The psychosomatic concept in psychoanalysis*. New York: International Universities Press, 1953. viii, 182 p. \$4.00.—A series of papers (see 28: 6112, 6397, 6398, 6402, 6406), presented at a symposium of the Boston Psychoanalytic Society and aimed at answering some of the questions raised in regard to the scientific status of the psychosomatic concept within the framework of psychoanalysis, and to indicate the direction which future clinical and experimental research should take. Discussion.—(N. H. Pronko)

6395. Erickson, Milton H. *The therapy of a psychosomatic headache*. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1(4), 2-6.—The hypnotic therapy of severe headaches in a single patient is reported in which no attempt was made to reveal the unconscious dynamics of the disorder to the patient. The main hypnotic procedure employed was in the form of a series of posthypnotic suggestions which succeeded in giving symptomatic relief for the headaches and at the same time "...permitted the patient's unconscious, distorted and disorganized in its functioning, to achieve a satisfactory role in the total experiential life of the patient, and to do so without becoming a part of the conscious." Some follow-up information on the patient is also presented.—(E. G. Aiken)

6396. Fortanier, A. H. *Analyse eines Falles von Hyperthyreose auf psychosomatischer Grundlage*. (Analysis of a case of hyperthyreosis on psychosomatic foundations.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 6, 714-720.—The case history of a 50-year-old man is discussed who suffers from relapses of strumectomy. According to the author, the psychogenic tensions play a role.—(E. Barschak)

6397. Gerard, Margaret W. (U. Illinois, Chicago.) *Genesis of psychosomatic symptoms in infancy*. In Deutsch, F., *The psychosomatic concept in psychoanalysis*, (see 28: 6394), 82-95.—A study of 38 cases of psychosomatic difficulties in children showed possible biographical experiences that may sensitize different organs and organ systems in such a way as to break down in later life. Such breakdowns are related to mother-child relationships and to the mothers' conflicts.—(N. H. Pronko)

6398. Grinker, Roy R. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) *Some current trends and hypotheses of psychosomatic research*. In Deutsch, F., *The psychosomatic concept in psychoanalysis*, (see 28: 6394), 37-62.—The infant is born with a significantly variable hereditary or built-in visceral behavior pattern which functions at first, as a whole. Later shifting gradients of dominance and part-whole relations are built up. Environmental stimuli and special influences acting on the organism establish asymmetrical loading of de-

veloping systems. "The stresses which revoke inhibited fragments of visceral patterns and finally the total psychosomatic responses may be external, internal, somatic or psychological and traumatic or chronological (aging)." 17 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6399. Horan, John S. (Cleveland (O.) Receiving Hosp.) *Hypnosis and recorded suggestions in the treatment of migraine: case report*. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1(4), 7-10.—A case report on a case of migraine headache in a woman who had failed to respond to a series of drug therapies, but who achieved complete symptomatic relief from hypnosis. The case is unusual in that in the course of the therapy the hypnotist had to leave the vicinity of the patient and yet the treatment was carried on with apparent success via tape recordings of the hypnotic sessions. No attempt was made to explore the dynamics of the patient's illness nor produce insight into the psychic mechanisms connected with the migraine.—(E. G. Aiken)

6400. Karush, Aaron, & Daniels, George. *Colitis Ulcerosa; Psychoanalyse zweier Fälle*. (Ulcerous colitis; psychoanalysis of two cases.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1953, 7, 401-452.—Two psychoanalyses of women patients with chronic colitis are discussed. The cases indicated important similarities and differences in the personal and psychodynamic development. The authors state that psychoanalytical research on adults is unable to solve the problem of "Organwahl" (choice of an organ). It is possible that early childhood and infantile conditioning produces a local somatic predisposition. But this cannot be proved by psychoanalytical studies alone. The physiologist, biochemist, and psychiatrist have to work as a team to find out the mechanism of physio-pathological deficiency.—(E. Barschak)

6401. Kline, Milton V. (Long Island U., N. Y.) *Delimited hypnotherapy: the acceptance of resistance in the treatment of a long standing neurodermatitis with a sensory-imagery technique*. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1(4), 18-22.—"A case of experimental hypnotherapy of a chronic neurodermatitis has been presented within which the resistance of the patient was accepted as reasonable.... It is suggested that a more global perception of resistance be recognized apart from its unconscious meaning and that cognitive aspects of resistance be evaluated and utilized in treatment planning. The problem of an artifact neurotic reaction in resistance oriented therapy is discussed.—(E. G. Aiken)

6402. Kubie, Lawrence S. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *The problem of specificity in the psychosomatic process*. In Deutsch, F., *The psychosomatic concept in psychoanalysis*, (see 28: 6394), 63-80.—"What in general are the indivisible dynamic units in the neurotic process? At what point in the chain of events do specific determinants become operative? Finally, how does the psychosomatic process as such arise? Why does the effort to solve an unconscious conflict ever turn in the bodily direction? Until we can answer this third question, it is unlikely that we

will find specific factors for specific types of psychosomatic dysfunction."—(N. H. Pronko)

6403. Macgregor, Frances Cooke; Abel, Theodora M., Bryt, Albert (New York U.), Lauer, Edith, & Weissmann, Serena. *Facial deformities and plastic surgery; a psychosocial study*. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1953. xv, 230 p. \$5.75.—74 patients, 27 of whom underwent surgery were studied by sociologist, psychologist, and psychiatrist. Before, 3 months after, and 1 year after surgery the psychologist administered TAT, Rorschach, figure drawing, and Wechsler-Bellevue tests. Psychosocial, familial, psychological and psychiatric aspects are discussed and dynamics elaborated. 65 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6404. Mulmo, Robert B., Wallerstein, Harvey, & Shogass, Charles. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) *Headache proneness and mechanisms of motor conflict in psychiatric patients*. *J. Pers.*, 1953, 22, 163-187.

—The purpose was to test two hypotheses as follows: (1) Whatever the locus of painful stimulation, the differential reaction between headache-prone and non-headache-prone patients will invariably be found in the neck muscles (the specific reaction hypothesis). (2) Neck-muscle reaction, in the absence of overt movement, is peripheral evidence for a central state of conflict (the conflict hypothesis). Data obtained from the application of pain stimulation by standard methods to 29 headache-prone patients, 31 nonheadache-prone patients, and 32 normal controls favored the conflict hypothesis. 18 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

6405. Manson, Morse P. (V.A. Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.) *Some relationships of intelligence, mental deficiency, mental deterioration, and disease*. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 587-597.—668 patients whose intelligence test scores were available were grouped into 9 disease categories. Significant differences between the groups were obtained suggesting a hierarchy of disease classes on the basis of mean IQ scores. Measures of mental efficiency indicated that the arthritic, neurotic, and ulcer groups had more than 10% deterioration. Results are discussed in relation to treatment planning, age, and educational variables.—(L. A. Pennington)

6406. Margolin, Sydney G. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) *Genetic and dynamic psychophysiological determinants of pathophysiological processes*. In Deutsch, F., *The psychosomatic concept in psychoanalysis*, (see 28: 6394), 3-36.—Psychosomatic symptoms are regressive psychophysiological states with a definite genetic development. An organ's autonomous function ceases to operate in the interests of a coordinated economy. The choice of organ is affected by the displacement, condensation or dissociation of primary affect or mood component of the infantile psychophysiological state. Each psychosomatic manifestation can have several levels of organic and psychological regression. A connection of theory with therapy is made. 19 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6407. Peol, J. Lawrence, & Bridges, Thomas J. *Subcortical parietal lobotomy for relief of phantom-*

limb syndrome in the upper extremity. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 542-543.—Abstract.

6408. Poser, E. G. (New Brunswick Dept. Health Social Services, Fredericton, N. B., Can.) *The use of psychological tests in psychosomatic research*.

Canad. J. Psychol., 1953, 7, 177-182.—30 patients with duodenal ulcer, and 30 patients with ulcerative colitis were given various psychological tests. In addition to the two experimental groups, a control group was used. The results show that suggestibility, pain reaction, and galvanic skin resistance activity are more pronounced in the colitis than the ulcer group. There are further results. Findings are consistent with Alexander's theory. 25 references.—(E. D. Lawson)

6409. Prick, J. J. G., & de Sonnaville, L. M. *Complications neurologiques et psychiatriques de la mononucléose infectieuse*. (Neurological and psychiatric complications in infectious mononucleosis.) *Acta. neurol. belg.*, 1953, 53, 169-187.—Over 300 cases of infectious mononucleosis were observed. The neurological and psychiatric concomitants of the disease are described. The latter include defects of memory, concentration and other cognitive functions. Some striking examples of hysteriform and paranoid reactions were seen. English summary.—(B. A. Maher)

6410. Rosenthal, Maurice J. (Institute of Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill.) *Neuropsychiatric aspects of infantile eczema; special reference to the role of cutaneous pain receptors*. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 428-451.—An integrative review of the findings and hypotheses pertaining to the pathology and pathogenesis of nonallergic infantile eczema is given. It is asserted that the condition "develops as an attempt to shield the most sensitive exposed portions... from real or anticipated injury... lack of soothing skin experiences" may be one reason for this adaptive skin reaction. 104 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

6411. Saul, Leon J. *Psychosomatic aspects of peptic ulcer*. *Samikša*, 1953, 7, 225-235.—Psychosomatic medicine is the study of functional, emotional, and psychological aspects of physiology and illness. The emotional factor alone is not the answer to the problem of ulcer. Frustrated, infantile dependent hunger for mother's love can stimulate gastric secretion. The frustrations may be caused by acute stress, inner or outer inhibitions, or intense oral-receptive needs. Psychotherapy and/or environmental manipulation may be called for. Preventively, children should be reared so that they are not deeply deprived or spoiled, dominated or driven, but are allowed to develop normally.—(D. Prager)

6412. Scheffen, Albert E. *On bronchial asthma: a case report*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 650-653.—This intellectually deficient, previously catatonic woman showed intense transference to the therapist and his wife. When she felt rejected she screamed like an infant and had a classical attack of bronchial asthma. The asthma disappeared as she sobbed and shed tears. During the attack she blamed her sister

for rejecting her. When the therapist was leaving for another position, the patient had another classical asthmatic attack.—(D. Prager)

6413. **Schneck, Jerome M.** Hypnoanalytic study of a patient with extrasystoles. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1 (4), 11-17.—"This report deals with some psychological aspects of extrasystoles in a patient treated hypnoanalytically. In the hypnotic state there appeared to be enhanced recall, less obsessiveness, greater spontaneity, more emotional involvement with material elicited, and improved integration of data made available.... The symptom was related to the identification by the patient with his father in relation to pulmonary infections."—(E. G. Aiken)

6414. **Schoeneich, P.** Ein kasuistischer Beitrag zur Psychosomatik des Diabetes Insipidus. (A casuistic contribution to the psychosomatics of diabetes insipidus.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1953, 3, 272-277.—Symptomatology of diabetes insipidus is described. The thirst symptom of a 55-year old patient is made meaningful on basis of her life history. This woman had experienced poverty and lack of love in childhood and an unhappy marriage with mental and physical mistreatment. Her husband's death brought about a crisis in her life and diabetes insipidus resulted. She experienced an inner emptiness; she satisfied her psychic thirst by physical means. Dysfunctioning of the diencephalon resulted on a psychogenetic basis with functional disturbances in the water- and salt-economy. 32 references.—(E. Ochs)

6415. **Weinroth, Leonard A., & Gerstle, Mark L.** A case of unconscious pseudocyesis and diabetes mellitus. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1953, 2, 219-228.—The case of a 27 year old, diabetic woman suffering periodic abdominal distention is presented. In the discussion, the responsibility of unconscious archaic wishes is brought out.—(C. T. Bever)

6416. **Weiss, Edward; Saul, Leon J., & Lyons, John W.** Psychosomatic medicine. In Spiegel, E. A., Progress in neurology and psychiatry, (see 28: 6199), 495-501.—Papers are reviewed dealing with mental effects of ACTH, and psychological factors in hypertension, pseudocyesis, pancreatic disease and skin disease. 12 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 5359, 5398, 5767, 6018)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

6417. **Aird, R. B., Gordon, N. S., & Gregg, H. C.** (U. California, San Francisco.) Use of phenacemide (phenurone) in treatment of narcolepsy and cataplexy; a preliminary report. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 510-515.—Clinical and electroencephalographic data suggested that narcolepsy is a transient dysfunction of the neurophysiological mechanism underlying wakefulness. Its recurrent character may mean a failure "of some regulating mechanism, presumably involving the ascending reticular activating system." The effectiveness of phenurone on this complex of symptoms was clear in 3 of 4 otherwise normal patients who could tolerate the drug, although the

treatment was more effective against cataplexy.—(L. A. Pennington)

6418. **Alves Garcia, J.** Formes cliniques terminales de la paralysie générale traitée. (Terminal clinical forms of general paresis.) *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1953, 28, 105-122.—The forms described are simple apathic, stationary, Lissauer, juvenile, taboparesis, metapalytic schizophrenic, persisting paranoid, metapalytic neurotic, and finally metamalariotherapeutic psychotic.—(D. Prager)

6419. **Bond, N. B.** Cerebral palsy profile in Mississippi. *Except. Child.*, 1953, 20, 98-99.—Data on 300, 1950 free state clinic cases are reported by sex, race, age, "I.Q.," residence, family occupation, school attendance, handedness, speech, and diagnosis.—(T. E. Newland)

6420. **Coffman, Ruth, & Backus, Ollie.** Group therapy with preschool children having cerebral palsy. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1953, 18, 350-354.—Six cerebral palsied children ranging in age from 3 to 7 years attended a speech clinic two hours each morning for a period of 12 weeks for each of two semesters. The authors feel that therapy for children with cerebral palsy should be based upon emotional as well as motor needs and that how well such needs are met will influence to a great extent their ability to acquire and use motor skills. The group situation permits a number of procedures for meeting the individual emotional needs of these children.—(M. F. Palmer)

6421. **Cohn, Werner M.** Observations on 36 patients with general paresis treated with penicillin-malaria and penicillin alone. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 637-649.—Although the combined treatment is about 15% superior in respect to clinical success, penicillin alone outranks the combined treatment in respect to safety, complications, and ease of administration. Prognosis depends on duration, degree of intellectual impairment, type of psychosis, combination with tabes, and age.—(D. Prager)

6422. **Collis, Elrene.** (Queen Mary's Hosp. for Children, Carshalton, Eng.) Infantile cerebral palsy. *Lancet*, 1953, 265, No. 6789, 757-758.—A 12-year study of 200 cases diagnosed spasticity and mental retardation showed that the appearance or non-appearance of classical neurological signs, deformity, and motor dysfunction depends mainly upon the physical handling of such children in the early stages of the condition. The value of formal verbal intelligence testing over the intelligence tests of motor competence is questioned. Where intelligence is normal the young child can learn to use his defective motor system in a normal manner. In those cases of gross dysfunction and deformity, there can be significant amelioration of the condition, and those with normal intelligence express their mental processes more intelligibly in movement and speech.—(A. A. Kramish)

6423. **De Morsier, G., & Feldman, H.** (Hôpital Cantonal, Geneva, Switzerland.) Sclérose diffuse et multiple: un cas anatomo-clinique. (A case of multiple sclerosis.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1953, 53, 279-297.—The case history of a female patient is presented with

a diagnosis of cerebral sclerosis with accompanying dementia. Psychological examination revealed deterioration in "...intelligence, and in tests of memory involving acquisition, retention and recognition." Affective and perceptual disorders were also found. Neurological findings are given.—(B. A. Maher)

6424. Deutsch, Cynthia P. (Montefiore Hosp., New York.) **Differences among epileptics and between epileptics and nonepileptics in terms of some memory and learning variables.** *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 474-482.—Selected tests of memory and learning administered to 3 groups of adult subjects (N 30 in each) showed that both epileptic groups (idiopathic and symptomatic) were impaired in both types of functions with greatest impairment in the delayed reproduction of designs. Results are related to the traditional categorization of the epilepsies into idiopathic and symptomatic, a differentiation not supported by this study.—(L. A. Pennington)

6425. Folconer, Murry A., Pond, Desmond A., Meyer, A., & Wolf, A. L. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **Temporal lobe epilepsy with personality and behaviour disorders caused by an unusual calcifying lesion. Report of two cases in children relieved by temporal lobectomy.** *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1953, 16, 234-244.—The authors present two children, girls age 2 and 16 years respectively who, after initial normal development began to have epileptic seizures and to show marked personality disturbances, including intellectual retardation. A temporal lobe tumor was removed surgically in both children and follow up studies indicate no further seizures and significant improvement of behavior. The clinical, x-ray and pathological findings are discussed in detail.—(M. L. Simmel)

6426. Feuerlein, Wilhelm. **Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Psychogenese organoneurologischer Erkrankungen.** (A contribution to the problem of the psychogenesis of organic neurological illnesses.) *Nervenarzt*, 1953, 24, 463-465.—A case of aseptic meningitis apparently induced by an hysterical seizure indicates that emotional tension and shock, by reducing previous resistances, may free a previously latent infection and produce an inflammatory illness of the central nervous system. It is believed that the change in body defenses is the effect of a shift in autonomic balance as well as the Selye stress reaction.—(E. W. Eng.)

6427. Forster, F. M., & Berry, R. G. **Epilepsy.** In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 184-196.—Clinical, neurophysiologic, psychologic and sociologic factors in epilepsy are considered and recent developments in medical and surgical therapy are reviewed. 103 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

6428. Freeman, Walter. **Lobotomy and epilepsy; a study of 1000 patients.** *Neurology*, 1953, 3, 479-494.—Based on follow-up studies 5 years after prefrontal and 2 years after transorbital lobotomy, a total of 171 patients showed post-operative convulsions and when pre-existing organic brain disease and operative complications were eliminated the number was reduced to

137. The following factors were found to be related to post-lobotomy epilepsy: operative and post-operative complications; multiple lobotomies; incisions close to the motor cortex. Preoperative electroshock was without significance. Seizures were more common among males. Fewer seizures occurred following the transorbital operation. A few patients without probable pre-lobotomy convulsions had fewer seizures following operation.—(C. E. Henry)

6429. Glick, Selma J. (Jewish Bd. Guardians, New York.) **Emotional problems of 200 cerebral palsied adults.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1953, 14(12), 3-5.—Data were collected by interview of 200 ambulatory subjects, aged 18 to 45, who had sought help on their problems from two New York City social agencies. Evidence of emotional maladjustment was found in nearly three-fourths of the cases—in one-fifth serious enough to preclude the possibility of job placement. Emotional problems were found with greater relative frequency among the mildly disabled than among the severely disabled. 54% of the parents overprotected the subjects, nearly 20% rejected them, and 7% could not accept the diagnosis. 70% of the subjects lacked motivation, coming predominantly from overprotective homes; 42% appeared unable to face reality; and 51% gave evidence of excessive fears.—(T. E. Newland)

6430. Kirchhof, Joh. K. J. **Sinn und Grenzen chronaximetrischer Untersuchungen in Klinik und Praxis.** (Significance and limits of chronaximetric investigations in clinic and practice.) *Nervenarzt*, 1953, 24, 453-461.—The use and value of new electronic equipment for making quick chronaxie tests in clinical practice is described. The particular method is of primary value in the study of peripheral neurones. "With the help of the new method it is possible to observe the first appearance of neuritic illnesses as well as peripheral nerve injuries of a mechanical nature. Sub-threshold developments can be distinguished from vegetative dystonias, latent tetanus and other conditions, and the course of improvement can be closely followed." 69 references.—(E. W. Eng)

6431. Klein, R., & Stack, J. J. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.) **Visual agnosia and alternating dominance: analysis of a case.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 749-762.—Object, spatial, and color agnosia were present following brain damage in a depressed patient. Absence of word-blindness is attributable to the presence of alternating dominance.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6432. Levi, Joseph. **Personality makeup in relation to rehabilitation of handicapped children.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1953, 14(11), 7-8.—"The personality type is more important than the degree of handicap in determining success of rehabilitation." Favorable "personality structure is usually traced to a warm and affectionate home relationship."—(T. E. Newland)

6433. Liddell, D. W. (Runwell Hosp., Essex, Eng.) **Observations on epileptic automatism in a mental hospital population.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1953, 99, 732-748.—Temporal lobe focus in the EEG was found in 50% of the epileptic population and in 78% of patients was associated with clinical automatism. It is suggested

that all automatism is probably post-epileptic in origin. There is a definite association of personality disturbance and automatism. The history of temporal lobe epilepsy is reviewed. 47 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6434. Lopez-Ibor, J. J., & Ortiz de Zarate, J. C. (U. Madrid, Spain.) *Sur les syndromes fonctionnels de la marge sylvienne.* (Disturbances of function in the fissure of Sylvianus.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1953, 53, 247-267.—Granular atrophies of the cortex and marmoreal deterioration of the corpus striatum are described. A case of arteriosclerotic dementia is presented, neurological and behavioral data being reported. It is suggested that status marmoratus of the striate body and granular atrophy of the cortex are "the same disease arising from functional circulatory disturbance."—(B. A. Maher)

6435. Moore, Clarence E. *Parental attitudes toward cerebral palsied children.* *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1953, 14(12), 11; 13.—Parents of 10 cerebral palsied children were interviewed. 18% of the parents had no familiarity with the condition prior to its being identified in their children. 8% of the mothers were the first to observe deviations in their children's behavior. Medical detection of the condition either was absent in "more than half" of the cases, or was reported as not communicated to the parents. 16% of the parents thought the cerebral palsied child had been "spoiled."—(T. E. Newland)

6436. Morstad, Odd, & Koda, Birger R. *Electroencephalographic studies of infants and children who acquired intracranial injuries at birth.* *Neurology*, 1953, 3, 544-549.—A series of 54 children were studied by neurologic examination and by electroencephalogram. All had a history of intracranial bleeding or asphyxia at birth. 11 of these children were normal. 17 of the electroencephalograms were normal and 37 abnormal. 23 of the abnormal electroencephalograms had focal discharges.—(C. E. Henry)

6437. Schlumberger, Marc. Paul. In Loewenstein, R. M., *Drives, affects, behavior*, (see 28: 5163), 241-255.—The case of a 20 year old enuretic, epileptic student in an analytically oriented school is presented. 10 interviews preceding his death are described.—(C. T. Bever)

6438. Schmeidler, Gertrude R. (City Coll., New York.) *Rorschachs and ESP scores of patients suffering from cerebral concussion.* *J. Parapsychol.*, 1952, 16, 80-89.—ESP tests were given to 18 patients suffering from cerebral concussion, to 6 patients who had had cerebral concussion but were diagnosed as recovered, and to 5 patients hospitalized for fractures but having no head injuries. The 18 cerebral concussion patients gave ESP scores which were significantly above chance ($P = .002$) and which were significantly different from the ESP scores of the other two groups of patients (P of diff. = .003). The Rorschachs of the ten cerebral concussion patients who completed the test implied "that they would exert themselves very little, and further that their general pattern of response was rather an acceptance of whatever stimuli

came to them from the outer world than a critical sifting and analysis of their perceptions." The tentative conclusion is that the high ESP scores of this group were not due to the concussion as such, but rather to their passive, uncritical attitude.—(B. M. Humphrey)

6439. Schulte, Walter. *Cerebrale Defektsyndrome nach schwerer Hungerdystrophie und Möglichkeiten ihrer Kompensierung mit einem Blick auf Helmkehrdepressionen und forensische Komplikationen.* (Cerebral defect syndromes following severe hunger dystrophy and possibilities of their compensation, with regard for depressions of returnees and forensic complications.) *Nervenarzt*, 1953, 24, 415-419.—The author describes the kinds of lasting cerebral defects that can result from prolonged starvation diets. Within limits, such defects can be compensated for by "powers of the total personality" and careful attention of a psychotherapist. Secondary complications that may arise from such a primary defect are described, and associated forensic questions taken up.—(E. W. Eng)

6440. Smith, Bushnell; Robinson, Geoffrey C., & Lennox, William G. (Children's Med. Center, Boston, Mass.) *Acquired epilepsy. A study of 535 cases.* *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 19-28.—Acquired epilepsy, where an organic lesion of the brain antedates the patient's first seizure, occurred in 32% of a series of 1,648 cases. 24% had a positive family history. About half of the acquired series had their first seizure within 12 months of the first occurrence of the brain lesion. The time interval was shorter for post-natal than for pre-natal conditions.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6441. Yaskin, Joseph C., & Rupp, Charles. *Clinical neurology.* In Spiegel, E. A., *Progress in neurology and psychiatry*, (see 28: 6199), 89-155.—207 papers are summarized to show the progress in diagnosis and treatment of a wide variety of neurological and vascular diseases.—(N. H. Pronko)

6442. Zangwill, O. L. (Cambridge U., Eng.) *Psychological research in the field of neurology.* In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 234-247.—Reports research in progress in three centers: National Hospital; Head Injuries Bureau; and at the Radcliffe Infirmary. The general objective is to elucidate some of the relations between neurological disorder and changes in the psychological sphere. Six lines of investigation are mentioned: (1) autonomic changes in situations of stress with emphasis on leucotomy; (2) disorders in visual space perception associated with lesions of the parietal lobes; (3) aphasia, handedness, and cerebral dominance; (4) organic amnesia; (5) defects in abstraction and related higher mental processes in cases of cerebral lesion; (6) infantile hemiplegia treated by surgical removal of the diseased hemisphere.—(H. H. Strupp)

(See also abstract 5424)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

6443. Ammons, Carol H., Worchel, Philip, & Dallenbach, Karl M. "Facial vision": the perception of ob-

- stacles out of doors by blindfolded and blindfolded-deafened subjects. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 66, 519-553.—Experiments on perception of blind and blindfolded subjects which had previously been conducted indoors were duplicated under outdoor conditions. Blindfolded subjects rapidly learnt to perceive obstacles under complex and variable outdoor conditions. No single condition was found necessary for perception although auditory cues proved to be the most reliable and accurate ones. Other cues used were sound, odor, temperature, and wind pressure. Course of learning in subjects blindfolded only was sudden, in those blindfolded and deafened learning tended to occur more gradually.—(J. A. Stern)
6444. Bangs, Tina E., & Shapley, James L. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **Group auditory training unit for preschool children.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1953, 18, 366-372.—Circuit diagrams and description of a group auditory training unit designed to meet practical and exacting criteria for educational as well as research purposes. Initial experience with this equipment shows that language may be developed in many so-called deaf children.—(M. F. Palmer)
6445. Barry, H., Jr., & Marshall, Frances E. **Maladjustment and maternal rejection in retrolental fibroplasia.** *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1953, 37, 570-580.—This study is a report upon 17 children with R.L.F. and a control group of 13 other children with blindness arising from other causes. All the children were recent admissions and ages were between 5 and 7 years. 10 trained observers rated all the children on several traits or attitudes. During this process an evaluation of the home background of each of the Ss was made by a social worker. The results obtained allowed the author to conclude that: (1) "maternal rejection is associated with poor school adjustment in a group of children with retrolental fibroplasia;" (2) "maternal training that is careful and thorough is associated with good school adjustment in kindergarten children with various types of blindness."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)
6446. Cholden, Louis. (Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kans.) **Group therapy with the blind.** *Group Psychother.*, 1953, 6, 21-29.—An evaluation is presented of weekly group therapy sessions conducted for the past 2.5 years with the clients attending the Kansas Rehabilitation Center for the Adult Blind. Blind persons find it difficult to express emotions, or to go beyond superficial relationships with instructors or other students. "The participants in the group session learn to express their feelings with greater freedom. They learn of the commonness of their problems, of the methods used by others in handling emotional problems, and often become more aware of their own methods of dealing with their emotions." The elements of growth and maturation observed, however, were not necessarily entirely due to the group therapy situation which was integrated into the total rehabilitation program.—(V. Johnson)
6447. Feuer, Samuel G. (Jewish Hospital and Sanitarium for Chronic Diseases, New York.) **Rehabilitation problems of the handicapped child.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1953, 14(12), 10-11.—Early classification and program development, accompanied by parent cooperation with closely integrated teams of professional and technical workers involving repeated evaluations are needed.—(T. E. Newland)
6448. Freeman, Walter, & Williams, Jonathan M. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) **Hallucinations in braille; effects of amygdaloidectomy.** *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1953, 70, 630-634.—Case report of a young woman who, years after the onset of blindness, developed a schizophrenic reaction with hallucinations in audition and vision, the latter predominately in braille. Unilateral amygdaloidectomy was followed by improvement.—(L. A. Pennington)
6449. Graham, E. Ellis, & Shapiro, Esther. (U. Denver, Colo.) **Use of the performance scale of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children with the deaf child.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1953, 17, 396-398.—The purpose of this study was to investigate the possibility of using the Performance Scale of the WISC to measure validly the intelligence of deaf children. Because pantomime instructions must be used, the authors conclude that the WISC is only a crude measure of intelligence in deaf children. This difficulty, they believe, can be overcome if a correction factor could be developed which would nullify the effects of the pantomime instructions. Under these circumstances, the test "should be doubly valuable in assessing the deaf child's intellectual functioning."—(F. Costin)
6450. Jordan, Edward T. **The testing of the intelligence of motor handicapped persons.** *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 62, 295.—Abstract.
6451. Kavalgikar, Ramchandra Rao. (Sch. for Blind and Deaf, Hyderabad, India.) **Education and employment of blind and deaf-mute children.** *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1953, 14, 160-167.—Voluntary services for education and welfare of blind and deaf children in India are surveyed, and comparison figures with United States are given. What is needed in India are: accurate determination of geographical distribution and size of the problem; educational facilities for training of special teachers, and establishment of more schools for the deaf and blind; welfare legislation; rehabilitation centers. There is also need for preventive work since 90% of blindness in India is thought to be preventable, beggary legislation, and propaganda.—(R. Schaeff)
6452. Martin, Ch. (Ed.) **Réadaptation des enfants atteints d'infirmité motrice.** (Reeducation of crippled children.) Paris: Centre International de l'Enfance, 1952. 435 p. (New York: Lange, Maxwell & Springer, 122 East 55th St. E3.)—Papers included were presented at a course at the Centre in 1951 on problems of children with motor crippling. The 50 papers deal with poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, skeletal deformities, etc. Problems of etiology, clinical conditions, reeducation, examination, and treatment are discussed.—(C. M. Louttit)
6453. Mikell, R. F. **Normal growth and development of children with visual handicaps.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1953, 47, 91-96.—The training problems of a blind preschool age child, in regard to feeding, toilet

training, walking, talking, motor coordination, etc., are the normal training problems of all children. While each child has his own unique pattern of growth, in general it takes longer for the blind child to progress in these areas, as he must substitute ear-hand for eye-hand coordination. Often he is handicapped additionally by the desire of the parents to do everything for him and shield him from any possible injury. However, "it is held by most authorities that the best place for the blind child is not in an institution, but in his own home where his personality may develop normally..." —(N. J. Raskin)

6454. **Podolsky, Edward.** (Kings County Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.) **How the child reacts to his physical defects.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1953, **37**, 581-584.—Feelings of inferiority and a sense of shame are among the earliest reactions of the child to physical deformity. These are heightened as the child grows older so that "when adolescence is reached, a sense of despair and a pessimistic philosophy of life, admixed with all sorts of peculiar personality traits, have been established." The overcoming of physical defect either by prevention or, when this is not possible, by prompt correction is urged. Methods of attaining these goals are discussed. —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6455. **Scholl, Geraldine.** (Michigan Sch. for the Blind, Lansing.) **Intelligence tests for visually handicapped children.** *Except. Child.*, 1953, **20**, 116-120; 122-123.—The procedure is described whereby, with certain modifications, all 12 WISC tests were administered to 14 partially sighted and all six of the verbal series were given to 9 blind pupils. Median full-scale IQ was 86; median verbal IQ was 94—both corresponding closely with the school's previous medians for these groups. —(T. E. Newland)

6456. **Snow, William Benham.** (Columbia U., New York.) **Methods and goals in childhood rehabilitation.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1953, **14**(11), 3-6.—The importance of thorough diagnosis, much of it psychological, and of a highly individualized treatment program is described and illustrated. The goals of such rehabilitation (and habilitation): to bring the sick or handicapped child to his maximum mental and physical performance and to effect his ultimate acceptance into direct competition with his environment. —(T. E. Newland)

6457. **United Nations.** **Modern methods of rehabilitation of the adult disabled. Report of a group-training course organized by the United Nations.** New York: United Nations Publications, 1952. vi, 108 p. \$1.25. (Distributed by Columbia Univ. Press, New York.)—A detailed report of a course given in Sweden, Finland and Denmark during the Fall of 1952 to provide "as complete a picture as possible of the treatment, rehabilitation, training, employment and general welfare of all types of physical disability." This document provides a wealth of material on all aspects of rehabilitation as they are currently being practiced in most of Europe. —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6458. **Wendland, Leonard Virgil.** (1121 West 79 St., Los Angeles 44.) **Some religious feelings of the post-**

poliomyelitic. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, **38**, 99-108.—The religious beliefs, activities, and affiliations of these physically handicapped persons were studied for their implications in the field of personality and religion. On the basis of this exploratory work the author advises against the setting up of religious services or activities especially for the physically handicapped. —(J. C. Franklin)

6459. **Whitehouse, Frederick A.** (American Heart Assoc., New York.) **Client evaluation in the habilitation process.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1953, **19**(6), 4-6; 26-28.—Observation of the permanently disabled individual for a sufficiently prolonged period which is supported by "examination and estimations made by a multi-professional team" will result in a coordinated plan for living and vocational adaptation. The limitations in psychological tests as to validity in relation to work suitability of the disabled indicate that the need for observation in a work situation is of more than ordinary importance. Furthermore, study in the realistic social environment is preferable to the test situation. —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6460. **Wildervanck, L. S.** **A deaf-mute and a "hearing-mute" uniovular twin.** *Acta genet. med. gemellolog.*, 1954, **3**, 34-41.—Two pairs of identical deaf twins are described, the one being deaf-mutes, of average intelligence, both lefthanded, and coming from a line that contained many twins of both kinds. The other pair were both "hearing-mutes" until they learned to speak at eight years when they entered an institute for deaf-mutes. They are mentally retarded and others of deficient intelligence also appear in their family. —(G. C. Schwesinger)

(See also abstracts 6559, 6568)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

6461. **Ausubel, David P.** (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **The nature of educational research.** *Educ. Theory*, 1953, **3**, 314-320.—Educational research, as a field in its own right, is immature and oscillates between "basic," "extrapolated," and "applied" approaches. Research interests of the educator are more specialized than those of the psychologist in that, as an applied discipline, "education is not concerned with the general laws of learning *per se*, but only with those properties of learning that can be related to efficacious ways of deliberately effecting stable changes in individuals which have social value." Educators, more than psychologists, focus on "the kinds of long-term learning involved in assimilating extensive and organized bodies of knowledge, values, habits and skills." —(A. E. Kuenzli)

6462. **Banks, Charlotte, & Burt, Cyril.** **Statistical analysis in educational psychology.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 152-171.—This chapter constitutes a defense of statistical procedures in educational psychology which, according to the authors, have recently become the target for much criticism. The objection is that qualitative characteristics cannot properly be

treated by quantitative methods. The point is made and substantiated that measurability is a *relative* property. The following types of measurement are distinguished: designatory, classificatory, ordinal, interval, ratio, and multi-dimensional. The authors finally call for a closer collaboration between statistical and non-statistical investigators.—(H. H. Strupp)

6463. **Barr, Arvil S., Davis, Robert A. & Johnson, Palmer O.** *Educational research and appraisal*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1953. vii, 362 p. \$6.00.—The book's "primary aim is to increase the student's power of analyzing and interpreting data of the type that frequently recurs in solving problems in education." It is concerned primarily with field research and appraisal. After the introduction, chapter headings are: defining educational outcomes, quantification of educational data, criteria for measuring instruments, the description and appraisal of status, the sampling survey, search for relationships, experimental design, problem of prediction, correlation analysis, and complex developmental studies. An appendix treats the writing of a thesis. 164 references.—(T. E. Newland)

6464. **Dimond, Stanley E.** (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) *Schools and the development of good citizens*. Detroit: Wayne University Press, 1953. xii, 215 p. \$3.50.—This is the third and final volume emerging from the five-year citizenship education study conducted by the Detroit public schools and Wayne University. It gives a summary of the entire study. The author reports in detail of the conditions which existed in the cooperating schools, the steps that were taken by the study staff and faculty of cooperating schools in group citizenship, and finally an appraisal of the results. The various chapters discuss such topics as: (1) improving school citizenship educational programs; (2) emotional adjustment; (3) the basic philosophy; (4) human relationships; (5) problem solving; (6) knowledge and skills, and (7) evaluation.—(S. M. Amatora)

6465. **Downie, N. M.** (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) *The effects of moving on various factors of adjustment*. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 62, 293.—Abstract.

6466. **Dreger, Ralph Mason.** (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) *A simple course evaluation scale*. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1953, 22, 145-153.—The author has presented an instrument for use by students in evaluating a course. The instrument consists of 6 or 7 items where each item is a five point rating scale varying from "Very helpful" to "Not helpful at all." Illustrative material showing the application of the scale to show direction of attitude of classes, chronological trends and group comparisons is presented.—(E. F. Gardner)

6467. **Hecker, Stanley E.** *Early school leavers in Kentucky*. *Bull. Bur. sch. Serv., Coll. Educ., U. Kentucky*, 1953, 25 (4) 1-74.—The investigator found the following results: (1) frequent grade failure, particularly, in the first grade, (2) a regression in scholarship of the school leavers as they progressed through the grades, (3) failure or lack of opportunity to participate in extra-curricular activities seemed to be characteristic of the group, (4) the youth felt the school should provide some program of work experience and that the

subjects of business, shop experience, and home economics were the most needed or desired since having left the secondary school.—(J. E. Casey)

6468. **Henderson, J. L.** *Jung and education*. *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1953, 11, 149-155.—The entire structure of Jung's Analytical Psychology—including, of course, his pyramidal conception of the human psyche—is based upon a religious foundation. Jung used the word "Spirit" and describes it. This has implications for education as well as for other areas of study and fields of knowledge. The problem and challenge for education then is to release man from his Unconscious which, according to Jung, is "Man's greatest sin."—(C. Schmehl)

6469. **Holcomb, Walter L.** (Boston U., Mass.) *A selected bibliography on group dynamics and group education*. *Relig. Educ.*, 1954, 49, 52-54.—81 references are listed on democratic ideology, philosophy of group education, inter-group relations, community organization, techniques and therapy in group education.—(G. K. Morlan)

6470. **Jackson, Joseph.** *A statistical analysis of an alumni survey*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 82, 215-234.—808 high school alumni were surveyed for attitudes toward their high school training, later job experiences, high school recreation program, etc. The group was broken down into curriculum groups and compared statistically. The author suggests this as a useful tool for analysis of the most useful components in curricula.—(Z. Luria)

6471. **Kirk, R. Bruce.** *Attitudes toward public education, as related to n variables*. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 62, 295-296.—Abstract.

6472. **Lyda, Wesley J.** (Atlanta U., Ga.) *Some factors in the improvement of college instruction*. *Educ. Rec.*, 1952, 33, 91-104.—There is a persistent movement in higher education for the improvement of collegiate instruction. The solution to this problem depends upon the solution to numerous related issues in higher education. The main topics discussed include (1) clarification of goals or objectives, (2) provision and guidance of learning experiences, (3) evaluation of student progress and teaching effectiveness, and (4) atmosphere of the college which conditions the effectiveness of the program. Useful guideposts are suggested for implementing appraisal efforts with respect to these problems, and institutional conditions favorable to faculty improvement are listed.—(M. Burack)

6473. **Mansuet, F.** *De los cocientes de inteligencia a la obligación escolar*. (Intelligence quotients with reference to compulsory school attendance.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl., Valencia*, 1952, 3, 227-235.—Based on normal curves of distribution of intelligence, the author compares the populations of the United States, Belgium, and Holland in regard to intelligence quotients. The problems of the mentally deficient and of the mentally gifted in Belgium are considered. It is proposed that in view that the Belgian Government is planning to increase the age up to which school attendance is compulsory, measures be taken to take into account the mental age of children so as to

provide differentiated programs which give proper consideration to individual differences.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6474. Maxwell, James. (Moray House, Edinburgh, Scotland.) *Educational psychology*. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 357-376.—This review of selected literature in educational psychology covering the year ending March 1953 discusses the following major topics: social aspects, guidance and selection, teachers, and problem children. 107-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

6475. Rosebrook, Wilda M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *School activities and vision*. *Engng exp. Sta. News, Ohio State Univ.*, 1953, 25(4), 15-17.—"To test the hypothesis that children with visual problems are not able to make progress through the elementary school in keeping with their ability" 22 children with visual problems were compared with 52 of a control group on the Progress Achievement test from the third through the sixth grade. "Subjective evaluations of the social and emotional adjustment of the children with visual problems" were made from teachers' records. It was concluded that "children having visual problems manifest behavior not significantly different from their peers except in social adjustment." These children tended to be conforming and quiet rather than aggressive.—(P. Ratoosh)

6476. Sánchez Hidalgo, Efraín. *La psicología educativa*. (Educational psychology.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1953, 12, 6-7; 29; 42-43; 64; 102-103.—The following topics are considered: Definition in psychology, definition of educational psychology, definition of conduct, educational psychology as a science, and importance of educational psychology. The article constitutes the first chapter of a book on educational psychology, being published at present by the University of Puerto Rico.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6477. Wall, W. D. *The psychology of basic educational techniques*. In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., Current trends in British psychology, (see 28: 5132), 59-71.—Factorial research, as one of the areas selected by the author for discussion, has shown that a factor of "general educational capacity is the main cognitive conditioner of success or failure." Learning, however, is heavily modified by emotional factors to which much emphasis is currently being given. The child's emotional adjustment and the teacher-pupil relationship are receiving increasing attention by researchers in this area.—(H. H. Strupp)

6478. West, Leonard Jordan. (Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.) *College and the years after*. *J. higher Educ.*, 1953, 24, 415-419.—Results of a survey of graduates of New York City Municipal Colleges in 1941 and 1947 made in 1950 and published by the Board of Higher Education of New York City are summarized. Material summarized includes occupational achievement and satisfaction, relation of undergraduate specialization to vocation, graduate education, evaluation of college preparation, suggestions for improvement of curriculum.—(M. Murphy)

SCHOOL LEARNING

6479. Adams, Joseph J. (City Schools, San Gabriel, Calif.) *Achievement and social adjustment of pupils in combination classes enrolling pupils of more than one grade level*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 151-155.—Pupils in regular 5th grade classes were compared with pupils in classes combining 4th and 5th grades. No significant difference in achievement was found. Social structure was studied by means of a socio-metric test. No differences in group integration as measured by choices outside the class or number of mutual choices were found, but there was a tendency in combination classes for pupils to separate into four groups on the basis of sex and grade.—(M. Murphy)

6480. Ash, Philip, & Hobaugh, Thelma R. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) *Some primary ratable characteristics of instructional films*. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 293-299.—Three kinds of estimates of the quality of an instructional film had been obtained: measures of learning based on test results; estimates (judgments, ratings) by people who have seen the film; and ratings of the affective impacts of the film. From the present study, factor analysis "... suggests that test-measured learning gains from a film are more or less independent of ratings of learning or ratings of the affective qualities of the film." An "I am learning" scale, a "Like-Dislike" scale, and a "Good-Bad Film" scale seem to be rating the same function.—(S. S. Zalkind)

6481. Austin, Garry R. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) *Non-fiction best sellers: types and trends*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 141-143.—The author categorizes the non-fiction best sellers catalogued each year since 1912 to 1950 inclusive in order to characterize the types and trends in non-fiction reading interests of the American public.—(J. C. Franklin)

6482. Betts, Emmett Albert. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) *Corrective reading: grouping*. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1953, 39, 343-354.—Retarded readers present different types of problems. Learners have need for special attention regardless of what this type of instruction may be called. Procedures for selecting and grouping learners may either make or break a corrective reading program. Cases are selected in general on the basis of objective data. The amount of retardation, the level of reading achievement, learner motivation, and kindred factors are considered.—(S. M. Amatora)

6483. Bonnardel, R. *Étude d'un nouveau test d'orthographe*. (Study of a new spelling test.) *Travail bum.*, 1953, 16, 89-97.—After preliminary trials, the final test was made up of 16 sentences containing numerous spelling mistakes with differing degrees of difficulty. S's task was to rewrite them with the correct spelling. Over 1000 S's supplied norms, scores 0 to 15, for apprentices, adult technicians, and people engaged in administrative and white-collar work. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6484. Brown, Nora M. (Sheffield U., Eng.) *Some educational influences on the choice of a science career by grammar school girls*. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*,

1953, 23, 188-195.—Data for this study were provided by 705 grammar school girls, 21% of whom chose science careers. On local education authority entrance examination performance the mean Arithmetic Quotient of the science career group was significantly superior to that of the non-science group, although IQ and English Quotient did not differ. Superior marks in science subjects on the School Certificate examination were made by a greater proportion of girls who subsequently took up science careers, and they were more successful generally in all subjects of the examination. Their fathers tended more often to be engaged in occupations involving mental work than did the fathers of the non-science career group.—(R. C. Strassburger)

6485. Buegel, Hermann F. (U. North Dakota, Grand Forks.), & Spangler, Harry S. *A summary of the history of piano instruction: VI. Some criticisms of the writings of Tobias Matthay. Percept. Mot. Skills Res. Exch.*, 1952, 4, 134-143.—Matthay, an English pedagogue, wrote extensively on piano technic, his most important work on "touch" was published in 1904. His writings and his system are reviewed critically.—(S. B. Sells)

6486. Carter, Homer L. J., & McGinnis, Dorothy J. (Western Michigan Coll. Educ., Kalamazoo.) *Learning to read: a handbook for teachers*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953. ix, 214 p. \$3.50.—The book is designed for use by teachers in helping pupils and students at all levels to read better. Material is presented in a manner resembling an outline. Emphasis is placed upon practice and definite procedures rather than upon theory. Divided into three sections, the book deals with (1) some reading problems and why they develop; (2) reading objectives and materials for their achievement; and (3) developmental and therapeutic procedures every teacher can use.—(S. M. Amatora)

6487. Chaplin, J. H. *Scientific curiosity in relation to science attainment in school*. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 23, 205-206.—Abstract of Ed. B. thesis, Glasgow U., 1952.

6488. Dolch, E. W., & Leeds, Don. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Vocabulary tests and depth of meaning*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 181-189.—Vocabulary tests as at present employed test only the most common meaning of a word, neglecting homonyms as well as derived and figurative meanings. Even this common meaning is tested only superficially. Tests of the synonym type measure only a very indefinite amount of knowledge, and those of the classification type test only a little of the common meaning.—(M. Murphy)

6489. Duell, Henry J. (Scott AF Base, Ill.) *Supervision of classroom instruction*. *Train. Anal. Developm. inform. Bull.*, 1953, 4, 239-247.—Techniques for observing, rating, and recording classroom instruction are described and evaluated. Cooperative analysis between supervisor and instructor should follow and result in an improvement plan.—(R. Tyson)

6490. Eames, Thomas H. (Boston U., Mass.) *The blood picture in reading failures*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 372-375.—For a group of 30 cases of reading failure neither the red blood cell count nor the total white count were found to be unusual. However,

the differential white count showed that both the median and the mean of the polymorphonuclear leukocytes count fell slightly below the norms for the age studied, although not below the normal range. The lymphocytes were slightly more numerous among reading failures and the monocytes were slightly less frequent. 20% of the cases presented some abnormal cell forms.—(E. B. Mallory)

6491. Fisher, Bernard. (Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.) *Group therapy with retarded readers*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 354-360.—The author selected, from members of a class in remedial reading, 12 children of whom each was matched with a control pupil for age, Wechsler IQ, and reading ability on the Gates tests. All were more than 3 years retarded in reading and all continued in a regular course in remedial reading. For 6 months the experimental group met with the author for therapeutic group discussion. Retests after this period showed that this group had made an average reading gain of 11.5 months, as compared with an 8.25 month gain made by the controls. It is concluded that for these subjects the psychotherapeutic value of the group discussion was an important factor in the correction of reading difficulties. 22 references.—(E. B. Mallory)

6492. French, Edward L. (Devereux Schs, Devon, Pa.) *Kinesthetic recognition in retarded readers*. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1953, 13, 636-654.—A test of kinesthetic recognition was devised by French involving tracing designs cut into a board similar to a slot maze. A group of retarded oral readers had a significantly lower score on this test than a group of non-retarded oral readers. "The groups were matched for CA, MA, and IQ; other relevant variables were held constant... It may be deduced from the above results that this type of kinesthetic recognition may be related in some way to the normal learning-to-read process."—(W. Coleman)

6493. Gerken, C. d'A. *Study your way through school*. Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1953. 47 p. 40¢.—This booklet was written to help the student develop effective study habits. Contains helpful information on time budgeting, proper study atmosphere, methods of studying, note taking, exam preparation, and a study technique report.—(S. B. Groy)

6494. Green, Clinton Wallace. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *The relationship between intelligence as determined by intelligence tests and the ability to learn as determined by performance on learning tests*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 191-200.—Correlations ranging from $-.14$ to $+.33$ were found between intelligence of 11th grade pupils as measured by the Otis Gamma Test and 5 learning tests. Correlations between the learning tests and school marks ranged from $-.02$ to $+.30$. IQ correlated $.54$ with school marks.—(M. Murphy)

6495. Hamilton, R. C. S. *The construction and administration of a reading comprehension test using mathematical material*. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 23, 203-205.—Abstract of Ed. B. thesis, Glasgow U., 1952.

6496. Hildreth, Gertrude. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) **Inter-grade comparisons of word frequencies in children's writing.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 429-434. —A basic requisite for spelling instruction is a list showing the relative frequency with which words are used by children in writing. Is there need for separate lists for the different grades? A study was made of the distribution of deviations in rank at various (Rinsland) grade levels for a sampling of 100 words from the Hildreth-Salisbury list and for the 40 words in the sample which were rated commonest by the Rinsland total frequency list. Results indicate that "in the long run, the total frequency list representing the largest number of cases is the most stable, valid, and reliable for the sequential gradation of spelling words."—(E. B. Mallory)

6497. Hughes, Vergil H. (U. Arizona, Tucson.) **A study of the relationships among selected language abilities.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 97-106. —Tests of reading, spelling, word meaning, language usage, capitalization, punctuation, sentence sense, and paragraph organization were given to 5th grade pupils. The majority of the coefficients of correlation found ranged from .40 to .70. Implications for teaching of language arts are discussed.—(M. Murphy)

6498. Hulsman, Helen L. **Visual factors in reading: with implications for teaching.** *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1953, 36, 1577-1587. —A review of various types of eye defects with their possible relationship to poor reading is concluded with a set of recommendations for teachers which would aid in identifying ocular causes of poor reading. 22 references.—(D. Shaad)

6499. Jackson, Joseph. (Dearborn (Mich.) Public Schs.) **The influence of word analysis upon spelling attainment.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 107-115. —An experimental group of 3rd and 5th grade pupils had spelling assignments presented by word analysis through root relationships, sound groupings, and similar endings. A control group used the spelling text as a source of words. Comparison of the groups after a semester of experimentation showed no superiority for the analytic method over the conventional one.—(M. Murphy)

6500. Jenkins, Russell L. (Michigan St. Coll., E. Lansing.) **Discussional procedures in communication.** *J. Communication*, 1952, 2(2), 26-30. —8 classes of college students were used to compare the relative effectiveness of 2 methods of teaching written and spoken English, a group discussion method and a traditional lecture type method. Pre- and post-tests were administered to measure improvement over the academic quarter. No significant differences were found. It is concluded that the traditional "autocratic" method of instruction does not result in greater achievement in communicating than does the "democratic" method.—(D. E. Meister)

6501. Jiménez-Hernández, Adolfo. **Los métodos clínicos de lectura.** (Clinical methods of reading.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1953, 12, 150-151; 154. —A discussion of the tachistoscopic method, with

special reference to recent investigations in the field of reading.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6502. Jorswieck, E. **Die psychologischen Bedingungen für das Erlernen der ersten Kulturtechniken.** (Psychological conditions for learning the first cultural techniques.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 245-249. —Psychological aspects involved in learning to read at the primary level are discussed as is their relationship to scribbling, drawing, and other visual motor expressions. Developmental pace and general motivation are considered in the general framework and a theoretical discussion follows.—(W. Schwarz)

6503. Juola, Arvo E. (U. California, Berkeley.) **A criticism of studies utilizing the "Index of Industriousness" as a measure of work habits.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 307-311. —The correlation between the "Index of Industriousness" and academic success reported by Krathwohl actually arises from the fact that by the method employed in calculating the Index the obtained Indexes revert to achievement test scores and are not, as claimed, measures of work habits. A more effective method of predicting class grades is the use of aptitude test scores and achievement test scores directly.—(M. Murphy)

6504. Kellmer Pringle, M. L., & Gulliford, R. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) **A note on "An evaluation of remedial education."** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 23, 196-199. —The article by Curr and Gourlay (see 27: 8017) employed a concept of "true gain" which is susceptible to some criticism. An alternative measure which compares the rate of progress during the period preceding remedial teaching with the rate during the remedial program is proposed. The composition of the groups used in the experiment is criticized as not typical of children usually selected for remedial training. Failure to consider social and emotional factors in the genesis and treatment of reading retardation, and attitudinal changes in evaluating remedial education, limits the usefulness of the study. The testing methods employed may be criticized.—(R. C. Strassburger)

6505. Kirchhoff, Hans. **Les- und Rechtschreibschwäche im Kindesalter.** (Reading and writing weaknesses in childhood.) *Psychol. Praxis*, 1954, No. 14, 66 p. —Case studies of 66 children of normal intelligence in the schools of Hamburg, Germany, who exhibited marked reading and writing handicaps are reported. The children were studied over a three-year period by a team of child psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, and pediatricians. Causes of the handicaps are attributed, in part, to the harsh, repressive educational program of the Nazi regime and, in part, to unfortunate home circumstances. Use of various therapeutic techniques is discussed. Tape recordings of the children's articulation proved especially valuable in enabling the children to alleviate the handicaps.—(A. E. Harriman)

6506. Klare, George R., Gustafson, Levarl M., & Mabry, James E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **The reading interests of airmen during basic training.** *USAF Hum.*

Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-44, iii, 10 p.—A reading interest checklist, adapted from that of Waples and Tyler, was administered to 398 basic airmen at Sampson Air Force Base. The airmen were instructed to check each of 117 statements, designed to cover the range of nonfiction reading interests, as either very interesting, of average interest, or not interesting, putting about the same number of statements into each category. An appendix presents the 117 statements in rank order from most to least interesting.—(W. F. Grether)

6507. Knight, Elva E. (New Haven State Teacher's Coll., New Haven.) **Personality development through reading.** *Reading Teach.*, 1953, 7(1), 21-27.—Personality and reading development are inter-related and interdependent. Methods which the classroom teacher can utilize are suggested.—(J. E. Casey)

6508. Lathrop, C. W., Jr., Norford, C. A., & Greenhill, L. P. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) **The contributions of film introductions and film summaries to learning from instructional films.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 343-353.—For 135 films viewed, the introductions were studied and classified as to length, functions and techniques. The three films which appeared to have the best introductory sequences were selected to be shown in complete form, and without their introductions. A rotating three-group program, in which some 500 ninth grade pupils served as subjects, made it possible to compare the scores on relevant multiple choice tests, made by those who saw the film complete, those who saw it without introductions and those who had not seen the film. For two films the introduction gave a slight position advantage, and for the third film, the effect of the introduction was negative. A similar experiment dealing with film summaries indicated that their effect was positive but very slight, and was statistically significant in the case of only one of the three films used.—(E. B. Mallory)

6509. Loomer, Gifford C. (Eastern Illinois State Coll., Charleston.) **A study of certain effects of three types of learning experiences in art as revealed in the drawings by participants.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1953, 22, 65-102.—The purpose of the study was to compare, after the oral presentation of the action theme, the relative effects of providing three kinds of sensory data. Three action themes were selected one from each of the categories of "machines," "animals" and "people." The subjects were 60 University of Wisconsin undergraduate students. Statistically significant differences were reported between the performance of groups using different kinds of sensory material with the group having the resource person reported as superior.—(E. F. Gardner)

6510. Meyer, George. (San Jose (Calif.) Unified School District.) **Some relationships between Rorschach scores in kindergarten and reading in the primary grades.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1953, 17, 414-425.—The Rorschach may be used to assess first grade reading readiness on the basis of intellectual and emotional readiness. Prognostic of adequate reading progress

are more accurate, differentiated perceptions and rapport with the environment as indicated by the use of color. Eight Rorschach variables distinguishing between achieving and retarded readers are given.—(A. R. Jensen)

6511. Miles, Matthew B. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) **Human relations training: how a group grows.** *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1953, 55, 90-96.—Some of the typical aspects of a small group's experience are analysed, when the group comes together with the purpose of improving the operating skills of the members. Sub topics include the situation, anxiety, threat and resistance, the pseudo-psychic group, and developing problem-solving skills. Some implications indicate that group development training requires professionally prepared staff members. Such preparation can be carried out in a variety of procedures. A wider expansion of training efforts in graduate schools is justifiable; and such efforts should be accompanied by research and reporting of outcomes.—(G. E. Bird)

6512. Nelson, H. E., & Vandermeer, A. W. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) **The relative effectiveness of several different sound tracks used on an animated film on elementary meteorology.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1953, 20, 261-267.—A film on meteorology was modified so that while the picture element remained the same the commentary differed. Different versions were shown to randomly selected classes of Air ROTC students. Learning from the film was measured by two tests given to 191 subjects. (1) technical terminology and numerical data are learned best when presented in both pictorial and sound elements; (2) remarks in the commentary directing attention to pictorial aspects, repetition of facts, and the use of vivid descriptive terms may increase effectiveness; (3) trainees who merely heard the best commentary learned 80% of the facts learned by those who both saw and heard the picture.—(D. Lebo)

6513. Noel, Doris Ione. (Public Schs, Anderson, Ind.) **A comparative study of the relationship between the quality of the child's language usage and the quality and types of language used in the home.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 161-167.—A specially constructed English Usage Test was administered to pupils in grades 4 to 6 and to their parents, the occupations of the fathers were classified into four groups and an interview questionnaire was used to determine the extent to which parents participated in situations requiring oral expression. A significant positive correlation was found between the scores of children and parents on the English Usage Test. When children's intelligence was held constant there was no relation between fathers' occupations and children's scores on the Usage Test. Generally the more frequently parents participated in oral expression the better children did on the test.—(M. Murphy)

6514. Nolan, James A. (Gary AF Base, Tex.) **Evaluation in training.** *Train. Anal. Developm. Inform. Bull.*, 1953, 4, 264-268.—Described as "a continuous and integral part of the training process," and defined as "determining to what degree one is doing what one

intends to do," evaluation is considered with respect to curriculum, instruction, training aids, and measurement as they apply to the AF program.—(R. Tyson)

6515. Phillips, Clarence. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **Achievement, aptitude, and background of liberal arts and science students (general curriculum) deficient in high school mathematics.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 169-180.—Students referred to are those lacking one year of high school algebra and one year of plane geometry. Students in this category who were admitted in 1949-1951 were studied. They were found to be extremely low in mathematical achievement including arithmetic, and also low in all forms of subject matter achievement. Only 15% ranked in the upper half of the entering freshman class in scholastic aptitude as measured by the A.C.E. Incidence of these students was not significantly related to size of community of origin or to occupational level of father. A low correlation was found between mathematical achievement and students' high school record.—(M. Murphy)

6516. Ruja, Harry. (San Diego (Calif.) State Coll.) **Experimenting with discussion in college teaching: a survey of recent research.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1953, 39, 321-342.—Lack of uniformity in procedures make comparison and pooling of results difficult. Comparisons are sometimes ambiguously expressed. When, despite obstacles, comparisons of results are made, many discrepancies appear. In so complex an area as this many variables are involved, and these must be defined, isolated and controlled as far as possible. The author concludes that much work remains to be done in this area in order to identify the most effective procedures in college teaching. 28 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

6517. Schubert, Delwyn G. (Los Angeles (Calif.) State Coll.) **The relationship between reading ability and literary appreciation.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 4, 201-202.—On the basis of Carroll Prose Appreciation Test results obtained on 50 retarded college readers matched with 50 "unselected" college students, the author concludes "The data clearly imply that college teachers cannot count on improving students' literary appreciation merely by stressing reading ability."—(T. E. Newland)

6518. Serro, Mary C. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) **A study of fourth grade children's comprehension of certain verbal abstractions.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1953, 22, 103-118.—The purpose of the study was to investigate the ability of fourth-grade pupils to comprehend different verbal abstractions as identified in vocabulary common to primary grades. The following conclusions were reported: (1) "There is a high positive relationship between the comprehension of verbal abstractions and background of information." (2) "There is a very high positive relationship between the comprehension of verbal abstractions and intelligence." (3) "There is a very high, positive relationship between ability to classify and index ideas." 45 references.—(E. F. Gardner)

6519. Slattery, M. Jamesetta. **An appraisal of the effectiveness of selected instructional sound motion**

pictures and silent filmstrips in elementary school instruction. Washington, D. C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1953. viii, 67 p.—422 fifth grade pupils from 9 elementary schools of Rochester, N. Y., participated in this study. Statistical analysis of data revealed that (1) filmstrips and sound motion pictures both contribute to increased learning of fifth grade social studies; (2) filmstrips produced higher mean gains which were statistically significant than sound motion pictures; (3) pupils of higher intelligence levels attained corresponding higher scores; (4) in filmstrips the element of participation does not seem to contribute significantly to learning; (5) the appeal of the sound motion picture does not, according to recorded results justify its use.—(S. M. Amatora)

6520. Sutton, Rachel S. (U. Georgia, Athens.) **The effect of vocabulary-building on reading skills.** *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1953, 54, 94-97.—A group of 25 third-grade children, over a four-month period, were made word conscious by making them build individual lists based on their activities in and out of school. These constitute practice material. Exercises included matching words with phrases, building individual word lists, using contextual clues, and reading directions and signs, and word games. The range of improvement was from -0.8 to 3.7; five children lost in reading achievement, three showed no improvement, eight showed less than normal improvement, and nine showed normal improvement or better. However, the group was below average in intelligence, almost 60% having IQ's less than 90.—(S. M. Amatora)

6521. Vernon, Magdalen D. (U. Reading, Eng.) **The value of pictorial illustration.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 23, 180-187.—Series 1 presented 2 versions of each of 2 short articles: a popular style, photographically illustrated form, and a more objective, scientifically written account accompanied by graphs. Series 2 compared the responses to the popular versions with and without pictorial illustration. Subjects were secondary school children, and recall was tested after 10 minutes' study of each article. Illustrated versions as a whole were not remembered significantly better than the non-illustrated ones. Pictorial presentation appeared to arouse a greater emotional impact in many subjects with respect to the social problems involved, but there was no clear evidence of stimulation of effective thinking and understanding.—(R. C. Strassburger)

6522. Wall, W. D. **Educational retardation in Great Britain.** *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1953, 11, 156-160.—After careful analyses of retardation by Schonell, subsequent researches have suggested that content of tests and psychology of school subjects be investigated. Some suggest that school progress depends upon social and emotional factors as well as intellectual and physiological ones. At Remedial Education Centers, experienced teachers are being trained in the use of sound psychological procedures to enable them to improve their methods.—(C. Schmehl)

6523. Watson, Goodwin. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) **An evaluation of small group work in**

a large class. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 385-408. —Data concerning various characteristics such as age, sex, ability and professional experience and also certain questionnaire responses of 350 graduate students were analysed to test hypothesis regarding the factors contributing to the students' evaluation of small discussion groups which they attended in connection with a course entitled Education as Personal Development. Differences in evaluation depended more on individual than on group-wide characteristics. Several significant relationships were found. The author found that "of twenty-three logically plausible hypotheses, only two were confirmed; seventeen collapsed for lack of factual support, and four had to be reversed in whole or in part."—(E. B. Mallory)

6524. Weber, John Robert. (N. Y. State Teachers College, Cortland.) **Relationship of physical fitness to success in college and to personality.** *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. phys. Educ.*, 1953, 24, 471-474.—A significant relationship between physical fitness scores and the grade-point averages for a year was established in 246 male freshmen at Iowa State University. The coefficient of correlation was 0.41 at the 1% level of significance. No significant relationship was found between the scores in the seven tests of achievement in the entrance examination or on the MMPI and the physical fitness scores.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6525. Young, James D. (George Pepperdine Coll., Los Angeles, Calif.) **An experimental comparison of vocabulary growth by means of oral reading, silent reading, and listening.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1953, 20, 273-276.—3 groups, each of approximately 150 college students, were given the Cooperative Vocabulary Test, Form Q. One group was given five stories to read silently, another group read them orally, and the last group listened to a tape recording of the stories. Readministration of the vocabulary test showed: (1) Significant vocabulary gains were made by all groups; (2) vocabulary gains of subjects who listened to the tape recording were significantly smaller; (3) vocabulary gains were greatest for those who read aloud; (4) gains were not significantly influenced by sex, IQ, or age; (5) gains for seniors were significantly larger than those for freshmen; (6) gains for foreign students were significantly smaller than for non-foreign students.—(D. Lebo)

6526. Zuckerman, John V. **Commentary variations in instructional films: their effect on learning perceptual-motor tasks.** *J. Communication*, 1952, 2(2), 53-57.—8 brief films demonstrating the tying of 3 common knots were shown to 8 groups of military subjects who afterwards performed the knot-tying tasks. 4 levels of verbalization, 4 types of personal reference and 2 degrees of phase relationships were studied. A medium level of verbalization was superior to low, high and no verbalization; the 2nd person and imperative mood were superior to the 1st and 3rd person; verbal commentary preceding the picture was slightly su-

prior to commentary following the picture.—(D. E. Meister)

(See also abstracts 5692, 5733, 5973, 6629)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

6527. Barkley, Key L. (North Carolina State Coll., Raleigh.) **Attitudes of civilian females toward war as developed and held during peace and during war.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 241-252.—Results are given of numerous administrations between 1939 and 1950 of the Thurstone-Droba Scale for Measuring Attitude Toward War to women college students.—(J. C. Franklin)

6528. Bedolan, Vagharsh Hagop. (North Hollywood (Calif.) High Sch.) **Mental health analysis of socially over-accepted, socially under-accepted, average and underage pupils in the sixth grade.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 366-371.—The scores made by 743 sixth-grade children on Thorpe, Clark and Tiegs' Mental Health Analysis, Elementary Series, Form A, showed significantly better averages for underage and at-age pupils than for average pupils. Pupils who were designated by a multi-criteria sociometric test as socially over-accepted attained, on the average, higher mental health scores than those who were designated under-accepted.—(E. B. Mallory)

6529. Beler, Ernst G., & Ratzeburg, Fred. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) **The parental identifications of male and female college students.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 569-572.—"A sample of 17 girls and 24 boys was asked to fill out the MMPI for themselves, and in the way they thought their mothers and fathers would fill it out. The results were analyzed in patterns of mother and father identification and as to M-F scale values of each record... The two statistically significant findings of this study have been: (a) boys identify more readily with the father and girls more readily with the mother, and (b) when a boy identifies strongly with his father he ascribes more than average femininity values to his mother. A number of other hypotheses were presented for further study."—(L. N. Solomon)

6530. Bell, Margaret; Walters, C. Etta, & staff. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **Attitudes of women at the University of Michigan toward physical education.** *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. phys. Educ.*, 1953, 24, 379-391.—All freshmen taking physical education and seniors who had taken required physical education at the University of Michigan were given a three part questionnaire designed to elicit information on their background, the objectives of physical education and the attitudes toward this field. The extent to which instructors are interested in students as individuals, the extent to which students are interested in sports and physical activities appear to play a major role in affecting attitudes toward physical education.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6531. Forlano, George, & Wrightstone, J. Wayne. **Sociometric and self-descriptive techniques in appraisal of pupil adjustment.** *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 340-350.

6532. **Friedenberg, Edgar Z., & Roth, Julius A.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Self-perception in the university; a study of successful and unsuccessful graduate students.** *Suppl. educ. Monogr.*, 1954, No. 80. vii 102 p. —The purpose of the study is to examine the relationships which successful graduate students in the social sciences establish and maintain with their university as contrasted with those established and maintained by the unsuccessful students. The Q-sort of 120 cards, followed by an interview focused on the student's reason for choosing the cards placed in certain of the piles were administered to 49 subjects. The correlation matrix was prepared and examined for clusters of closely related subjects; 8 clusters of 3 or more individuals were obtained by this method. Clusters were not mutually exclusive. Detailed analysis of the study is given as well as a separate chapter on the isolates. 15 references.—(S. M. Amatora)
6533. **Greenblatt, E. L.** (City Schools, Manhattan Beach, Calif.) **Two additional studies in the dynamics of school social structure of classroom seating and school dances.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 261-270. —The first of these studies compared changes in mental health status during a school year, as measured by the California Mental Health Status Analysis, which occurred in a group seated so that children of high mental health status were seated with those of low mental health status and a group not so seated. No significant difference was found between the two groups either in mental health status or sociometric status. In the second study the relation between mental health status and sociometric status on the one hand and participation in school dances on the other was investigated. A significant relationship was found for girls but not for boys.—(M. Murphy)
6534. **Gronlund, Norman E.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **The accuracy of teachers' judgments concerning the sociometric status of six-grade pupils.** *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 197-225; 329-357.
6535. **Harrison, E. C.** (Southern U., Scotlandville, La.) **A study of occupational attitudes.** *J. Negro Educ.*, 1953, 22, 471-475.—600 students ranked 26 selected occupations in terms of social prestige. Professional and white collar jobs were preferred to those of industrial and agrarian occupations. Various types of educational teaching ranked among the highest 7. A similar ranking by college faculty agreed with those of the students. It is concluded that the student's vocational choice will be influenced by the prestige of the occupations and that the Negro youth is tending to select occupations that do not require aggressive competitive action.—(C. K. Bishop)
6536. **Horrocks, John E., & Wear, Betty A.** (Ohio St. U., Columbus.) **An analysis of interpersonal choice relationships of college students.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 87-98.—A study of the "relationships of sociometric choice to: (a) time at which choices were made, (b) type of choice made, and (c) size of groups." While time of voting had little effect, type of choice and the size of group had considerable effect on choices. In larger groups more social votes and fewer leadership votes occurred. In large groups many more persons received no notes than in smaller groups indicating that "smaller groups present a better social climate." Social climate was affected by group structure as shown by the fact that individuals highly accepted in one group situation were not in another. Clues are given to the ways in which "these factors may be manipulated to bring about optimal social interaction."—(J. C. Franklin)
6537. **Johnson, Granville B., Jr.** (Emory U., Ga.) **A proposed technique for the analysis of drop-outs at a state college.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 47, 381-387. —Freshmen who returned for the sophomore year were compared with those who dropped out at the end of the freshmen year. Most important reasons for dropping out given by those who did not return were financial difficulty and dissatisfaction with the curriculum of the college. Relatively little difference was found between the two groups on objective test results. Drop-outs could have been reduced by appropriate counseling, particularly during the student's first semester.—(M. Murphy)
6538. **Keislar, Evan R.** (U. California, Los Angeles.) **Girls' social groups rate each other.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 4, 227-232.—In a 1900-enrollment Los Angeles high school, 84 Y club (B-11) girls and 86 non-believing girls of the same class rated each other, using Tryon's guess-who twelve traits, without reference to organizational belongingness. The Y members were statistically significantly superior to the non-members with respect to fathers' occupations, Otis IQ's, and school marks. The non-members did not regard the members in a socially unfavorable light.—(T. E. Newland)
6539. **Kidd, John W.** (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) **Personality traits as barriers to acceptability in a college men's residence hall.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 127-130.—This sociometric study supports the hypothesis "that social rejection is often associated with behavior traits characteristic of either: (a) a superiority complex; or (b) an inferiority complex or overcompensation for same." Rejection is principally associated with "lack of insight into the values, definitions, and expectations of the groups of which rejected persons are members."—(J. C. Franklin)
6540. **Kirk, R. Bruce.** **American high school students evaluate their public school system.** *Stud. higher Educ., Purdue Univ.*, 1953, No. 81, 7-41.—The 29th Purdue Opinion Panel took a national sample of high school youth and compared findings with those obtained in a *Life* magazine survey of the adult population. Questionnaire items were concerned with such attitudes as satisfaction with the public schools, teachers' pay, segregation in the schools, the teaching of religion, federal aid to education. Students and adults agree substantially in their views, but significant differences are found among student sub-groupings (e.g., sex, grade, region, income, religion). "Political party preference shows most strongly as a discriminat-

ing factor among students' attitudes, mother's education least."—(A. E. Kuenzli)

6541. Martin, H. T., & Siegel, L. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman) **Background factors related to effective group participation.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 48, 599-600.—"This investigation was designed to determine the possibility of isolating and quantifying some of the social, personal, and developmental factors (as indicated by responses to items on a biographical inventory) which are related to effective participation in a college fraternity as measured by the Group Participation Scale.... These results support the advisability of further research utilizing biographical items as predictors of behavior in social groups."—(L. N. Solomon)

6542. Mull, Helen K., & Sheldon, Ann. (Sweet Briar Coll., Va.) **A comparison of students of 1941 and 1951 in a liberal arts college in respect of their understanding of social issues.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 283-285.—"...it appears from this survey that seniors are, again in 1951 as in 1941, more liberal than freshmen on almost all the issues raised by Gundlach's questionnaire. It also appears that in some of the issues, notably those concerning the reconstruction of society, students show considerably less 'understanding' than in 1941."—(J. C. Franklin)

6543. Palubinskas, Alice L. **Personality changes in college women during four years of college experience.** *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 389-391.—91 college women majoring in home economics who had been given the Minnesota Personality test as freshmen were retested as seniors. Their means did not differ significantly from the ones who had dropped out between the freshman and senior years. Over four years significant changes in the direction of better adjustment were found for social adjustment, emotionality and economic conservatism. Analyses of the changes against break downs by size of home town, college housing, curriculum, marriage plans, frequency of hospitalization and state of residence were done by the author.—(C. F. Haner)

6544. Powell, R. M., Thrasher, J. D., Darrough, Dorothy; Mobley, Crystal; Spears, Earnestine B.; Castner, H. L.; Harvey, O. J.; Silver, L. A.; Wilson, M. E.; Sharp, Wanda; Dale, S. H.; McCasland, Mary; Wallis, V.; Freeman, R. W., & Combs, W. F. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) **The nature and extent of group organization in a girls' dormitory—a sociometric investigation.** *Sociometry*, 1951, 14, 317-339.

6545. Scandrette, Onas C. **Classroom choice status related to scores on components of the California Test of Personality.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 291-296.

—Students in 8th grade science classes were asked to indicate whom they would like to work with on a social science project committee. The California Test of Personality was used to compare those receiving no choice or only one choice with those receiving 5 or more choices. Total score on the test differentiated clearly between the two groups. Differences in scores on 4 of the 6 self-adjustment scores and one of the 6

social adjustment scores were significant.—(M. Murphy)

6546. Straus, Robert, & Bacon, Seldon D. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Drinking in college.** New Haven: Yale University Press, 1953. vii, 221 p. \$4.00.

—This survey of customs and attitudes toward alcohol of 17,000 men and women in 27 colleges reviews who, what, when, where and with whom students drink, reactions to drinking, the influence of previous military service on drinking habits in college, beliefs about drinking and dating and sexual behavior.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6547. Wertham, Fredric. **Psychiatric observations on abolition of school segregation.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1953, 26, 333-336.—The problem of what happens psychologically to children who have been in segregated schools and find themselves in a school where no segregation is practiced is analyzed. The author concludes that the transition from segregation to desegregation could be made simpler for all concerned. He concludes that the abolition of segregation removes the handicap that interferes with self-realization and social adjustment of the child. The much-predicted ill effects of such a step did not eventuate. Despite the adults' dire forebodings and despite the mistaken theories of some psychologists, Negro and non-Negro children adjust on the whole constructively and in a friendly manner to the new situation.—(S. M. Amatora)

(See also abstracts 5655, 5842, 5905, 5909, 5910, 5978, 6176, 6609)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

6548. Alt, Herschel. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) **The education of emotionally disturbed children. 2. Responsibilities and qualifications of the child care worker.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 670-675.—What should be the qualifications of the persons responsible for the child care function in residential treatment centers? Should they be naturals, mature, nonprofessional people of the type generally called cottage parents? Or should they be professional workers drawn from the fields of nursing, groupwork, psychiatric casework? Or should they be recruited from a new profession specifically trained for this work? The answer to this is closely bound up with the general treatment orientation and plan of operation of the agency. Cottage parents at Hawthorne do not have specific professional training but they attend treatment conferences and participate in planning. The one serious gap in their responsibilities is that they do not systematically record the behavior of the children or their own reactions.—(R. E. Perl)

6549. Fouracre, Maurice. (Teachers College, Columbia U., New York.) **Educational opportunities for the handicapped child.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1953, 14 (12), 7-10.—The home has the primary responsibility and the school the secondary responsibility for setting up educational objectives for physically handicapped children. The general educational objectives of the school and different kinds of special education

provisions for the physically handicapped are described.—(T. E. Newland)

6550. **Frampton, Merle E.** (Hunter Coll., New York.) & **Kerney, Ellen.** *The residential school: its history, contributions and future.* New York: The New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 1953. v, 163 p.—The residential school for blind children, its history, contributions, and future are discussed. A chapter deals with criticisms of the residential school. The authors consider the question of the residential school program and the day school program for blind children as an "either-or" proposition and are unequivocally in favor of the residential school and opposed to "temporary, fancy flight of theories of non-segregation, integration, institutionalization." The history of public day school classes for the blind is reviewed in an appendix of 69 pages and a list of institutions for the education of the blind in the United States is included. 319-item bibliography.—(B. Lowenfeld)

6551. **Hay, Louis.** (Bd Educ., New York.) *The education of emotionally disturbed children. 3. A new school channel for helping the troubled child.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 676-683.—Since the gap between need and help is so large, there is slight prospect of referral of most troubled children for therapy. The author's thesis is that despite the multiplicity of the symptoms of maladjustment, troubled children might be helped to more adequate functioning in guidance classes designed to meet their needs. The New York City school system has been experimenting with a guidance class program in a Brooklyn public school and has found this exploratory project to be very encouraging.—(R. E. Perl)

6552. **Hill, Arthur S.** (Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C.) *The schools can help them.* *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods Schs.*, 1952, 29-38.

6553. **Hirschberg, J. Cotter.** (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.) *The education of emotionally disturbed children. 4. The role of education in the treatment of emotionally disturbed children through planned ego development.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 684-690.—The author discusses (1) the teacher's need for an accurate, dynamic diagnosis of the child, his learning problems, his emotional problems, and the assets he brings which the teacher may use, (2) the evaluation of the school as an educational community and a social community, (3) the therapeutic meaning of school to an emotionally disturbed child, (4) the educational meaning of school, (5) the parental attitudes to such a school experience and the child's reaction to such parental attitudes.—(R. E. Perl)

6554. **Ingram, Christine P.** (Illinois State Normal U., Normal.) *Education of the slow-learning child.* (2nd ed.) New York: Ronald Press, 1953. ix, 359 p. \$5.00.—This revised edition (see 10: 602) has been completely rewritten and much additional material added. The 5 chapters of Part I discuss the general problems of the mentally retarded and principles of their education. Part II with 14 chapters is devoted to description of school programs of special education

with attention to their administration and procedures in the classroom, and for developing unit programs in subject fields from elementary grades through high school.—(C. M. Louttit)

6555. **Jenks, William F. (Ed.)** *Special education of the exceptional child.* Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1953. vi, 156 p. \$2.75.—This is a compilation of papers and summary statements presented at the first Catholic University of America workshop on special education the aims of which were: "(1) to show the great need for special classes in our Catholic schools; (2) to provide specialized training in a Catholic atmosphere for our Catholic educators, and a religious training in special classes for our atypical children; (3) to explain and demonstrate the latest methods of educating the exceptional child; and (4) to urge our Catholic educators to start now and obtain normal results in educating the exceptional child as they have obtained exceptional results up till now in educating the normal child." Part I contains Social and psychological problems of the atypical child by Ruth Walton Haun; Remedial reading by Katherine G. Keneally; The mentally retarded child by James J. Hayden; The socially maladjusted child by Mary E. Walsh; Speech correction by Hugh Loughery; The gifted child by Sister Mary V. Mackovic; Tests and measurements by Marie A. Corrigan; The visually handicapped child by William F. Jenks; The child with auditory difficulties by Joseph P. Young, Jr.; The psychological implications of adolescence by Helen E. Peixotto; The undervitalized child by Barbara T. Lanigan; and The physically handicapped child by Sister Michael of the Cross Quinlan. Part II consists of summary statements on speech correction (Loughery), remedial reading (Keneally), the mentally retarded child (Hayden), and the socially maladjusted child (Walsh).—(T. E. Newland)

6556. **Krug, Othilda.** (U. Cincinnati.) *The education of emotionally disturbed children. 5. A concept of education in the residential treatment of emotionally disturbed children.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 691-696.—The author believes that a significant part of the therapeutic residential work for children is educational in the sense that it provides important ego building and strengthening through a close relationship by limiting activities incompatible with ego development and fostering those affording ego-syntonic expression.—(R. E. Perl)

6557. **Krugman, Morris.** (Bd Educ., New York.) *The education of emotionally disturbed children. 1. Introduction.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 667-669.—The aim of the symposium this year is to examine some typical approaches to the education of emotionally disturbed children, stressing, not psychotherapy, but such things as a modified curricula, remedial techniques, use of the arts, etc.; techniques that support the psychotherapeutic process itself and in a sense are part of it.—(R. E. Perl)

6558. **Lowrey, Lawson G.** *The education of emotionally disturbed children. 8. Summing up.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 712-715.—Dr. Lowrey re-

views some of the background going back to thirty years ago when institutional care of children was already seriously questioned. He points out that despite the tremendous advances in techniques, organizations and institutions, there are certain areas that have not yet been coordinated, namely police work, prosecuting attorney's work, court work, prison work and parole work.—(R. E. Perl)

6559. **McConnell, Freeman E.** (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.) **The right school program for each hearing handicapped child.** *Except. Child.*, 1953, 20, 111-115; 131.—In the important years from three to six, the preschool acoustic class will, in large measure, determine which children may be expected to make the transition from the status of deaf children to hard of hearing children for whom long-term special education will be unnecessary. "The sooner wearable hearing aids are used, the more rapidly speech will develop... Acoustic training can be used successfully with children whose losses are very severe, and for whom, in the past, restoration of any functional auditory capacity was thought impossible."—(T. E. Newland)

6560. **Richards, J. A.** **Teaching homebound children by telephone.** *Except. Child.*, 1953, 20, 100-104; 139.—Telephonic home-to-school communication facilities are described. Results of a survey made of beliefs of some 100 users are reported, showing preferred age range, minimal IQ, kinds of disabilities with which such an arrangement can be used, views as to possible effects on personality adjustment of the children so helped, and educational values and problems. It is emphasized that such a hook-up does not replace entirely the home teacher.—(T. E. Newland)

6561. **Robinson, J. Franklin.** (Children's Service Center of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) **The education of emotionally disturbed children. 6. Educational procedures in a resident setting.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 697-704.—Psychotherapy is not an educative process, but the effective use of therapy should lead to an increase in the child's capacity to learn. The ability to learn accordingly becomes one of the useful measures of the effectiveness of treatment. The author outlines the manner in which the program is arranged at the Children's Service Center as a means of providing psychotherapy with a child, utilizing techniques which have been learned in the child guidance clinic.—(R. E. Perl)

6562. **Scheidlinger, Saul, et al.** **The education of emotionally disturbed children. 7. Discussion.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1953, 23, 705-711.—The symposium on the education of emotionally disturbed children is discussed by Saul Scheidlinger, Albert B. Siewers, Nicholas Fish, Jerome Goldsmith, Morris Mayer, David Wineman, and Viola Bernad.—(R. E. Perl)

(See also abstracts 6218, 6283)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

6563. **Arbuckle, Dugald S.** (Boston U., Mass.) **Student personnel services in higher education.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953. x, 352 p. \$4.75.—"The basic purpose of this book is to help faculty members

to understand the student-personnel services that are offered on their campus." In 12 chapters the following topics are discussed: evaluation, organization, and administration of student-personnel services; selection and admission practices; student orientation; vocational guidance and counseling services; teaching; religious, health, housing, and dining services; student aid; student group activities. 34 appendixes, comprising some 100 pages, include reproductions of numerous kinds of forms useful in personnel work, as well as typescripts of a counseling session and a group guidance discussion.—(F. Costin)

6564. **Braden, Myron M.** (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) **Former students evaluate guidance.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 127-133.—The opinions of former students who had completed counseling at Colorado A & M College concerning the value of that counseling were studied by means of a questionnaire. On the whole, the students evaluated their counseling as of only a moderate degree of assistance to them in post-school adjustment. Greatest benefit had come from the interpretation of test results which had helped them to realize their interests and abilities. Least benefit had been obtained in the area of personal-social adjustment.—(M. Murphy)

6565. **Clancy, Norah** (U. California, Santa Barbara.), & **Smither, Faith.** **A study of emotionally disturbed children in Santa Barbara County schools.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 4, 209-218, 222.—11% (544 boys, 302 girls) of this school population were reported by the teachers as emotionally disturbed. Present in this group to a greater relative extent than in the general school population were dullness, mothers who worked on a full-time basis, homes characterized by neglect and deprivation (alcoholism, overcrowding, poverty), and a foreign language background. Withdrawal behavior was the largest single disturbance category. "The implications are for psychological service [directed] not only to the study of [such] children, but primarily to the in-service education of teachers..."—(T. E. Newland)

6566. **Dresher, Richard H.** (Detroit (Mich.) Public Schs.) **Factors in voluntary drop-outs.** *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 287-289.—From a study of 622 voluntary drop-outs, it is concluded that dropping is a very complex process, and that many factors contribute to this cause. A program attempting to solve the drop-out problems will not be very effective unless it approaches the individual basis of the drop-out, and is concerned with the elementary and intermediate school as well as the high school.—(G. S. Speer)

6567. **Form, Arnold L.** (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) **Users and non-users of counseling services.** *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1953, 32, 209-213.—Data from questionnaires returned by 544 college students tend to indicate that educating students to use counseling services must begin early and be relentlessly continued. Once such services are used, the greater is the tendency to use them again, and the effectiveness of counseling increases with the number of agency contacts.—(G. S. Speer)

6568. Geyer, Miriam A. (Tucson (Ariz.) Senior H. S.) **Counseling for physically impaired students in high school.** *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1953, 32, 214-216.—This discussion of a counseling program for physically impaired students emphasizes their adjustment in a regular high school, assignment to a specialized counselor, and a flexible school program which can be adjusted to meet the needs of these students.—(G. S. Speer)
6569. Goldman, Rose. (Board of Education, New York.) **Some aspects of the integration of school social work into the clinic team of a school system.** *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 23, 82-86.—The advantages of a "school clinic" over just a social work service are discussed. The author cites the values to be gained in having the whole team within the school system. Internal problems of case management are also discussed.—(L. B. Costin)
6570. Hanna, Elinor E. (Public Schs, Clifton, N. J.) **The counselor looks to the medical staff.** *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 274-278.—Guidance counselors tend to ignore the very valuable aid of the medical staff. Some of the situations in which they can work together are indicated.—(G. S. Speer)
6571. Hayden, Velma D. (New York U.) **College for Mary? A case study.** *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 292-293.—A girl of average mental capacity raises the question whether she should go to college.—(G. S. Speer)
6572. Jackson, Joseph. (Dearborn (Mich.) Public Schools) **The effect of classroom organization and guidance practice upon the personality adjustment and academic growth of students.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 83, 159-170.—Comparative student achievement is found to be independent of any classroom organizational plan. Departmental plans providing teacher tenure and a "teacher-pupil relationship characterized by warmth and feeling can contribute significantly to the emotional wants of its constituents." Attention is drawn to meeting pupils' emotional needs through understanding of "the individual and group dynamics of the situation."—(Z. Luria)
6573. Krugman, Morris. **Why guidance in the elementary school?** *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1954, 32, 270-273.—At present, the guidance field neglects guidance below the secondary school level, and neglects the dynamic factors of development to concentrate on mechanics of the guidance process. The need for guidance services to young children is discussed.—(G. S. Speer)
6574. Little, Wilson, & Chapman, A. L. (Sacramento (Calif.) State Coll.) **Developmental guidance in secondary school.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953. xi, 324 p. \$4.50.—The book is designed as a text for college students in secondary school guidance. Separate chapters discuss youth's social problem, problems in family relations, problems in the use of time, personality problems, health problems, problems concerning part-time jobs, money, and his look to the future. The book also provides devices for identifying individual pupil's problems, for gauging pupils' attitudes, for effective group guidance and other activities.—(S. M. Amatora)
6575. Lloyd, Wesley B. (Brigham Young U., Provo, Utah.) **Student counseling in Japan: a two-nation project in higher education.** Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1953. xv, 204 p. \$4.00.—The project described is the Japanese Universities Institutes on Student Personnel Services, 1951-1952. Designed as a technical training program of national scope for faculty members from each of the Japanese colleges and universities, it represents an attempt by American specialists to assist in the organization of personnel work in that country. Planning the project, administrative procedures and operations, academic content of the institutes, related activities, and evaluation of the project comprise the contents of this report.—(R. C. Strassburger)
6576. McCorkle, David B., & O'Dea, J. David. **Some problems of homeroom teachers.** *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1953, 32, 206-208.—From a study of the homeroom programs in 268 selected secondary schools, it is concluded that three things are necessary for improvement: rewards for the teacher who provides a better service, enabling selected teachers to receive proper training, and allocation of adequate time and money for homeroom and pupil personnel services.—(G. S. Speer)
6577. McIntyre, Charles J. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) **The validity of the Mooney Problem Check List.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 270-272.—The high-school form of the Mooney Problem Check List, consisting of 330 problems in 11 different problem areas was given to 407 high-school students. On rational grounds, 7 differences between groups were hypothesized concerning the relative frequency with which various problem areas would be checked. 6 of these differences were found. "It is concluded that these findings present prima facie evidence for the validity of the Check List."—(S. S. Zalkind)
6578. Perkins, Keith J. **Consultation service to public schools by a mental-health team.** *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1953, 37, 585-595.—A discussion of a consultation mental-health service supplied to the public schools of Phoenix, Arizona. Psychiatry, clinical psychology, psychiatric social work, mental-health nursing and social science research were all represented. 5 basic procedures were generally followed in establishing the working relationship between the center and the schools. These included, in chronological order, the initial contact with the school administrator, contact with staff members of specific schools responsible for teacher and student personnel problems, the follow-through with individual having primary responsibility, demonstration of "clinical skills to win acceptance of the center's service," and finally, the development of the consultation program.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)
6579. Prasad, Rameshwar. **The need for guidance in secondary education.** *J. Educ. Psychol.*, Baroda, 1953, 10, 250-253.

6580. **Robin, Gilbert.** (U. Paris, France.) *Les difficultés scolaire chez l'enfant.* (The child's school difficulties.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1953. 138 p. 360 fr.—Diagnosis begins with tests to detect mental and motor retardation, aptitudes, affective and character trends. Avenues of approach to school difficulties can be psychosomatic, temperamental or constitutional. A number of handicaps discussed, with suggested treatment, are deaf-mutism, reading and writing disabilities, left-handedness, apathy, inattention and distraction, instability, asthenic factors, fatigue, constitutional depression and weak will. In seeking to understand the child's difficulties, close cooperation is urged among parents, teachers, physicians and psychiatrists, stressing the physical basis of behavior, character, ability and retardation.—(G. E. Bird)

6581. **Strang, Ruth.** (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) *How guidance relates to the curriculum.* *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1954, **32**, 262-265.—Child study, curriculum, and guidance interact with one another. By working closely together curriculum and guidance departments most effectively contribute to the development of all children.—(G. S. Speer)

6582. **Woolf, Maurice D., & Woolf, Jeanne A.** *The student personnel program; its development and integration in the high school and college.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953, ix, 416 p. \$5.00.—Under this title, the authors describe counseling, group work, student government and extra-class activities, group therapy, college housing, discipline, remedial services, measurement, orientation, faculty advising, training of personnel workers, and administration of the student personnel program. The first chapter provides a brief history of student personnel work and the need for such services. The book is intended for both high school and college student personnel workers. 277-item bibliography.—(W. Coleman)

(See also abstracts 6164, 6169)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

6583. **Anderson, Scarvia B.** (George Peabody Coll., Nashville, Tenn.) *Prediction and practice tests at the college level.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, **37**, 256-259.—This article presents the tables of intercorrelations and beta weights involved in the prediction of the grades of over 100 freshmen, for both practice and the regular tests. The author points out "...that 'criterion contamination' may be present in the case of all of the predictors except $C_m + D_m$ "; the latter were the only test scores not made available to teachers. The easy practice tests "...contributed substantially..." They "...showed some predictive values above those of several..." of the more conventional test scores.—(S. S. Zalkind)

6584. **Ashburn, R. R., & Bradshaw, Janice Hill.** (West Virginia U., Morgantown.) *An experiment in the continuity-type question.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, **47**, 201-209.—The continuity-type question is one in which the student is required to arrange in the proper

sequence a number of related items. An experiment is described in which the knowledge (fictitious) possessed by subjects taking the test was controlled by the experimenters, and the accuracy of 10 different previously suggested scoring methods compared. It was concluded that no existing method of scoring this type of question is sufficiently accurate to justify its use in an examination determining a student's grade.—(M. Murphy)

6585. **Blum, Lawrence P. & Sullivan, Ben A.** (U. Wisconsin, Milwaukee.) *A technique for evaluating student comments about grading practices.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, **47**, 395-398.—A method is described by which the grade-point average of the students enrolled in the classes of a given instructor in a course is compared with that of all classes in that course, and also with the averages of students in the department in which the course is offered, and in the college as a whole.—(M. Murphy)

6586. **Carlin, Leslie C.** (Central Michigan Coll. Educ., Mount Pleasant.) *A longitudinal comparison of freshman-senior standing.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, **47**, 285-290.—Cumulative scholastic average at graduation was compared with percentile rank obtained as freshmen on the following tests using a 5×5 analysis: ACE Psychological Examination, ACE Cooperative English Test, California Test of Personality, and Cooperative Achievement Tests when applicable. The ACE L-score is a better predictor of achievement in English and literature courses than the Q score, but the Cooperative English Test is better than either. The Q score is a better predictor of success in mathematics course than the L score, but this does not apply to science courses.—(M. Murphy)

6587. **Carter, Robert Scriven.** (Denison U., Granville, O.) *Non-intellectual variables involved in teachers' marks.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, **47**, 81-95.—Teachers' marks in beginning algebra were studied in relation to pupils' intelligence, achievement in algebra, personality, interest, age, and socio-economic status. Correlations between marks and both intelligence and achievement were high, .39 and .52 respectively; positive but low between marks and both personality and interest; negative and low between marks and the remaining variables. Non-intellectual variables had a greater influence upon marks for girls than for boys.—(M. Murphy)

6588. **Dolansky, Marie P.** (Boston U., Mass.) *"The Essential High School Content Battery" as a predictor of college success.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, **44**, 361-365.—The predictive value of the "Essential High School Content Battery" by Harry and Durost was studied on the basis of data from 243 students in three New England Universities. Intercorrelations were found among the four subtests of the battery. Terman-McNemar IQ's, and grade point averages. The multiple-R's showing the predictive value of the test for academic grades were 0.60, 0.63 and 0.57, when computed separately for the three institutions.—(E. B. Mallory)

6589. Jones, Edward S. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) **Some results of requiring the Graduate Record Examination of all seniors.** *Educ. Rec.*, 1952, 33, 105-110.—For the past 5 years all seniors in Arts and Sciences took the Profile test and Advanced test of the GRE in addition to the traditional comprehensive departmental examinations. The results of the GRE seriously challenge the conception of the adequacy of the free elective system in providing a broad general background when such courses are not required. The university scored little above the national medians in the Profile tests, but was quite superior in the Advanced examinations. Correlations of the GRE Advanced Tests with departmental examinations ranged from .54 to .80, and the former correlated .65 with 4 year grade-point average. Other statistical relationships are enumerated and the value of an independent examination is discussed.—(M. Burack)
6590. Khan, Hakim I. A. **The correlation between Wiggly Block Test and school achievement.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 59-62.
6591. Ludlow, Herbert Glenn. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **Trends and issues in standardized testing.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 279-284.—A marked lag exists in many instances between the outcomes of instruction set up by curriculum makers and the outcomes measured by standardized tests; individualized effort in test construction seems to be giving way to cooperative endeavor; in intelligence testing the role of socioeconomic factors is increasingly recognized but not yet successfully dealt with by test construction; a beginning has been made in developing useful tests of drive. These general trends are discussed along with more technical considerations.—(M. Murphy)
6592. McMahon, D. **Educational selection and allocation.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 45-58.—This paper considers selection methods used by local education authorities, their validity, possible ways of improving them through research, and more general suggestions for future work. Though there are local variations, all 11-year old children take standardized intelligence, English, and arithmetic tests, whose results determine which children are admitted to secondary education. Teachers' reports and interviews are sometimes used in addition. Several studies are cited which support the assertion that selection for Grammar Schools can be done with a fair degree of confidence by means of 3-5 standardized tests. It is reported that no British university selects students on the basis of psychological tests. 18 references.—(H. H. Strupp)
6593. Mathews, Donald K. (Springfield Coll., Mass.) **Comparison of testers and subjects in administering physical fitness index tests.** *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. phys. Educ.*, 1953, 24, 442-445.—The complete Physical Fitness Index was administered to 41 physical education seniors. It was administered by seven inexperienced students in the course who were administering it for the first time. The same subjects were given the complete series again one week later, by experienced testers. The results established that the PFI test is no better than the skill and competency of the tester. In addition, benefits will accrue in preceding the testing with one or more practice sessions.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)
6594. Ogdon, J. A. H. **The construction of a word projection test and its application to grammar school pupils.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 23, 207-208.—Abstract of M. Ed. thesis, U. Manchester, 1952.
6595. Samenfeld, Herbert W. (New Haven (Conn.) State Teachers Coll.) **Predicting college achievement.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1953, 24, 432-433.—High school percentile rank, the A.C.E. given in the 9th grade and in the 12th grade, and the Ohio State Psychological Examination administered during the orientation-registration program were studied as predictors of college achievement as measured by first-year honor-point ratio. High school percentile rank proved, as usual, to be the best predictor; the Ohio State was slightly superior to the A.C.E.; and, of particular importance for purposes of guidance, the A.C.E. given in the 9th grade proved to be as good a predictor as the same test given in the 12th grade.—(M. Murphy)
6596. Sen, J. M. **Mental age versus grade placement.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 55-57.
6597. Tozer, A. H. D., & Lorwood, H. J. C. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) **An analysis of intelligence test scores of students in a university department of education.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 347-358.—"Results on the N.I.L.P. Group Test 33 for some 9000 students in a university Department of Education over a period of 18 years are presented." "Students in the post-war group make significantly higher scores than those pre-war. There are some significant differences between the performances of arts and science graduates and between those with honours and pass degrees. The difference between men and women is not significant." 18 references.—(L. E. Thune)
6598. Webb, Sam C., & McCall, John N. (Emory U., Atlanta, Ga.) **Predictors of freshman grades in a southern university.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1953, 13, 660-663.—For predicting first year grades at Emory, the best zero-order r 's were supplied by the CEEB verbal, .58; math, .61; and English, .56. Since the CEEB is not normally given at Emory, a multiple R of .753 was computed using the ACE Psychological Examination, high school average, and the Emory math test.—(W. Coleman)
6599. Williams, John E., & Gerken, C. D'A. **"Verbal factor" and "number factor"; a study of two tests.** *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 397-401.—Frequent discrepancies in scores on the Personnel Classification Test and the ACE when administered in a student counselling office led the authors to correlate these two tests which claim to measure about the same abilities. Correlations based on 146 male students ran low on the total test (.74), the verbal section (.70) and numerical section (.54). The intercorrelation of the two parts (ACE .49 and PCT .51) deny the independence of the two sections. The authors conclude the

two tests measure somewhat different functions and cannot be used interchangeably.—(C. F. Haner)

(See also abstracts 5126, 5206, 5258, 6712)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

6600. **Baker, Paul C. & Remmers, H. H.** (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **University teachers self-perceived dynamics of effective teaching.** *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 62, 292.—Abstract.

6601. **Bendig, A. W.** (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Comparison of psychology instructors and national norms on the Purdue Rating Scale.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 435-439.—Ratings of 11 psychology instructors on the first 10 sub-scales of the Purdue Rating Scale for Instruction were compared with the national norms in respect to their medians of means and reliability. Relative homogeneity of course content and grading policy tended to reduce the scale's discriminatory function, although reliability was comparable to that of the published norms for 4 of the 10 sub-scales. Results suggest that the Purdue norms be used cautiously, in that variation in the subject matter area and in other characteristics of a course may invalidate both the percentile norms and scale reliabilities reported in the PRSI Manual.—(E. B. Mallory)

6602. **Gross, M. Mynette.** (Viterbo Coll., LaCrosse, Wis.) **Teaching success of Catholic elementary school teachers.** Washington, D.C., Catholic Univ. of America Press, 1953. xii, 129 p. \$2.25.—Using 614 teachers of the first four grades of 213 Catholic schools, the author attempted to discover the factors which condition success in teaching. Detailed conclusions are based on three parts of the study; factors which teachers considered important to success; the analysis of a preliminary rating and the classroom rating; the comparison of the 70 good teachers and the 70 poor teachers on the personal, educational, and teaching history data. While not all superior teachers excelled and not all poor teachers were deficient in the various factors, any advantage was generally in the direction of the high group. 96-item bibliography.—(S. M. Amatora)

6603. **Guelzo, Carl M.** **Evaluating the military instructor.** *Milit. Rev. Ft. Leavenworth*, 1954, 33(11), 13-17.—A technique for the subjective evaluation of instructors in the military scene. This includes evaluation of instructors' characteristics on a check-list devised by the author. He recommends cautious use because of its subjectivity.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6604. **Guthrie, E. R.** (U. Washington, Seattle.) **The evaluation of teaching.** *Train. Anal. Developm. Inform. Bull.*, 1953, 4, 199-206.—Experience at the University of Washington is the main background for a presentation of the need for, advantages of, and objections to rating college teachers for effectiveness and promotion. Evaluation by students is preferred to rating by colleagues. "Students are definitely able to evaluate certain aspects of teaching." 69% of the faculty favored such evaluation. However, rating sys-

tems should not be automatic and must be used cautiously.—(R. Tyson)

6605. **Levy, Ronald, & Osten, Rhea.** (Roosevelt Coll., Chicago, Ill.) **A sociometric approach to teacher training.** *Sociometry*, 1950, 13, 259-285.

6606. **Norton, Joseph L.** **General motives and influences in vocational development.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 82, 263-278.—Using the interview data obtained in the author's previous study (See 28: 6607), a "clinical analysis" was sought. "The analysis was accomplished by two steps: the first was the categorization of the dominant drives and factors influencing the subjects.... The second step... was to determine the relative importance of these factors to the subjects." The 2 teachers' groups and the factory worker group were then compared with respect to motives and influences.—(Z. Luria)

6607. **Norton, Joseph L.** **Patterns of vocational interest development and actual job choice.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1953, 82, 235-262.—A group of 193 S's, 75 women teachers, 75 male teachers, and 43 factory workers were asked to list their early job ambitions, and early paid jobs in an open-ended interview. The groups were then compared statistically for differences in number of vocational interests begun at various ages, kinds of vocational interests, part time job experience. The teachers were found to be the group with fewest different fields of work, and to stay on a full-time job longest on the average. 20 references.—(Z. Luria)

6608. **Ryans, David G.** (U. California, Los Angeles.) **A statistical analysis of certain educational viewpoints held by teachers.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1953, 22, 119-131.—A factor analysis using Thurstone's centroid procedure and rotation to oblique simple structure was performed on two correlation matrices to obtain information relative to the organization of teacher's educational viewpoints. Two matrices of tetrachoric correlation coefficients based on the intercorrelations in one case between 15 selected items for the elementary group and in the other on 14 selected items for secondary teacher responses were factored. Six factors were obtained in each of the factor analyses. In general, it appears that the results of the factor analyses support the hypothesis that teachers' educational viewpoints are not highly systematized or organized, although it is true that one or two constellations of viewpoints are suggested by the results.—(E. F. Gardner)

6609. **Seidman, Jerome M.** (U. Maine, Orono), & **Knapp, Leda B.** **Teacher likes and dislikes of student behavior and student perceptions of these attitudes.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1953, 47, 143-149.—Teachers in a parochial school were asked to state what they liked and disliked in students' behavior. Their 11th and 12th grade students were asked to state what in their behavior teachers liked and disliked. Responses were divided by judges into 4 categories: interpersonal behavior, individual behavior, preparation of assignments, personality. There were no significant differences between teacher and student responses in

like categories relating to interpersonal and individual behavior. Students thought preparation of assignments was more important to teachers than teachers indicated it was, and the opposite was true of personality. The only significant difference in dislikes was in personality—teachers mentioned it more frequently than students.—(M. Murphy)

6610. **Tschechtelin, M. Amatore.** (St. Francis Coll., Fort Wayne, Ind.) **As teacher sees teacher: a study in personality.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, **38**, 121-125.—Reports results of the administration of the Kelly 36-Trait Personality Scale to 485 Indiana elementary grade school teachers who rated their fellow teachers.—(J. C. Franklin)

(See also abstracts 5318, 5905, 6489, 6534, 6572)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

6611. **Brennan, Niall.** **The making of a moron.** New York: Sheed and Ward, 1953. xii, 189 p. \$2.50—Cued by the fact that certain factory jobs in some Australian factories had been filled successfully by "morons," the author explores the impact made by varied tasks, jobs and positions upon the personality of those who perform and fill them. "If a man does not see his work as a method of doing something in a larger scheme of things, ... if he sees his work only in terms of self, that man becomes a moron."—(T. E. Newland)

6612. **Cameron, Dale C.** (U. S. Public Health Serv., Washington, D. C.) **Human relations in occupational health.** *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth*, 1953, **5**, 218-222.—In summing up his outline of the areas of greatest importance in human relations in industry, the author observes that "the practice of good human relations can be boiled down to the simple phrase—it is important not only what you do, but how you do it. Those who are concerned with the how as well as the what of interpersonal relations usually practice good human relations."—(J. C. Franklin)

6613. **Cockcroft, John D.** **The organization of a research and development establishment.** *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1953, **27**, 152-156.—The problems of organization, administration, coordination, human problems, personal relations between staff members, the stimulation of a scientific spirit, and so on, in a large research organization, are briefly discussed.—(G. S. Speer)

6614. **Criswell, Joan H.** (Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C.) **Sociometric concepts in personnel administration.** *Sociometry*, 1949, **12**, 287-300.

6615. **Felton, Jean Spencer.** **Progressive industry and the worried employee.** *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1953, **37**, 545-554.—Discusses the methods of solving the problems of modern industrial medicine in the Oak Ridge atomic energy plant. This is accomplished first by the establishment of adequate pre-placement studies which include consideration of both the physical and mental health of the applicant. Attention is paid to mental health in the orientation program and in a continuing program dealing with the mental health

which is fostered by the supervisory personnel. While not completely fool-proof, this approach appears to maintain the general physical and mental health at this plant at a high level.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6616. **Ginzberg, Eli; Herma, John L., & Ginsburg, Sol W.** **Psychiatry and military manpower policy: a reappraisal of the experience in World War II.** New York: King's Crown Press, 1953. xi, 66 p. \$2.00.—This monograph of the Conservation of Human Resources project of Columbia University examines the values of psychiatric screening of inductees, and of the psychiatric discharges of men from military service during World War II. The data are opinions expressed by some 35 cooperating psychiatrists who had participated in selection and clinical work in the military. After some ten years lapse, these psychiatrists question the validity of methods used in selection, are critical of administrative and policy changes in military personnel management, and express doubts of the theoretical bases and practicability of psychiatric screening as actually carried on.—(C. M. Louttit)

6617. **Latif, Israil.** **The unconscious in action in industry.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, **23**, 29-30.

6618. **McCoy, Ralph E.** **Personnel administration for libraries: a bibliographic essay.** Chicago: American Library Association, 1953. vi, 97 p. \$2.25.—The 6 chapters are reviews of literature on indicated subjects and include bibliographies with entries as shown: General (78), position classification (74), employee selection (80), employee development (103), employee conditions (55), and human relations in personnel administration (77).—(C. M. Louttit)

6619. **Miller, Delbert C.** **A role playing workshop for business and government administrators; its research implications.** *Group Psychother.*, 1953, **6**, 50-62.—"This paper has been written to describe the procedures for demonstrating the range of modern role-playing techniques pioneered by J. L. Moreno and to point out the opportunities which accrue from such ventures in applied sociometry." Complete program of workshop is given, including diagrams of sociometric structuring, useful techniques, and an evaluation of the interest in conference topics.—(V. Johnson)

6620. **Roby, Thornton B.** (Randolph AFB, Tex.) **Relationships between sociometric measures and performance in medium-bomber crews.** *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-41, iii, 11 p.—The purpose of the study was to determine whether sociometric "choice" ratings among aircrew members relate significantly to their performance on training missions. Three levels of analysis were investigated: (1) the relationship between individual sociometric "status" and individual performance ratings; (2) the relationship between the degree of choice of one member of a crew position for the other and their joint coordination rating; (3) the mean intracrew sociometric rating and crew performance measures. The author concludes that the use of sociometric ratings for crew formation offers a slight margin of improvement over the chance assembly of the working group.—(W. F. Grether)

6621. Roy, S. H. **Personnel problems in industry.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 43-50.

6622. Schneider, Dorothy E., & Beyroff, A. G. (Personnel Res. Sect., Dept. of the Army, Washington, D. C.) **The relationship between rater characteristics and validity of ratings.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 278-280.—400 officers rated each other using four techniques: two 8-point scales of over-all value, and two forms of the forced choice technique. "It was found that raters who scored high on aptitude, achievement at the College, and over-all value to the Army produced more valid ratings than did raters who scored lower on these variables. This trend was highly consistent for the 8-point rating scales, and clear, though not as direct, for forced choice pairs and the controlled check lists."—(S. S. Zalkind)

6623. Sharma, D. L. **Adjustment problems of industrial workers.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 31-42.

6624. Taylor, Erwin K., & Schneider, Dorothy E. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) **A biasing factor in essay response frequency.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 288-289.—In order to get descriptive phrases for use in developing an evaluation form, questionnaires were mailed to 955 randomly selected members of the American Dietetic Association. Each respondent was asked to describe an associate at 1 specified level of competence, out of 10 possible levels. Responses "...were received with almost equal frequency for ratees at each of the 10 effectiveness levels used in this study." About the same total number of supervisors and subordinates were selected. The more competent "superiors" were selected, while those who were to describe less competent individuals tended to select subordinates.—(S. S. Zalkind)

6625. Thomas, Geoffrey. **The mobility of labour in Great Britain.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1953, 27, 215-220.—A brief account is given of the results of a sample survey made in 1949 of the mobility of labour. It is concluded that wages, conditions, and opportunity are most frequently the things which will lead a man to assume one kind of work rather than another.—(G. S. Speer)

6626. Wilson, A. T. M. **Social change in structured groups.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 98-111.—Three examples of the work of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations are cited. The first is taken from the Glacier Project, which produced changes in a factory's customary way of handling problems; the second is concerned with the initiation of a branch factory in a rather isolated Scottish community, the third is concerned with group stability and labor turnover.—(H. H. Strupp)

(See also abstracts 5239, 5762)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

6627. Anstey, E. **Applications of psychology in the civil departments.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 34-44.—The British Civil Service Commission

employs psychologists in its Civil Service Selection Board (CISSB) and Research Unit (RU). The main activities of RU have been job analysis, test construction, and follow-up. In one follow-up study involving 12 criteria, the following two were found most useful: an over-all rating of present performance, and an estimate of future promise. Profitable lines of future inquiry are considered to be the following: (1) studies of the working group, optimum size, supervisor-staff relations, internal organization, etc., and (2) "internal incentives," i.e. methods of self-assessment of quality and quantity of output. The high hopes of 1945, that psychologists would assume steadily increasing responsibilities in the task of peaceful reconstruction, have only partially been realized.—(H. H. Strupp)

6628. Anthony, Sylvia. **Seasonal fluctuation in the average ability of men available for national services.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1953, 27, 207-214.—Data from 10 tests, administered to non-commissioned R.A.F. recruits at the average rate of 960 per week are studied for a period of a year. It is concluded that there is a significant degree of seasonal variation in the levels of abilities of young men entering the R.A.F., under the National Service Act. The variation is believed to arise from comparatively permanent conditions of social organization, and is not limited to the R.A.F.—(G. S. Speer)

6629. Bonnardel, R. **Étude de la fidélité des notes dans les examens du certificat d'aptitude professionnelle valeur comparée du pronostic établi à partir d'examen psychométriques.** (Comparison of examination scores for certificate of vocational aptitude with prediction based on psychometric tests.) *Travail hum.*, 1953, 16, 31-40.—49 apprentices in a technical industrial school were given four types of test: psychometric examination upon entrance; four tests during the five months prior to issuance of certificate; the professional aptitude exam; and a psychometric examination upon leaving the school. The entrance test is claimed to be valid, since it correlates as well with subject-matter grades as they intercorrelate with each other. English summary.—(R. W. Husband)

6630. Chartier, Roger, & Fuerstenthal, A. H. **L'évaluation du mérite personnel.** (The evaluation of personnel merit.) *Travail et Méthodes*, 1953, No. 65, 17-22.—A brief analysis of the nature and goals of personnel evaluation is given, together with a description of a quantitative method whose use is particularly recommended. A critical discussion of the weakness of the method is included.—(G. H. Mowbray)

6631. Courbin, J.-P. **La formation psychologique des agents chargés du placement dans les Services de Main-d'Oeuvre.** (The psychological training of agents responsible for placement in the Services de Main-d'Oeuvre.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1952, 1(3), 35-55.—The pedagogical method used by the Centre d'Etudes et Recherches Psychotechniques for the psychological training of adult workers in contact with the public in the Services de Main-d'Oeuvre (Labor Services) of the Ministry of Labour and Social

Security of France are presented. In 8 appendices the documents necessary for the understanding and use of the method are reproduced.—(A. Pinard)

6632. **Daniels, Harry Woller.** *What are interviews made of?* *Personnel*, 1953, 30, 176-179.—14 measures of employment interviews, using as a scoring unit "exchanges" between participants, were factor analyzed to produce 5 factors. The use of the factors for interviewer training is discussed, and an "Interviewer's Check List" developed.—(D. G. Livingston)

6633. **Doane, B. K.** *Some aspects of specialized mental testing.* *Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*, 1953, (Dec.) 26-29.—The development of psychological tests to select personnel for specialized jobs is illustrated by reference to Army Air Force studies during World War II on "integrative" tests. Work along the same lines was continued after the war by the Defense Research Board in Canada. Factor analysis of a battery of integrative tests yielded five discrete factors which appeared to be very similar to those found in the Army Air Force studies. Some theoretical considerations are offered for guidance of further research along similar lines.—(W. F. Grether)

6634. **Friedman, N. & McCormick, E. J.** (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) *A study of personal data as predictors of the job behavior of telephone operators.* *Prod. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 62, 293.—Abstract.

6635. **Goguelin, P.** *Pré-étude sur la sélection des pontiers-grutiers.* (Preliminary study on selection of crane men.) *Travail hum.*, 1953, 16, 41-70.—Two tests were devised to select crane men and travelling crane operators. The "Tourneur Tridimensionnel" has three rheostats to manipulate motors which move a small wheeled vehicle in horizontal and vertical dimensions; error and time scores are recorded. The other test is a form-board manipulation task.—(R. W. Husband)

6636. **Gordon, Mary Agnes.** (Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Lackland AFB, Tex.) *A method of establishing minimum qualifying scores for entrance to Air Force technical schools.* *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.* 1952, No. 52-4, v, 6 p.—In this report an exploration has been made of the problem of setting cutoff points on aptitude indexes when the training programs to which men are to be assigned are arranged in order of priority. An attempt was made to establish a method whereby it could be determined whether the assignment of men to high priority training schools would leave enough men qualified to fill the quotas of low priority schools if cutoff scores are set at certain specified levels.

6637. **Gordon, Mary Agnes.** (Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) *A study in the applicability of the same minimum qualifying scores for technical schools to white males, WAF, and Negro males.* *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, 1953, No. 53-34, v, 25 p.—"This study investigates the question of whether white males, WAF, and Negro males can be expected to attain the same average final school grade in technical schools when they have the same aptitude index. Differences among the

groups in aptitude indexes are taken into account by an analysis of covariance. Eleven samples of validation data from the Clerical, Radio Operator, Technician Specialty, and Mechanical Aptitude Clusters were analyzed." The findings show that the same minimum aptitude indexes should be used for white and Negro males, but that lower minimums could be used for WAF in certain aptitude clusters. The results also show that the Biographical Inventory BE601B has poor predictive value for WAF and Negro males.—(W. F. Grether)

6638. **Hertz, H.** *La graphologie, ses possibilités et ses limites dans l'entreprise.* (Graphology, its possibilities and its limits in business.) *Travail et Méthodes*, 1953, No. 65, 23-28.—A demonstration with examples is given of the amount of information to be gained from handwriting analyses of candidates for executive and technical positions.—(G. H. Mowbray)

6639. **Kelly, E. Lowell.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Theory and techniques of assessment.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 281-310.—The literature (for the year ending May 1953) reviewed includes methodology in psychodiagnostics and methodological aspects of personnel selection. Among the major divisions are: the empirical versus theoretical continuum, the role of the psychologist in assessment, criterion problems, predictive validity by type of criterion, and methodology. 122-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

6640. **Knoell, Dorothy; French, Robert L., & Stice, Glen.** (Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) *Criteria of B-29 crew performance in Far Eastern combat: 1. Ratings.* *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Tech. Rep.* 1953, No. 53-32, vi, 22 p.—Performance ratings by supervisory officers were obtained on 98 crews as a whole, and also on individual crew members for most of these crews. Nine aspects of crew performance as a whole were rated, and eight aspects of individual performance. In addition 76 flight crews were rated by the ground crews assigned to their aircraft. The ratings by superior officers showed a positive relationship between length of combat assignment and crew effectiveness up to three months, and no relationship after that period. The ratings by the ground crew showed no relationship with length of combat assignment. The ratings of the aircraft commanders were quite highly related to the rated effectiveness of the crews as a whole. Ratings of the radar observers, however, showed relatively low correlation with ratings of over-all crew effectiveness.—(W. F. Grether)

6641. **Lindsay, Keith J.** (Technical Training AF, Gulfport, Miss.) *Selection and classification.* *Train. Anal. Develpm. inform. Bull.*, 1953, 4, 227-233.—Selection and classification are identified and described as they apply to current AF personnel problems.—(R. Tyson)

6642. **Patin, J.** *L'examen des employés de bureau dans les services de Sélection de l'ANIFRMO.* (The examination of office employees in the selection services of the ANIFRMO.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1952, 1(3), 57-66.—The ANIFRMO (Asso-

ciation Nationale Interprofessionnelle pour la Formation Rationnelle de la Main-d'Oeuvre) works in collaboration with the selection services of the French Ministry of Labour in order to select the most competent candidates for the positions available and to provide guidance to the other candidates (either towards further training or re-orientation). Once the professional level has been determined with professional tests, the psychotechnical examination makes the choice of candidates on the same professional level easier.—(A. Pinard)

6643. Rao, K. G. Rama. Memorandum on "Officer Selection Procedure" in India during II World War. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1948, 23, 103-138.

6644. Simon, Frédéric. Les services de l'emploi aux Etats-Unis. (Employment services in the United States.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1952, 1(3), 2-25.—The functions and the organization of employment services in the United States, both at the federal (central and regional administration) and at the various state levels, and that of its different bureaus (placement, relations between labor and management, etc.) are described.—(A. Pinard)

6645. Spriegel, William R., & Dale, Alfred G. (U. Texas, Austin.) Trends in personnel selection and induction. *Personnel*, 1953, 30, 169-175.—A continuing research project on trends in personnel policies and procedures, begun in 1930 and repeated in 1940, 1947, and 1952, is presented in part. Comparative quantitative findings of the four surveys are reported.—(D. G. Livingston)

6646. Taylor, Erwin K., & Nevis, Edwin C. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) The validity of using psychological selection procedures. *Personnel*, 1953, 30, 187-189.—A study of 100 salesmen hired after the installation of a selection procedure including psychological tests revealed that regardless of the validity of the tests, failure to make use of them resulted in the selection of salesmen unsatisfactory from the standpoint of tenure. This and other similar cases lead to the conclusion that no selection system should be installed without establishing beforehand mechanisms for control and follow-up by technical personnel.—(D. G. Livingston)

6647. Tupes, Ernest C. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) The validity of the Aviation Cadet-Officer Candidate Qualifying Test AXA and AXB for prediction of success in USAF Officer Candidate School. *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1953, No. 53-35, iii, 11 p.—This study was designed to validate the Aviation Cadet-Officer Qualifying Test (AC-OCQT) AXA and AXB in order (1) to discover the combination of subtests yielding the best prediction of success in Officer Candidate School (OCS) and (2) to determine its effectiveness as a screening instrument for the selection of officer candidates. Seven OCS classes were divided into two samples, and the statistics and procedures developed for the first sample were cross-validated on the second. The results revealed that the AC-OCQT scores correlated .50 with final aca-

demie grades in OCS, .20 with final military grades, and .40 with final over-all grades.—(W. F. Grether)

(See also abstracts 5126, 6014, 6025, 6679, 6703)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

6648. Bernberg, Raymond E. (Los Angeles State Coll., Calif.) Socio-psychological factors in industrial morale: II. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 249-250.—A previous study by the author indicated that 4 tests of morale had little predictive ability for such performance indicators as absence from work. The inter-correlations of the 4 tests are presented. One of these tests, SM, a self-rating of morale by workers, is used as a criterion. Most of the multiple R of +.69 of the other 3 tests with SM is contributed by an r of .67 of SM with GM, a 34-item group morale projective type paper and pencil test. To answer the question "What do the workers mean by morale?" the 34-items of the GM test are treated as a battery of tests, using Gengerelli's technique. Beta weights and multiple R with SM, and intercorrelations for the 4 "factors" (items) obtained are given. The 4 items are listed.—(S. S. Zalkind)

6649. Buchanan, Paul C., & Ferguson, Charles K. Changing supervisory practices through training: a case study. *Personnel*, 1953, 30, 218-230.—"A program for supervisory development, planned to assist professional personnel who supervise research and development work in a large government laboratory in improving their effectiveness, especially in the application of democratic principles to their leadership" is reported. Efforts were made to apply recent social science research findings to the design of the program and to build into the program effective evaluation methods both of the program as a whole and of specific training techniques. Selected transcripts of the group meetings are provided and conclusions relevant to similar training programs presented.—(D. G. Livingston)

6650. Campbell, H. (U. College, London, Eng.) Some effects of joint consultation on the status and role of the supervisor. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1953, 27, 200-206.—A study of supervisory personnel in three factories leads to the conclusion that "the more effectively joint-consultation is developed between management and worker, the greater becomes the need for the full participation of the supervisory grades."—(G. S. Spear)

6651. Dershimer, Frederick W. (E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.) The application and administration of industrial psychiatry. *Amer. Mgmt Ass., Personnel Ser.*, 1953, No. 153, 16-22.—The need for recognizing and doing something about the problem of mental disease is pointed out. An approach to the problem of improving the mental health and productivity of researchers in an industrial research division through a series of seminars is briefly described. Appearing ridiculous in the eyes of others was found to be one of the basic fears faced by the group. Evidence to support the theory that emotional disturb-

ances, although painful, are useful protective mechanisms was also found.—(T. R. Lindbom)

6652. **Hernández, Carlos.** *Cómo influye el desempleo en la personalidad.* (How unemployment influences personality.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1953, 12, 110-111; 144-145; 153.—A survey is made of 19 studies dealing with the effects of unemployment upon personality. The generalization is made that unemployed individuals are characterized by emotional instability, feelings of inferiority and inadequacy, moral deterioration, and loss of physical health.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

6653. **Hill, J. M. M., & Trist, E. L.** *A consideration of industrial accidents as a means of withdrawal from the work situation.* *Hum. Relat.*, 1953, 6, 357-380.—The accident and absence patterns of a stable organization which had not had any turnover in four years were studied in order to outline the role of personal relations in work efficiency and satisfaction. Most accidents turned out to be trivial though the possibility for serious ones was great. Treating accidents as a form of absence revealed that there was a high degree of association between able-bodied absence and accident absences with social deviates having the highest degree. In general accidents are related to the tendency of employees to be governed by institutional sanction systems.—(R. A. Littman)

6654. **Judy, Chester J.** (Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.) *A comparison of peer and supervisory rankings as criteria of aircraft maintenance proficiency.* *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-43, iv, 36 p.—160 Air Force mechanics at 5 Air Force bases were ranked on "job know-how" by their peers and supervisors and were given a basic knowledge proficiency examination. In addition data were collected on certain extraneous factors which might be related to rankings on "job know-how". Comparisons were then made between peer and supervisory rankings on the basis of reliability, validity (correlation with proficiency examination scores), freedom from bias (correlation with extraneous factors), and practicality. The supervisory rankings were superior to the peer rankings on inter-rater reliability, freedom from bias and practicality. The supervisory ratings were superior (but insignificantly so) with respect to validity. There was no difference between the reliability of combined rankings when as many as 8 peers were available in the peer group. 29 references.—(W. F. Grether)

6655. **Livingstone, Elizabeth.** *Attitudes of women operatives to promotion.* *Occup. Psychol.*, 1953, 27, 191-199.—A study of the reluctance of women to accept supervisory responsibility was made in 10 firms employing a total of 9293 women. It is tentatively concluded that an accessible and beneficent father-figure is the best antidote to the reluctance of women to accept promotion.—(G. S. Speer)

6656. **Morse, Nancy C.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Satisfactions in the white-collar job.* Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1953. viii, 235 p. \$3.50.—

Interviews with 742 clerical workers and 73 of their supervisors in a large company provided the data for this book. Employee satisfaction and productivity are each considered as criteria of organizational effectiveness. The first section describes the population studied, and the satisfaction measures used. The second section deals with the determinants of satisfaction. The data are interpreted as supporting the hypothesis that satisfaction depends upon what the individual wants and how much he gets. Section 3, "Motivation," is concerned with the determinants of productivity. Prediction of productivity is more difficult than prediction of satisfaction. Productivity and satisfaction are related positively under some circumstances and negatively under others.—(S. S. Zalkind)

6657. **Moser, Ulrich.** *Psychologie der Arbeitswahl und der Arbeitsstörungen.* (Psychology of occupational choice and maladjustment.) Bern: Hans Huber, 1953. 183 p. Sw.Fr. 21.50.—The phenomena of occupational choice, adjustment to the work situation, and neurotic disturbances interfering with job satisfaction or performance, are discussed from a depth psychological approach, with special emphasis on the theories of Murray and Szondi. The concept of work and its social cultural meanings are considered relative to the totality of life experience and the manner in which familial, personal, and environmental elements interact. It is postulated that neurotic phenomena sufficiently strong to disrupt work adjustment are also likely to interfere with erotic life. Theoretical material is illustrated with 21 case reports, some complete with Szondi test protocols. 80 references.—(H. P. David)

6658. **Murthy, S. A. S.** *Absentism in industry.* *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1953, 14, 132-143.—Absentism is defined as "temporary cessation of work, for not less than one whole working day, on the initiative of the worker, when his presence is expected," and the difficulties encountered in making a statistical estimate of the problem due to various methods of calculating and recording are discussed. The causes of absentism are threefold: relating to conditions in industry, to those outside the factory, and to the personal and social life of the worker. Analysis of absentism is made with respect to age, length of service, civil (marital) status, birth place, distance traveled to work, type of illness, and illness in the family. Suggestions made in tackling the problem include making management policies clear-cut, incentive schemes, education (health, safety, personal hygiene), and welfare activities.—(R. Schaeff)

6659. **Peters, Raymond W.** *Management looks at communication again.* *J. Communication*, 1952, 2 (2), 5-9.—Despite industry's major communication effort to sell the free enterprise system to employees, little has been accomplished. "Top management... has failed to develop a clear-cut, objective philosophy about communicating." In its eagerness to communicate it has lost sight of the importance of the supervisor as a transmitter of information, and has failed to consider what the worker really feels and wants.—(D. E. Meister)

6660. **Redfield, Charles E.** *Communication in management; a guide to administrative communication.*

Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953. xvi, 290 p. \$3.75—Comprehensive guide to improved methods of gathering information, reporting, interviews, grievance and suggestion procedures. An analysis of oral and written order-giving is presented. Psychological values of circulars, manuals, hand books, and employee polls were discussed.—(S. B. Groy)

6661. Rice, A. K. **Productivity and social organization in an Indian weaving shed; an examination of some aspects of the socio-technical system of an experimental automatic loom shed.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1953, 6, 297-329.—The reorganization of a factory in which worker relations had become confused and output impaired is described. The spontaneous reorganization of the workers without higher management's participation, though at the direction of the latter, led to several experimental groups which were studied for personal relations and output. Improvement was marked though no interviews with workers could be undertaken.—(R. A. Littman)

6662. Roy, Donald F. (Duke U., Durham, N. Car.) **Work satisfaction and social reward in quota achievement: an analysis of piecework incentive.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 507-514.—What rewards does piece-work offer the man on the machine? A participant observer here describes a number of non-economic rewards including, prominently, the feature of providing defined units of accomplishment within the control of the operator. In this sense, routine work becomes a game, and a game used as a means of expressing aggression against managerial groups. Another reward is the enjoyment of free time on the job, which has the advantage, among others, of allowing the operator to flaunt his idleness in the face of his foreman. The author also notes the action of work-group sanctions on both the high and low producers.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

6663. Schaffer, Robert H. **Job satisfaction as related to need satisfaction in work.** *Psychol. Monogr.* 1953, 67 (14), No. 364, 29 p.—72 employed males, mostly in professional and semi-professional vocational categories, were given a 5 part questionnaire which covered need strengths, need satisfactions in work, and over-all job satisfaction. Based upon 6 criteria for inclusion some 12 needs were selected. The results attained with the questionnaire revealed that Creativity and Challenge, Mastery and Achievement, and Social Welfare (helping others) were the strongest needs, while Independence, Socio-economic status, and Dependence were the weakest. Two need clusters were found; one primarily a hostility-restraining factor, the other centered about assertive and aggressive needs. There was some evidence of job satisfaction correlating with need satisfaction.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6664. Scott, W. H., & McGivering, Ian. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) **Some impressions of human relations training for supervisors.** *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1953, 27, 137-151.—5 training courses given to 64 supervisors were observed, and 27 of the supervisors were individually interviewed following the courses.

3 positive results for the supervisors were observed: improved knowledge of personnel policies and services, improved relations with staff personnel, and improved relationship between the supervisors participating. However, the courses would not enable the supervisors to tackle more effectively problems involving social relationships at work. Research aimed at developing more effective training programs is recommended, and some possible studies are suggested.—(G. S. Speer)

6665. Wellisz, Stanislas. (Massachusetts Inst. Technology, Cambridge.) **Strikes in coal-mining.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1953, 4, 346-366.—Through analysis of strike records and interviews with miners, mine managers, and union officials, an attempt is made to discover the overt and underlying causes of coal mine strikes. Wages were found to be the most important overt cause, although they frequently were only manifest symptoms of other forms of discontent. Certain methods of mining (in which there is greater functional interdependence among workers and less integration within work groups) appear to be more seminal for strikes than other methods. The inter-relations between management, union, and miners as well as relations among miners are discussed with regard to their contributions to strikes.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

(See also abstract 5317)

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

6666. Ansbacher, H. L. (U. Vermont, Burlington) **Lasting and passing aspects of German military psychology.** *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 301-312.

6667. Coetsier, L., & Piret, R. **Applied psychology in Belgium.** *Bull. Ass. int. Psychotech.*, 1953, 2, 18-25.—The history of applied psychology, mainly educational and vocational guidance, in Belgium is reviewed, and the status at the present time is described. French translation.—(C. M. Louttit)

6668. Gray, J. Stanley. (U. Georgia, Athens.) **Psychology applied to human affairs.** (2d ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1954. vii, 581 p. \$6.00.—In the revision of "Psychology in human affairs" (see 21: 654) the author assisted by 10 contributors has included research which has appeared in the literature since the publication of the first edition, included new fields of application, and improved difficult passages. Thus, only parts of the book have been revised.—(A. J. Sprow)

6669. Jennings, Helen H. **Military use of sociometric and situation tests in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States.** *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 191-201.

6670. Moreno, J. L. **The situation test in American-British military psychology vs. German military psychology.** *Sociometry*, 1949, 12, 344-353.

6671. Ponzo, Mario. **Applied psychology in Italy.** *Bull. Ass. int. Psychotech.*, 1953, 2, 10-19.—A description based on the author's "own impressions and memories" of work in psychotechnology now being carried on in Italy, and a brief history of earlier work. French translation.—(C. M. Louttit)

INDUSTRY

6672. Boyle, Daniel J., & Hagin, William V. (Goodfellow AFB, Tex.) **The light plane as a pre-primary selection and training device: 1. Analysis of operational data.** USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep. 1953, No. 53-33, vi, 61 p.—The purpose of this study was to determine the value of light plane training given to aviation cadets. Following the pre-flight course 2 groups, one with light plane training entered into primary training in T-6 aircraft. 90% of the light plane group soloed and 87% graduated from primary training, as compared with 73% and 62% of the control group. Light plane students had 4 accidents as compared to 11 for the control group. Although the results appear to give strong support for the light plane training, the authors point out that the light plane training might have served as a "crutch" for the weak students and prolonged their period of flight training before eventual elimination.—(W. F. Grether)

6673. Charpentier, Serge. **L'esthétique industrielle, base de l'épanouissement artistique des techniques.** (Industrial esthetics based on the artistic development of techniques.) *Travail et Méthodes*, 1953, No. 64, 17-25.—An extensive discussion is given of the reasons why the development of industrial esthetics is at the present time a fundamental necessity. The following principles of industrial esthetics are proposed and elaborated upon: (1) perfect adaptation of the object to its use; (2) economy; (3) taste and originality; (4) unity and composition; (5) relativity and esthetic evolution. There is a discussion pertaining to its economic value and the scope of its practice in France.—(G. H. Mowbray)

6674. Churton, T. A. **Field work in industrial psychology.** *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1953, 27, 164-174.—The author reviews ten years of work as an independent industrial psychologist in New Zealand.—(G. S. Speer)

6675. Clark, Brant, & Nicholson, Marjorie A. (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med., Pensacola, Fla.) **Aviators' vertigo: a cause of pilot error in naval aviation students.** *U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1953, Proj. No. NM 001 059.01.37. vi, 10 p.—This report discusses the results of a questionnaire administered to 502 Naval flight students. It was found that student pilots can be expected to experience vertigo at some time in their training program and that the different types of experiences can be classified into three general categories. The kinds of experiences most frequently encountered are listed, and several suggestions to reduce vertigo as a flying hazard to aviation safety are included.

6676. Fitts, Paul M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **Visual engineering.** *Optom. Wkly*, 1953, 44, 2086-2088.—Improved efficiency in industrial tasks can be furthered by a study of the design, lighting, color, etc. involved in the visual problems presented by the materials.—(D. Shadd)

6677. Fitts, Paul M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **Visual engineering: the design of equipment and tasks for efficient use of human visual capacity.** *Engng Exp.*

Sta. News, Ohio State Univ., 1953, 25(4), 9-13.—The branch of human engineering called visual engineering has resulted in a number of concrete dividends in the form of improved worker efficiency, fewer accidents, reduced training costs, improved manpower utilization and user acceptance of new methods and tools.—(P. Ratoosh)

6678. Fitts, Paul M., Marlowe, Edward, & Noble, Merrill E. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **The interrelations of task variables in continuous pursuit tasks: 1. Visual-display scale, arm-control scale, and target frequency in pursuit tracking.** *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.* 1953, No. 53-34, v, 66 p.—Subject tracked a simple harmonic target motion in one dimension on a cathode ray tube. Variations were introduced in amplitude of display movement, amplitude of required control movement, and frequency of target oscillation. Accuracy of tracking performance was scored in terms of RMS error and three time-on-target scores. Frequency of target oscillation was found to be the most important of the three variables studied. "Relative performance improved significantly as either the display scale or the control scale was increased for scores expressed as a ratio of error magnitude to display-scale magnitude."—(W. F. Grether)

6679. Frisby, C. B. **Field research in industrial psychology.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 1-10.—This paper briefly presents three investigations performed by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology: (1) an investigation of joint consultation in industrial organizations; (2) a survey of current practices concerning the status, selection, and training of supervisors; (3) a study designed to search for principles governing the determination of the optimum unit of work in repetitive tasks. All three studies stress the motivational aspects of work, the criterion problem, and rely on the interview for the collection of information.—(H. H. Strupp)

6680. Great Britain. National Illumination Committee. **Sub-Committee on Lighting Principles. The design of the visual field.** *Trans. Illum. Engng Soc.*, Lond., 1953, 18, 225-242.—This is a report prepared for the National Illumination Committee of Great Britain by its Sub-Committee on the Principles of Lighting and discusses recent progress in interior lighting. It is divided into three parts, as follows: A review of the aims of good lighting; the mechanism of interior lighting including a review of pertinent adaptation phenomena, contrast, color, etc.; and the formation of the brightness pattern. The present state of knowledge in each section is indicated, as well as the possible direction of future work.—(R. W. Burnham)

6681. Grime, Geoffrey. (Road Res. Lab., Harmondsworth, Eng.) **Glare from passing beams of automobile headlights.** *Highw. Res. Bd Bull.*, 1953, No. 68, 64-61. (Natl Acad. Sci., NRC Publ. 259.)—Tests of glare intensity from lower (dipped) beams, with other data, showed that deterioration often reduced the seeing distance of Washington, D. C. drivers far below the efficiency provided by new lamps. On rural Texas

roads 20-25% of drivers did not dip beams. The glare problem in the U. S. is attributed mainly to such reluctance to lower beams.—(R. Tyson)

6682. Harris, A. J. (Road Res. Lab., Harmondsworth, Eng.) **Design of the meeting beam of the automobile headlight.** *Highw. Res. Bd Bull.*, 1953, No. 68, 40-53. (Natl Acad. Sci., NRC Publ. 259.)—The "overall performance of a beam may be calculated when the minimum seeing distance during an encounter is taken as a measure of the performance during that encounter. The relations between performance, sharpness of cut-off, and standard of aim are investigated; the effect of deterioration is also considered." The method and calculations are seen as aids in "putting the design of meeting beams on a rational foundation."—(R. Tyson)

6683. Heath, Warren, & Finch, D. M. (U. California, Berkeley.) **Effect of tinted windshields and vehicle headlighting on night visibility.** *Highw. Res. Bd Bull.*, 1953, No. 68, 1-15. (Natl Acad. Sci., NRC Publ. 259.)—An experiment tested effects of windshield glass characterized by increased heat absorption and tinted to increase driving comfort. Apparent reduction of visibility, although slight, suggested reconsideration of American Standard Safety Code Z26.1-1950. Further tests should be made under adverse weather conditions.—(R. Tyson)

6684. Meron, Alastair. **Industrial psychology.** *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1954, 5, 203-228.—In this review for the year ending April 1953 "no attempt is made to report more than a few of the books and articles appearing during the year." The material included is discussed under major headings; job evaluation and work measurement, vocational guidance, selection and placement, criteria, supervision, attitudes and morale, leadership and management. 126-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

6685. Kennedy, John L. (Rand Corp. Santa Monica, Calif.) **Some practical problems of the alertness indicator.** In Floyd & Welford, Symposium on fatigue (see 28: 5511), 149-153.—It would be ideal to develop a device to alert personnel, such as pilots, when they fall into a dangerous condition of drowsiness. A monotonous task, continuous steering on an off-center target to be kept centered with a joy stick, was used, with EEG recording of alpha rhythms. Observations are complicated by individual differences; some people do not show any decrease in frequency at least in early stages of drowsiness, and some normal people do not exhibit an alpha rhythm. The author raises a crucial question as to whether expensive apparatus is worth-while to prevent a situation which seldom arises.—(R. W. Husband)

6686. Knowles, William B., Garvey, William D., & Newlin, Edward P. **The effect of speed and load on display-control relationships.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1953, 46, 65-75.—Investigated (1) the interactions between three displays and three controls; (2) the effect of altering the size of selected pairs; and (3) the effect of forced and self-pacing on these pairs in the two sizes. Found (1) that there were significant interactions between controls and displays; (2) altering the size of

the combinations did not alter the display-control relationships; and (3) performance when self-paced was superior to performance when forced-pacing was used. The results were analyzed in terms of communication theory and discussed relative to compatibility, implications for equipment design, and communication theory.—(J. Arbit)

6687. Lauer, A. R. **A composite driving inventory.** *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 377.—Abstract.

6688. Linhart, Randolph W. **Vision in industry.** *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1953, 36, 1737-1738.—A brief summary of the points to be considered in testing vision in industry is presented.—(D. Shaad)

6689. Logan, H. L. **Two frontiers of the lighting art.** *Trans. Illum. Engng. Soc., Lond.*, 1952, 17, 265-291.—"This paper discusses criteria for artificial lighting derived from the study of the distribution of light of optimum natural fields of view, and explains the use of these criteria in practical design procedure including the application of environmental colour on an engineering basis. These ideas are then extended to cover their application to standards of visual comfort, and to the design of lighting fittings, and their use in installations to produce balanced brightnesses that are acceptable to the majority of people."—(R. W. Burnham)

6690. Ludvigh, Elek. (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Pensacola, Fla.) **The influence of dynamic visual acuity on the visibility of stationary objects viewed from an aircraft flying at constant altitude, velocity and direction.** *U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1953, Proj. No. NM 001 075.01.03, Joint Rep. No. 3, 4 p.—An equation is derived expressing the relationship between (1) the size of critical detail visible from an aircraft, (2) the x and y coordinates of the object on the surface of the earth, (3) the altitude of flight, (4) the orientation of the critical detail relative to the plane of flight, (5) the a and b parameters of the observer's dynamic visual acuity, and (6) the velocity of flight.

6691. Matheny, W. G., Williams, A. C., Jr., Dougherty, Dora, & Hasler, S. G. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **The effect of varying control forces in the P-1 trainer upon transfer of training to the T-6 aircraft.** *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1953, No. 53-31, iii, 5 p.—Three groups of Ss were trained to criterion performance on climb and glide maneuvers in the T-6 aircraft. Prior to training in the aircraft two experimental groups practiced the same maneuvers in the P-1 Link trainer. A significant amount of transfer from trainer to aircraft was demonstrated by the experimental groups for the glide maneuver only. "Transfer of training in this situation depends more upon a correspondence between the sequence or pattern of control forces required in trainer and aircraft than it does upon the absolute amount of control force required in each case."—(W. F. Grether)

6692. Meredith, G. Patrick. (U. Leeds, Eng.) **Theory of the "Therblig".** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1953, 27, 128-136.—This is an attempt to present the therblig in a more systematic method than has been tried

heretofore. The therbligs are grouped in five classifications in relation to nine basically meaningful logical elements. In addition, five main sequences of events flowing through the industrial process are described, and the two aspects of each sequence indicated.

—(G. S. Speer)

6693. Mitten, Loring G. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **Engineering design and vision.** *Engng exp. Sta. News, Ohio State Univ.*, 1953, 25(4), 13-15.—"The purpose of this paper is to point out some aspects of man's visual apparatus which are important when designing a system using the eyes as one component." A brief description of the anatomy of the eye is given, and the importance of employing selection procedures that take into account the visual standards necessary for a task is pointed out.—(P. Ratoosh)

6694. Onksen, G. W. **Development of the guide "Autronic Eye."** *Higbw. Res. Bd Bull.*, 1953, No. 68, 31-39. (Natl Acad. Sci., NRC Publ. 259).—A device for automatically lowering headlight beams in response to light from an approaching vehicle and raising it in the absence of light is viewed as meeting main requirements for minimizing glare. The driver is relieved of the adjustment burden and benefits from the raised beam for longer periods. The "Eye" is said to make night driving "more pleasant and safe." Diagram of "Autronic Eye" circuit.—(R. Tyson)

6695. Parker, James W., Jr. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) **Psychological and personal history data related to accident records of commercial truck drivers.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 317-320.—The records of accidents classified as preventable and non-preventable of 104 commercial truck drivers were compared in terms of test data from some of the better-known paper and pencil tests of intelligence, mechanical comprehension, personality and vocational interest. Personal history data included age, education, marital status, blood pressure, etc. From this study, it is concluded that: "Psychological traits, as well as sensory capacities, are important in analyzing the accident liability for non-preventable accidents."—(S. S. Zalkind)

6696. Roper, Val J. **Nighttime seeing through heat-absorbing windshields.** *Higbw. Res. Bd Bull.*, 1953, No. 68, 16-30. (Natl Acad. Sci., NRC Publ. 259).—Tests with identical cars equipped with sealed-beam headlamps and differing only in presence or absence of heat-absorbing windshields showed "an average reduction in seeing distance of not quite 6%... with no approaching vehicle and... 2% when approaching another car on a straight, level road." For the critical last 500 feet before meeting, seeing distances were the same for both conditions. Daytime benefits of heat-absorbing glass might offset nighttime reduction except for persons who drive mostly at night.—(R. Tyson)

6697. **Society for Advancement of Management. Glossary of terms used in methods, time study and wage incentives.** New York: Author, 1952. 32 p. \$1.00.—Functional concepts of methods, time study, and wage incentives are defined on the basis of their interpretation by experienced people who use them professionally.—(S. B. Groy)

6698. Stiles, W. S. (Natl Phys. Lab., Teddington, Middlesex, Eng.) **The eye, brightness and illuminating engineering.** *Trans. Illum. Engng Soc., Lond.*, 1952, 17, 241-264.—"The importance of brightness in vision rests essentially on the fact that the illumination of the retina of the eye is proportional to the [luminance] of the object viewed, although a closer examination of the eye shows that the connection is not quite so simple. Again, the way in which radiations of different wave-length contribute to [luminance] under different eye conditions raises difficulties. Despite the considerable knowledge that exists of the response of the retina to light, it is by no means easy to deduce clear guiding principles to assist the illuminating engineer, and for some years the latter has had [to] resort to the results of more ad hoc studies."—(R. W. Burnham)

6699. Stone, James A., & Vavra, Lewis R. **Sex differences and reliabilities on two tests of distance judgment.** *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 59, 394-396.—In an attempt to determine if (1) there were sex differences in distance judgment, and (2) there was a relation between driving experience and distance judgment, and (3) visual acuity is related to distance judgment, 2 tests of distance judgment were developed. 20 subjects of each sex were used in each test. Men were found to be significantly better on one test but no significant difference was found on the other test or the two combined. No correlation between visual acuity and distance judgment was obtained and no significant differences between groups varying in driving experience. The 2 tests correlated poorly for the men and negatively for the women.—(C. F. Haner)

6700. Vandenberg, John D. **The facts about human engineering: an important new management technique.** *Advanced Mgmt*, 1953, 18(11), 25-27.—The definitions of the term, Human Engineering, given by O'Connor, Magoun, Wylie, & Dunlap are criticized, and in their place the author offers a definition. 3 areas of activity are engaged to accomplish the task of efficient operation: (1) The design of human tasks, (2) The design of machines in terms of human capabilities and limitations, and (3) The development of knowledge which will facilitate (1) and (2). 25 references.—(H. Moore)

6701. Walston, C. E., & Warren, C. E. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **Analysis of the human operator in a closed-loop system.** *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1953, No. 53-32, iii, 33 p.—Mathematical formulae are developed for describing both pursuit and compensatory tracking of a simple sine wave by a human operator. Experimentally determined data are plotted and compared with theoretical data computed by means of the derived formulae. Such comparison plots are made for six human operators for both compensatory and pursuit tracking. "The result of the analysis seems to indicate that for the case of following a simple periodic motion under the limited ranges of manual control and display scale factors involved in this study the human is well approximated by a linear system. In fact, it appears that the more trained

an operator is, the more accurately he can be represented by a linear system."—(W. F. Grether)

6702. White, W. J., Warrick, M. J., & Grether, W. F. (Aero Med. Lab., Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, O.) **Instrument reading III: check reading of instrument groups.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, **37**, 302-307.—In check reading, instruments are read only to obtain assurance of a null, normal, or desired indication, not quantitative readings. It was found that check reading of a group of instruments was simplified if all the pointers were aligned uniformly. The particular pointer alignment position has little effect on simple check reading involving the mere detection of a pointer deviation. The 9 o'clock position is optimum for qualitative reading. Specific changes in the design of the base of the experimental pointers did not satisfactorily reduce the difficulty of detecting 180-degree deviation errors.—(S. S. Zalkind)

6703. Wilson, N. A. B. **Applications of psychology in the defence departments.** In Mace, C. A., & Vernon, P. E., *Current trends in British psychology*, (see 28: 5132), 22-33.—The activities of the Admiralty's group of psychologists are summarized as being representative of research performed in the defense departments. Two major headings are distinguished: fitting the man to the job, and fitting the job to the man. Research is designed to improve methods of (1) personnel selection and allocation; (2) training and examining and reporting; (3) documentation of service men (biographical data); and (4) work; research is also performed on (5) design and lay-out of equipment, and (6) working and living conditions. Some examples are given for each type of research. Among possible future developments are cited: research on the utilization of man-power; job analysis, applying the principles of learning to training; attitude and opinion surveys. The services are said to need psychologists who are competent theoreticians and methodologists besides being technologists.—(H. H. Strupp)

(See also abstracts 5432, 5474, 5506)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

6704. Baumgarten, Franziska. (Berne U., Switzerland.) **Téléphone et psychologie.** (Telephone and psychology.) *Travail et Méthodes*, 1953, No. 67-68, 9-14.—A study of the social consequences, fatal or salutary, caused by the reciprocal invisibility of those engaged in telephone conversations. There is a brief discussion of the ways in which telephone conversations can be useful to psychologists as a diagnostic tool.—(G. H. Mowbray)

6705. Britt, Stuart Henderson. (Needham, Louis and Brorby, Inc., Chicago, Ill.) **Business management of an agency research department.** *Adver. Agency*, 1953, **46**(37), 72-74; 97.—Research in advertising problems, including its psychology, is of value in increasing effectiveness. In this article, the author describes the organization and operation of the research department of a major advertising agency.—(C. M. Louttit)

6706. Jonassen, C. T. **Downtown versus suburban shopping; measurement of consumer practices and attitudes in Columbus, Ohio.** *Bur. Bus. Res., Ohio State Univ., Spec. Bull.*, 1953, No. X-58, xv, 99 p.—An interview study showed that downtown shopping was preferred because of larger selection, possibility of doing many errands at one time, and lower prices. Downtown disadvantages were difficult parking, crowded conditions, and traffic congestion. Suburban shopping was favored because of nearness to home, easy parking, and convenient hours. Suburban disadvantages were smaller selection, limited variety of stores, and high prices. Downtown Columbus is seen as still having "highly important advantages that determine its dominant position" in retail shopping.—(R. Tyson)

6707. Rapoport, Anatol. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Application of mathematical methods to problems in market research and advertising.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1953, **10**, 123-126.—"Problems of market research and of advertising" may be interpreted as "special cases of general problems of mass behavior" which have been found amenable to statistical analysis under specified conditions and assumptions. Present techniques are largely empirical-extrapolative. It would be desirable to develop equations with parametric terms, the dynamics being explicit in the equations rather than assumed from sample cuts and fluctuations. Mathematical models for some univariate and simple multivariate cases exist; others could develop from known principles. Mere complexity is no object. The laws of gases, for example, derived from kinetic theory, are complex; what is needed in all cases where complex data and relations are to be unified is a set of principles for rational analysis, such as may be found in mathematics.—(J. Caffrey)

(See also abstracts 5198, 5199, 5200, 5853, 5940, 6646)

PROFESSIONS

6708. Campbell, Angus. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **Administating research organizations.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953, **8**, 225-230.—The researcher turned administrator is often thrust into a new role. He must recognize this new role and modify his behavior in light of the expectancies of the members of the organization. Performing the administrative function consists of two tasks: (1) meeting staff needs; and (2) meeting organizational needs. A number of examples of each of these needs are indicated. Achieving group responsibility is one of the important objectives of the administrator, for the degree to which this responsibility is attained determines whether or not an atmosphere conducive to research and the researcher will be achieved.—(J. Arbit)

6709. Knapp, Robert H., Greenbaum, Joseph J., & Wertheimer, Michael. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) **Recent undergraduate origins of scholars in the behavioral sciences.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1953,

8, 479-483.—An analysis of the data for the scholars in the behavioral sciences from the study "The younger American scholar." The analysis indicates that "there are clear differences among institutions with respect to the quantity of behavioral scientists produced and the rate of efficiency of their production. The rate of production is highest in the costliest fifth of institutions, and in those in New England, the Middle West, and the Middle Atlantic regions."—(J. Arbit)

6710. **Kubie, Lawrence S.** Some unsolved problems of the scientific career. *Amer. Scientist*, 1953, 41, 596-613.—It is the author's thesis that there are "certain subtle problems, arising out of unrecognized neurotic forces, which are basically important both in the choice and the pursuit of scientific research as a career." Aspects of scientific work and workers are explored, particularly from a psychoanalytic point of view, to illustrate tentatively the cogency of the thesis. Further research, basically the psychoanalytic study of different groups of young scientists, is proposed as important in understanding the motivations and achievements of scientists.—(C. M. Louttit)

6711. **Kubie, Lawrence S.** (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Some unsolved problems of the scientific career. II. *Amer. Scientist*, 1954, 42, 104-112.—In this second paper (see 28: 6710) the author discusses the problem of economic security and career stresses in the growth of the young scientist. Because the neophyte scientist does not recognize the limitations in these areas, he does not realistically meet the future. "...the emotional preparation for a life of research is at least as important as is the intellectual training."—(C. M. Louttit)

6712. **Layton, Wilbur L.** (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Predicting success in dental school. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1953, 37, 251-255.—Test scores obtained as part of the national testing program and pre-dental school grades were correlated with grades earned by freshmen who entered the U. of Minnesota Dental School. For 3 of the 4 classes studied, pre-dental school grades were the best predictors of freshman grades. "Tests which appeared fairly good on a nationwide basis did not show up well..." in this and another dental school. The need is indicated for local validation of tests used in national testing programs.—(S. S. Zalkind)

6713. **Mahler, Irwin.** (Drake U., Des Moines 11, Iowa.) Attitudes toward socialized medicine. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1953, 38, 273-282.—These conclusions were drawn from personality and attitude test scores of 106 university students: "attitude toward socialized medicine appears to be one aspect of a more general attitude toward economic or political matters... those who favor socialized medicine appear to be politically and economically liberal."—(J. C. Franklin)

6714. **Roe, Anne.** The making of a scientist. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1953. ix, 244 p. \$3.75.—This is a non-technical report of Dr. Roe's research on what kinds of people do what kinds of scientific research, why, how, and when. Biographical data and results of

a verbal-spatial-mathematical test, the TAT, and Rorschach of 64 eminent scientists from the fields of biology, physics, and the social sciences are interpreted. As a check on how closely eminent men resembled other men in the same fields, the group Rorschach was administered to a number of university faculties in the biological, physical, and social sciences.—(A. J. Sprow)

(See also abstract 6618)

UNPUBLISHED THESES

(Copies available through inter-library loan)

6715. **Bower, Warren Cornell.** Rorschach patterns among four groups of students with specific majors at two New England universities. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6716. **Bricker, Peter D.** The identification of redundant stimulus patterns. 1954, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins U.

6717. **Carlson, Virgil R.** Individual differences in the recall of word association test words. 1954, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins U.

6718. **Cautela, Joseph Richard.** The relationship between experimental extinction and drive during extinction. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6719. **Ellinson, Jack.** Attitudinal intensity in relation to personality and status. 1954, Ph.D., George Washington U.

6720. **Goldberg, Irving Arnold.** The effects of variations in job security on the behavior of power figures toward their subordinates. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6721. **Goldstein, Norman, & Semon, Ralph George.** The group therapy process and its effectiveness with chronic schizophrenic patients as a function of the role of the leader. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6722. **Green, J. Carleton.** Patterns of adjustment in character research project families. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6723. **Halsey, Rita May.** A comparison of three methods for color scaling. 1954, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins U.

6724. **Hickey, Albert Edmund, Jr.** The effect of an interpolated instrumental response on the spontaneous recovery of another response. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6725. **Nachman, Marvin.** The influence of size and shape on visual intensity discrimination. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6726. **Rosenthal, Melvin.** Some behavioral correlates of the Rorschach experience-balance. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6727. **Rotman, Saul Raphael.** Some effects of disparagement on abstract and concrete performances of schizophrenic and healthy individuals. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6728. **Stone, Helen S.** Relationship of the items of the cumulative record to post-high school status. 1954, Ph.D., George Washington U.

6729. **Strupp, Hans H.** An empirical study of certain psychotherapeutic operations: an exploration of the

verbal response techniques of psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric social workers. 1954, Ph.D., George Washington U.

6730. Tettelbaum, Philip. Sensory control of hypothalamic hyperphagia. 1954, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins U.

6731. Trehub, Arnold. A theory of sensory interaction: an experimental investigation of the relation-

ship between autonomic activity and visual sensitivity. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6732. Wolf, Irving. Learning rate in relation to hostile drive strength and stimuli connoting hostility. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

6733. Wolf, Joseph. Neurotic defenses in obsessive compulsive and hysteric patients expressed in language behavior. 1954, Ph.D., Boston U.

THE LAST WORD

There are included in this issue a number of entries which are limited to bibliographic information. These have been included because, for various reasons, the abstracters to whom material was sent have been unable to supply us abstracts, and the material is no longer available for reassignment. As we believe that this journal has not only the function of recording current literature as promptly as possible but also the permanent recording of literature, it was felt desirable to include these titles even though it has been impossible to secure abstracts for them. We shall, from time to time, include entries of this sort when we

reach the decision that it will be impossible to secure abstracts. In the author and subject indexes, entries of this sort will be indicated by (b) following the entry number.

* * *

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICE

Effective 10 August 1954, the address of the Editorial Office of
PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS will be changed from
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, to

Wayne University, Detroit 1, Michigan

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